



**GLOBAL
FOREST
COALITION**



annual
report
2021

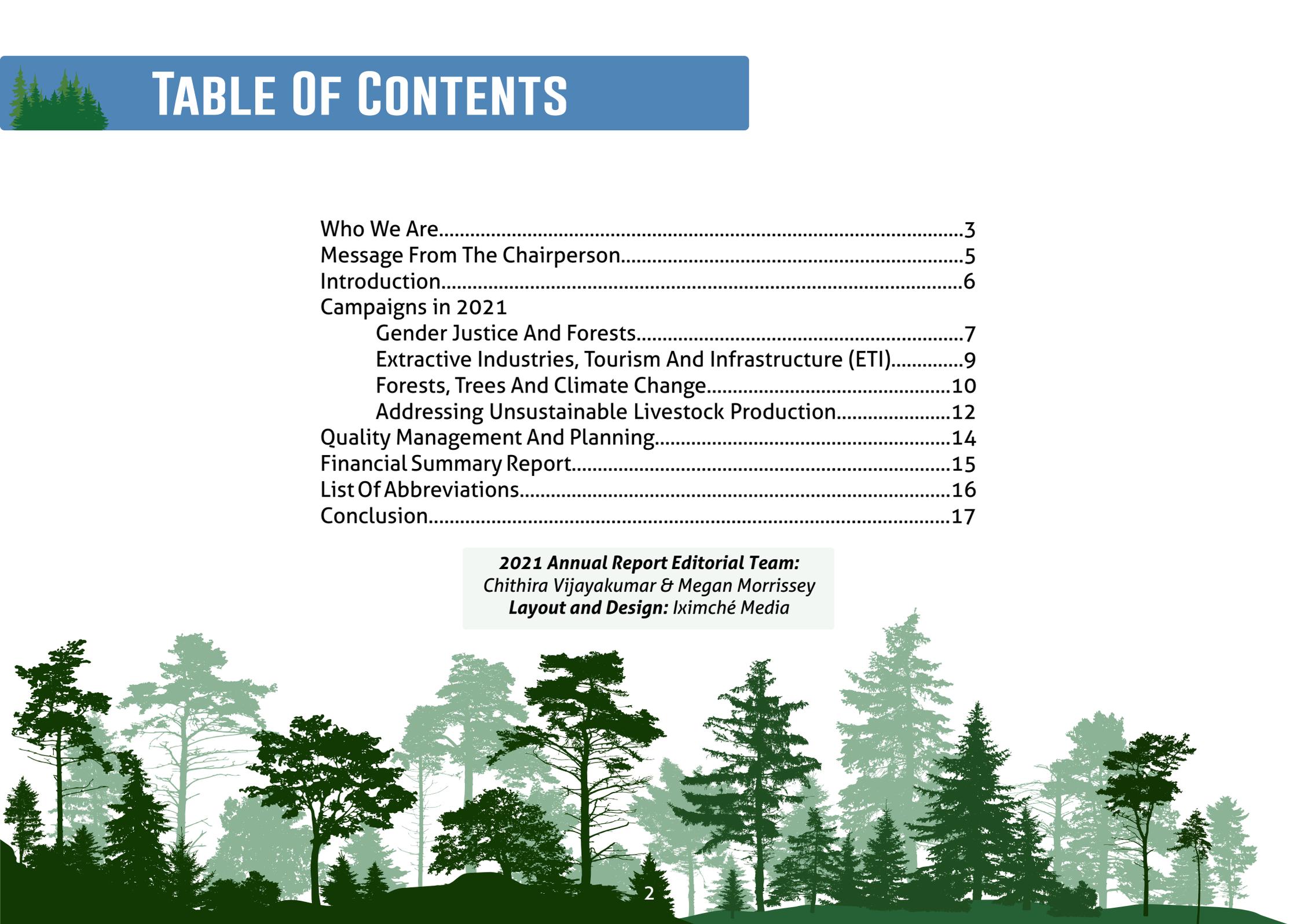


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WHO WE ARE



The Global Forest Coalition (GFC) is a worldwide coalition of Indigenous Peoples' organisations, non-governmental organisations and women's rights groups defending social justice and the rights of forest peoples in forest policies. As of December 31, 2021, GFC had **119 members** from **71 countries**.

BOARD MEMBERS

(as of December 2021)

Anna Kirilienko

(Chairperson, BIOM-Kyrgyzstan),

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim

(Vice-Chairperson, IPCC-Chad),

Wolfgang Kuhlmann

(Treasurer, ARA-Germany),

Dil Raj Khanal

(Secretary, FECOFUN-Nepal),

Aydah Vahia Akao

(The Network of Indigenous Peoples in the Solomon Islands),

Johanna Molina

(Colectivo VientoSur-Chile)



Photo: Biofuelwatch, UK

REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS

(as of December 2021)

Africa: Kwami Kpondzo (Friends of the Earth, Togo);

Latin America and the Caribbean:

Inés Franceschelli (Heñoi, Paraguay);

Europe and North America:

Almuth Ernsting (Biofuelwatch, UK);

Eastern Europe, North and Central Asia:

Andrey Laletin (Friends of the Siberian Forests, Russia);

Asia: Yuyun Harmono (Indonesian Forum for the Environment, Indonesia)



Photo: Amis de la Terre, Togo

OVERVIEW OF GFC

(as of December 2021)

Executive Director:

Simone Lovera

Vice-director and Gender Programme

Coordinator:

Jeanette Sequeira

Livestock Campaign Coordinator and

Senior Gender Advisor:

Isis Alvarez

ETI Campaign Coordinator and Membership

Coordinator:

Andrey Laletin

Climate Campaign and Social Media

Coordinator:

Coraina de la Plaza

Senior Gender Advisor:

Juana Vera Delgado

Climate, Biodiversity and Land Use Policy

Advisor:

Souparna Lahiri

Bioenergy and Plantations Campaigner and Publications Coordinator:

Oliver Munnion

Web Designer and IT Specialist:

Jake McMurchie

Media and Language Services Coordinator:

Megan Morrissey

Communications Coordinator:

Chithira Vijayakumar

Livestock Campaign Assistant:

Milena Bernal & Daniela Yamamoto

Financial Controller:

Jeroen Berrens

Administrative Assistant:

Evgenia Mamedkhanova

Intern, Administrative Assistant:

Sebas Mak



Photo: RICE, Liberia

Who we are (cont'd)



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



Today, humanity confronts a world full of crises and challenges that we have never had to face before in our history. We must learn to respond to these upheavals, and help each other and our planet to live and thrive. That is why we unite every year to reaffirm our commitment to our common goals and values, which is the preservation of Nature, the reduction of all types of inequalities, and solidarity in the struggle for our right to live with dignity and freedom. Every year there are more and more of us - today we have 123 members from 72 countries! Our strength is in our diversity! Each one of us has our own view of the world, but by bringing them all together, we build towards a common vision of a healthy, sustainable, interconnected way of life for all beings.

We have learned a lot during this difficult year. Online meetings may have become a daily reality for us, but we all long to meet face-to-face, for human communication and connections! I hope we can all meet again soon, and embrace each other as friends and family.

Over the past year, COVID has claimed the lives of many of our friends and associates. They will remain in our hearts, and we pledge to continue to work and honour their memory. Let's remember them today and always: Estebancio Castro of our Panamanian Indigenous member group Fundación para la Protección del Conocimiento Indígena; Neimatullo Safarov of our member group Noosfera in Tajikistan; Nimal Hewanila of our Indigenous member group Nirwanee Development Foundation in Sri Lanka; and Elias Diaz Peña of our Paraguayan member group Sobrevivencia.

We step into the next year with hopes, dreams, and plans. Let them all come true! We need strength, ideas, and practices to stop and reverse the ongoing ecological crises and preserve our natural ecosystems. No one is dispensable, everyone's voice matters in this journey. I am grateful to everyone who is in our ranks and I firmly believe that our joint efforts will bring results!

With respect and love,

Anna Kirilenko

Anna Kirilenko,w
Chairperson

INTRODUCTION

Since December 2019, communities around the world have been struggling to respond to what has been an unprecedented global event - the COVID-19 pandemic. The Global Forest Coalition (GFC), as an organisation with roots in more than 70 countries, bore witness to its differentiated impacts on our member groups all around the world.

The pandemic dealt a crushing blow, particularly to the poor and marginalised all over the world. The World Bank estimated that the number of people living in extreme poverty (less than \$2 a day) would rise by about 70 to 100 million in a single year, and that the impacts of this steep recession are likely to be long-lasting. GFC observed how power imbalances within and between nations, marked by factors such as gender, race, class, caste, and sexuality, meant that

Indigenous Peoples, women and other marginalised genders, economically and socially disadvantaged communities, and people of the Global South were some of the worst-affected by the pandemic.

Many of GFC's member groups continued to be actively involved in COVID-related relief efforts in 2021. The year was marked by vaccination rollouts in many regions around the world, even as lockdown measures, social distancing norms, travel restrictions, and closure of all non-essential businesses and enterprises largely continued. However, secondary and tertiary waves of infection began to emerge, as well as new variants of the virus. Through all this, GFC did its best to work alongside our members to support them, and to respond to and rise to new challenges in real time. We also prioritised team care and flexibility, so as to enable our team members to put their mental and physical health, as well as that of their families and communities, first.

As a largely remote team, GFC was already familiar with the virtual workspace, and we continued to expand our efficiency and capacity in this arena. Our global and regional capacity-building programs and skillshares were implemented primarily through virtual means. Our meetings and events, which became even more meaningful in a time of social isolation, were well-attended, and also became a space for people to connect with and support one another. This is of particular importance to us, since one of the most important goals of the GFC is to deep-

en our relationships with our existing members.

We were able to invite more members to our fold with whom we have a shared vision, indicated by the fact that our membership continued to grow in 2021. At the start of the year, we had 112 members from 68 countries. In the subsequent months, the following groups joined the coalition: the [Pastoral Peace & Reconciliation Initiative \(PPRI\)](#) from Somalia, [ZERO – Association for the Sustainability of the Earth System](#) from Portugal, [NGO Forum on Cambodia](#), [Landelijk Netwerk Bossen-en Bomenbescherming \(LNBBB\)](#) from the Netherlands, the Wildlife and Nature Protection Society (WNPS) from Sri Lanka, the Kyrgyz Wildlife Conservation Society (KWCS), and Instituto para el Futuro Común Amerindio (IFCA) from Honduras.

But in many ways, 2021 was harder on the GFC family than the previous year, as we grieved the loss of some of our closest members and representatives: Estebancio Castro of our Panamanian Indigenous member group Fundación para la Protección del Conocimiento Indígena; Neimatullo Safarov of our member group Noosfera in Tajikistan; Nimal Hewanila of our Indigenous member group Nirwanee Development Foundation in Sri Lanka; and Elias Diaz Peña of our Paraguayan member group Sobrevivencia. Our heartfelt thoughts are with their friends and families.



GENDER JUSTICE AND FORESTS

C A M P A I G N I N G

GFC recognises that addressing structural barriers of patriarchy, racism, and capitalism are inherent to building an ecologically-just world. Our Gender Justice and Forests campaign is positioned as one that is, by its very nature, central to all our other campaigns as well.

The Gender Justice campaign set up a steering committee of seven GFC members across each region as an advisory body, and organised four strategy meetings/skillshares to advise on the strategic priorities of the campaign and discuss the methodology of feminist analysis in our work.

We signed on as a strategic partner with Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) in the Green Livelihoods Alliance's (GLA) 'Forests for a Just Future' program, which is a multi-year collaboration between the Netherlands government and several other prominent organisations working on forest conservation.

We co-developed capacity-strengthening materials for GLA partners, such as [organisational gender self-assessment tools](#) for CSOs and CBOs. GFC

collaborated with WECF to develop the guidelines for building an [Organisational Gender Action Plan](#). We helped develop the [Gender Assessment Report](#) of the first phase of GLA, which recommended a 'twin track' approach to gender: taking a transformative approach to gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as addressing gender at the organisational level and in intervention strategies.

We participated in workshops organised by GLA as a gender technical partner, and [presented on](#) the need for systematic approaches to gender equality within our work. We organised three workshops with WECF: the first on [lessons learned and recommendations](#) for integrating gender in forest governance (March 29); the second on undertaking organisational gender self-assessments (October 7); and the third on gender and forests in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (October 20).

As a precursor to the feminist audit of GFC that is scheduled for 2022, the campaign organised two skillshares and dialogues on gender justice and feminist practices in September for GFC team members, regional focal points, and board members.

We participated in the publication of '[The Seeds We Grow Plant Roots](#)', a collection of stories resulting from a participatory, feminist storytelling evaluation of the Women2030 Program of which we were a part, which also featured stories from our member groups Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) in Nepal and Fundaexpresión in Colombia.

GFC provided hands-on and comprehensive gender technical assistance to GLA partners in Liberia, Vietnam, Ghana, Colombia and Bolivia, which addressed gender gaps, gender indicators, objectives, and strategising for country-level programmes by developing their respective organisational Gender Action Plans.





Photo: NAFAN, Nepal



Photo: Oliver Munnion



Nepal FECOFUN gender assessment

We supported our gender technical partners in Bolivia, Paraguay, Ghana, and Liberia to address women's empowerment and advocacy work in their communities. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, these workshops could not be held physically in communities in Vietnam.

In August, GFC was one of the co-organisers of the Global People's Summit, the alternative space to the UN Food Systems Summit, where the Gender Justice campaign took the lead in organising a Latin American regional workshop for rural women, and co-organised a global workshop for rural women.

The campaign organised an event as part of Association for Women's Rights in Development's (AWID) '[Crear | Résister | Transform: a festival for feminist movements](#)', called '[The Current State of forests: what's the issue and why is it so important?](#)' Our member groups Navrachna (India), Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE) (Liberia) and Indigenous Information Network (IIN) (Kenya) participated in it as well.

Due to COVID-related travel restrictions, we had to postpone our African regional skill-share for members and allies.

GFC members developed a [feminist research methodology](#), which was made available to member groups to support research involving a feminist analysis on the drivers of forest loss. This methodology promotes respect for women's rights and strengthening of women's defence of their rights. It also includes guidelines for theoretical and practical approaches to research, and techniques for gathering information. This methodology guided the elaboration of case studies for two Forest Cover reports, which will be highlighted under the Forest, Trees and Climate Change and Unsustainable Livestock Production campaign sections in this report.

GFC engaged in two policy dialogues with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (International Green Growth Department) on gender-transformative forest governance and policies in October. We moderated and spoke about gender and biodiversity policies at 'Rural and community-led initiatives by and for Indigenous Women,' a lab debate at the European Development Days held in June.

WECF and GFC took part in a policy event hosted by WO=MEN in December, for the launch of the publication '[Intrinsically linked: gender equality, climate and biodiversity.](#)'

We continued to engage in advocacy to denounce false solutions using a feminist lens, particularly through the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) in the UNFCCC, and pushed for gender-sensitive and gender-responsive policymaking in climate and biodiversity.

Together with other members of the Women's Caucus of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), we implemented an active advocacy campaign to promote the adoption of a separate gender target within the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. We advocated for the integration of gender considerations in the other targets proposed, and the indicators that are being developed to monitor the implementation of those targets. Moreover, together with other members of the CBD Women's Caucus, we were actively involved in the development of a new Gender Action Plan for the CBD, which is scheduled to be adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties of the CBD as well.

CAMPAINS

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES, TOURISM AND INFRASTRUCTURE (ETI)

C A M P A I G N S

Our campaign on Extractive Industries, Tourism and Infrastructure (ETI) aims to protect forests and the rights of communities through advocacy around extractives including mining and logging, infrastructure, and mass tourism mega-projects. The ETI campaign established a steering committee as an advisory body to oversee its work and priorities.

This campaign continued to monitor the impacts of the China Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which we had initiated a discussion on through a global skillshare in February 2020. In 2021, we organised a webinar to discuss follow-up strategies and exchange updates on the status of the BRI. The webinar also included presentations on various projects financed through the BRI, and their impacts on forests and local communities. The ETI campaign's listserv has been an important node to disseminate information about the BRI to global networks.

The campaign prepared an internal preliminary analysis and discussion paper on the gendered impacts of BRI projects on forests around the world. This analysis was used for a discussion about campaign priorities at the virtual ETI campaign strategy meeting in February 2021, and also became the basis for extensive social media campaigns by the GFC. Within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, we continued to campaign against the corporate take-over of bio-

diversity policies and the close ties between big business and the CBD Secretariat. We participated in various webinars where we explained the problems with such market-based conservation mechanisms, including the Global Youth Summit that was organised by the Global Youth Biodiversity Network.

We are also a member of the International Consortium for Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA).

We highlighted the risks of the corporate take-over of policy-making during the Scoping Dialogue on Climate Positive Forest Products that was organised by The Forest Dialogue in April.

The campaign published the Forest Cover report '[Community-led versus mass tourism: What are the implications for forests and communities?](#)', which contrasted 'mass tourism' with more sustainable community-led alternatives. It consisted of six national-level case studies contributed by our member groups, and an examination of the industry's aviation-related impacts on the climate. It addressed how the tourism sector has been impacted by the pandemic, with whole countries locked down, rising unemployment, or people forced to work in more hazardous conditions than before.



An intern identifying plants. Photo: Elena Kreuzberg, Ottawa Valley Chapter of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, Canada

The report concludes that now is a good time to re-examine the impacts of tourism globally, to imagine the ways in which it could be altered for the good of the people and the planet. The themes of community conservation, gender justice, and the needs and roles of Indigenous Peoples and local communities provided a rights-based lens to examine both the impacts that tourism can have on forests and communities, as well as the benefits that it can bring to livelihoods and biodiversity.

FORESTS, TREES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

C A M P A I G N S

Our Forests, Trees and Climate Change campaign opposes the corporate take-over of policy-making on forests, biodiversity and climate at different governance levels. It also focuses on addressing the drivers of forest loss and monoculture tree plantations. This campaign set up a steering committee of representatives from all regions to act as an advisory body, which then organised three virtual meetings in the course of the year to discuss the long-term strategic direction of the campaign and the working priorities for the year.

Just before the Climate Summit in Glasgow, the most corporate-dominated climate conference to date, we published our report on gender justice and climate change, Forest Cover #65, titled '[Gender justice and climate action: A feminist analysis of forest and climate policy-making](#)'. It featured nine powerful case studies and contributions from GFC member groups, and provided a feminist analysis on the role of forests and tree plantations in climate mitigation efforts.

Together with Friends of the Earth International (FoEI) and Corporate Accountability International, we published a joint report endorsed by many of our member groups titled '[The Big Con: How Big Polluters are advancing a "net zero" climate agenda to delay, deceive, and deny](#).' The report makes clear how corporations and governments are swindling us with their mitigation strategies based on false solutions like forest carbon offsets. It earned a lot of attention in alternative media.

We [launched a broader case-study](#) on the impacts of the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) scheme on forests and Indigenous Peoples in Chile, along with a targeted social media campaign on December 6, the International Day of Civil Aviation. We co-hosted a webinar with Stay-Grounded and Biofuelwatch on December 1 titled '[Is the industry greenwashing aviation?](#)'

We are a member of the Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance (CLARA), which is an alliance of NGOs promoting rights-based approaches to climate mitigation and land use change within the UNFCCC. GFC has often succeeded in including references to the role of unsustainable livestock farming in joint statements, formal submissions and other publications produced by these networks and alliances. We participated in strategy calls with the Food Climate Alliance, CLARA, WGC and Women's Major Group (WMG), and the [Convention on Biological Diversity Alliance \(CBDA\)](#), a network of over 400 civil society organisations that have a common interest in the CBD.

We continued to highlight the impacts of false solutions, particularly Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks (REDD+), bioenergy, monoculture plantations, Nature-based Solutions, and Net Zero by working with allies and contributing to briefings and position papers, and participating in and co-hosting joint webinars, skill-shares and online media actions.



Fazenda São José da Beira, Brazil
Photo: João Paulo Guimarães

We produced a [briefing and a blog article](#) analysing the African Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and the proportion of hectares pledged to plantations under this initiative. We also participated actively as a virtual observer in meetings of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environmental Facility, and published a case-study and a blog article on the Green Climate Fund-supported Arbaro Fund subproject in Paraguay titled '[These are not forests: The Arbaro Fund and monoculture tree plantations in Paraguay](#).' We hosted a webinar on September 21, the International Day of Struggle Against Monoculture Tree Plantations, on '[Plantations vs. regeneration: why we must keep monocultures out of land restoration and climate mitigation schemes](#)'. In this webinar, we presented and discussed the results of the two aforementioned case studies on Arbaro and AFR100.



Local reforestation efforts
FCPEEP



Women-led conservation and
reforestation initiative. Viola, Russia



Solomon Islands - Kosisi log pond
area. Photo by James Meimana

On the International day of Forests (21 March), GFC published a blog titled, '[The Green Climate Fund is driving a paradigm shift – but in the wrong direction](#)'.

We contributed to the [International Day of Action on Big Biomass](#) on October 21, including by co-hosting three regional webinars in [Africa](#), [Asia-Pacific](#) and [Latin America](#), and [launching a case-study on Arauco's Valdivia biomass power station](#).

GFC was a co-organiser of the Climate Justice Week for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where we focused on the inclusion of gender perspectives. It was a hybrid event, with virtual attendees as well as more than 200 in-person participants, representing more than 40 Latin American organisations. We had excellent responses to our sessions, press releases and visits to territories.

We supported campaigns and actions by member groups and allies, helping to build and strengthen global networks. Concrete examples are the [press release denouncing the first delivery of eucalyptus wood](#) that arrived in Por-

tugal from Mozambique, the [open letter to denounce the burning of Namibian wood](#) in German power plants, an [open letter in opposition](#) to a coal-to-biomass plant conversion in Portugal, the action to '[Tell FSC: Keep GE trees out of our forests!](#)', and '[No land grabbing for industrial biomass! Statement from Africa on #BigBadBiomass](#)'.

We contributed to the launch of CLARA's '[The Net Zero Files: How greenwash is being used to reduce climate ambition](#),' before the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) and co-wrote a briefing that focused on land rights. We also participated in CLARA's [joint press release](#) to call for postponement of COP26.

During COP26 in Glasgow, we co-hosted an official side event with Brazil's Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE), Corporate Accountability International, Corporate Europe Observatory Foundation (CEO), Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group), Friends of the Earth International (FoEI), and Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) titled '[Why Big Polluters are Net Zero's Biggest Champion?](#)' Then, together with FASE, Colectivo VientoSur and Biofuelwatch, we co-hosted a webinar on

November 9 titled '[Uprooting the Drivers of Deforestation & Climate Change: frontline Visions and Pathways to a Transformative World](#)' as part of the People's Summit organised by the COP26 Coalition programs. Also as part of the People's Summit, we co-hosted an event with the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ), Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA) and La Plataforma Latinoamericana y del Caribe por la Justicia Climática (PLACJC) titled '[A Quarter of a Century of Struggles for Climate Justice: Lessons Learned and Strategies for the Future](#)'. We contributed to and supported the amplification of a response to COP26 outcomes: '[A "Code Red" for Humanity: Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance Statement on COP26](#)'.

Our media coverage during COP26 included a mention on [National Public Radio](#) in the United States and an op-ed on gender and climate policy published in [Ms. Magazine](#).

We co-authored a WGC briefing on '[False Solutions](#)', and participated in trainings and skill-shares organised by them to discuss false solutions like Nature-based Solutions and Net Zero. Finally, we were also invited to be a part of the jury of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards for 2021.

C A M P A I G N S

ADDRESSING UNSUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

C A M P A I G N S

Our campaign against Unsustainable Livestock focuses on combating the corporate capture of food production systems that undermine women's rights, local communities, forest and biodiversity conservation, and human and environmental health. It also works to ensure that public resources are redirected to support more sustainable agricultural methods, such as agroecology, small-production-scale peasant farming and pastoralist practices that enhance forest conservation and restoration and build on the traditional knowledge of rural communities and Indigenous Peoples while ensuring food sovereignty for populations and reducing the impact on our natural resources.

GFC strengthened and further developed the Global Livestock Alliance against Unsustainable Livestock Farming and other like-minded alliances of social movements and civil society organisations. We continued to convene Southern groups within other international movements, including food and climate justice, biodiversity, and feminist networks in which GFC has had longstanding membership. Numerous Southern groups have expressed interest in joining campaigns to promote alternatives to unsustainable livestock production and consumption, including global campaigns for reduced consumption of animal protein in general. Testament to the increased interest in the campaign is the fact that the Global Livestock Alliance' listserv has continued to grow steadily; it now in-

cludes 80 members from 60 different organisations, including GFC members and allies.

In January, we launched Forest Cover #63, '[Circular economy or vicious cycle?](#)', which focused on the vicious cycle of corporate capture of policy-making and perverse incentives for sectors that harm forests. Though the report itself was published in December 2020, it was formally launched [through a webinar](#) featuring the authors. The studies on industrial livestock and feedstock production, commercial tree plantations, and bioenergy generation made a powerful argument that the only way to stop deforestation is to put an end to corporate influence over public policies and the support for harmful industries that it creates.

We contributed an analysis of the gendered impact of unsustainable livestock farming to publications such as the [Meat Atlas](#), and published other [articles](#) to inform our members about how unsustainable livestock farming harms forests and women.

An important publication was our briefing paper called '[Corporate contagion: How the private sector is capturing the UN Food, Biodiversity and Climate Summits](#)'. It explained the massive private sector influence at the three big forest-related UN summits in 2021 on food, biodiversity and the climate. This study became even more significant in light of the fact that the three summits



Intensive cattle production in Nepal.
Photo: Roshan Chikanbanjar

went ahead as scheduled, despite the severity of the ongoing pandemic, which limited civil society participation and allowed corporations to hijack the meeting agendas.

Due to the constraints posed by the pandemic, we were not able to organise a regional meeting of our African members, nor a global workshop on strategies to address unsustainable livestock farming as originally planned. However, we organised several webinars on the impacts of unsustainable livestock farming on forests, women and forest peoples in general. These impacts, and possible alternatives, were highlighted at many events: the webinar on campaigns calling for divestment from factory farming held in April, two webinars organised as part of the Countersummit to the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) in July, and our events at the Peoples' Summit in November in Glasgow.



Cattle in South Kivu, DRC.
Photo Credit: FCPEEP



Cattle fleeing through pasture at a farm affected by several fires.
Photo: João Paulo Guimarães

We participated in strategy calls with the Civil Society Mechanism to the FAO's Committee on Food Security and 50by40, which were especially active around the run-up to the [UNFSS and counter-summits](#). We succeeded in strengthening ties with groups such as Greenfaith, the European Public Health Alliance, the Brazilian and Dutch Vegetarian Society, the Global Environment Institute in China, the TAPP Coalition, and ProVeg. Through this collaboration, we mapped GFC members' interests with regard to the campaign against Unsustainable Livestock, with additional new project ideas that are awaiting funding.

In the global 50by40 network, we have been part of the Steering Committee and several working groups, including the Partner's Advisory Council, Peak Livestock, the climate change working group, the working group on divestment, and the working group on communications. We facilitated work on how to boost the participation of Southern groups in the network. To this end, we encouraged and assisted interested member groups to prepare funding proposals for national campaigns to reduce meat consumption and/or production for 50by40's WeChangers platform.

The GFC worked actively with our allied members in India, Mongolia, Philippines, Nepal, Indonesia, Armenia, Paraguay, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, and DRC, among other countries, and supporting them in the search for seed funding, capacity building, promotion of research, as well as through a direct involvement in policy advocacy to stop industrial livestock financing.

GFC is actively involved in international alliances to halt free trade agreements and corporate capture that will lead further expansion of livestock and feedstock production, including in particular the international campaign against the EU-Mercosur Free Trade Agreement.

The livestock campaign coordinated work around several key issues in the campaign, such as [divestment from factory farming](#), a joint effort between several organisations aiming to end the financing of

proposed factory farm projects before they are approved, and advocating for a change towards sustainable food production. GFC is part of the steering committee and works directly within the internal working groups to ensure broad participation of our member organisations throughout the campaign planning and development process. We now have closer ties with like minded organisations, such as Feedback UK, FoE-US & Sinergia Animal. The [#DivestFactoryFarming](#) campaign urged the World Bank to drop a \$50 million loan for factory farm expansion in Pronaca, Ecuador's biggest livestock producer, because of its harmful impact on the environment as well as rural and Indigenous communities, and for violating the Bank's own policies.

We developed three comprehensive country-level case studies, and published them together with six articles in Forest Cover #66: [Gender justice and livestock farming: A feminist analysis of livestock and forest policy-making](#). The case studies from eight countries provide feminist perspectives on national and international policies promoting the expansion of unsustainable livestock and feedstock farming, and efforts to address the wide-ranging impacts of these sectors. The report also includes two analytical articles providing a feminist perspective on a new EU legislative initiative to address deforestation caused by livestock-related commodities and the new livestock- and forest-related policies proposed at the recent Glasgow Climate Summit.

CAMPAINS

Addressing unsustainable livestock production and associated commodity trade (cont'd)

QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

GFC's quality management system includes a detailed internal control system, regular reporting by staff, team members and groups that participate actively in GFC campaigns, monthly virtual internal evaluation and planning meetings, and an annual Monitoring, Evaluation and Planning (MEP) meeting for GFC's Advisory Council. The Advisory Council consists of five regional focal points elected by GFC members and senior staff members, and oversees the coalition's day-to-day work. Board members and other member group representatives may participate in these meetings. The GFC board meets at least once a year to provide a general oversight of GFC's work and institutional structures.

Due to the pandemic, our MEP meeting occurred in a virtual setting. We organised a series of coalition-wide studies of our four main campaigns in February. We heard from active members of the different campaign working groups on what they saw as the main successes and challenges of the campaign,

and the strategies they had used to overcome any setbacks. They also discussed their future plans.

The MEP sessions of the Advisory Council were held between mid-February and early March to further discuss the feedback received from the membership. One session focused specifically on evaluating our communications strategy. Key outcomes of the campaign included a commitment to further engage the membership in the campaigns, including through webinars and the dissemination of informational materials like case studies and briefing papers.

The results of the MEP meeting were subsequently reviewed by the GFC Board during their annual meeting, which took place in June. The Board meeting also included a discussion with GFC's auditor about the results of the annual audit from 2020, and the overall financial situation of GFC.

Throughout the year, team members and partner groups report regularly on their activities. Team members working on labour con-

tracts or special services agreements report bi-monthly through the submission of brief activity reports and/or timesheets. National member groups working on a short-term assignment submit short narrative reports, together with the results of their assignment. Groups working on longer-term contracts, like those in the GLA program, submit activity reports bi-annually. There have been regular monitoring and evaluation calls with GLA partner groups.

The activities under the four campaigns are also monitored and evaluated during the monthly Advisory Council calls, which include brief reports and assessments of the activities under the different campaigns during the previous months and updates on the activities planned for the next period.

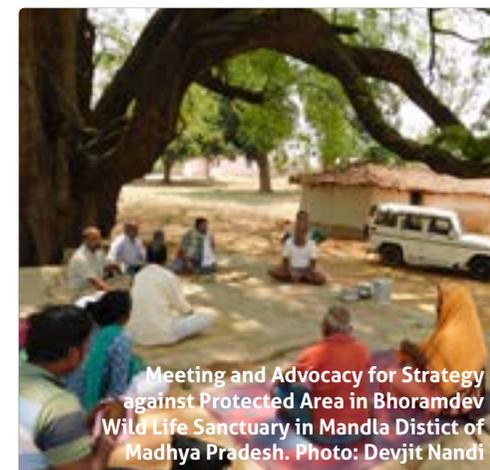
Last but not least, GFC produced three issues of our internal newsletter for members, [Roots](#), which provides a regular, brief report on key activities and campaign updates.



Photo: Armenian Forests, Armenia



Women discussing SDGs in Nepal
Photo: Dil Raj Khanal, Fecofun

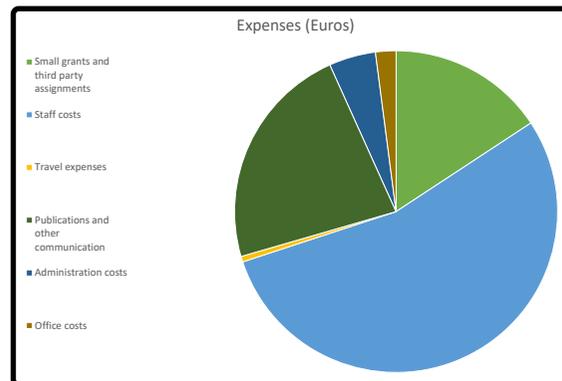
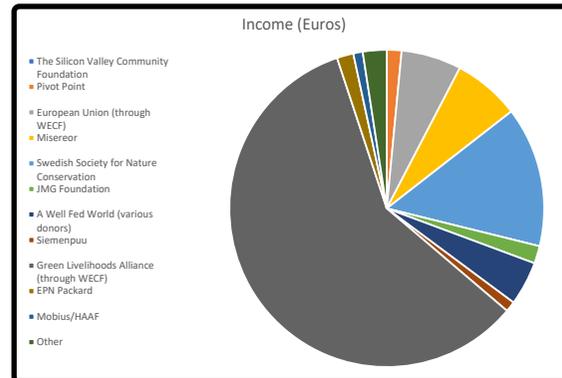


Meeting and Advocacy for Strategy against Protected Area in Boramdev Wild Life Sanctuary in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh. Photo: Devjit Nandi

FINANCIAL SUMMARY REPORT



INCOME	EUROS
The Silicon Valley Community Foundation	75
Pivot Point	8,263
European Union (through WECF)	33,952
Misereor	37,644
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation	78,684
JMG Foundation	9,849
A Well Fed World (various donors)	24,690
Siemenpuu	5,834
Green Livelihoods Alliance (through WECF)	323,138
EPN Packard	9,329
Mobius/HAAF	5,332
Other	13,455
TOTAL INCOME 2021	550,246



EXPENSES	EUROS
Small grants and third party assignments	85,620
Staff costs	295,367
Travel expenses	3,058
Publications and other communication	124,099
Administration costs	25,459
Office costs	11,156
TOTAL EXPENSES 2021	544,759

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFR100 - African Forest Restoration Initiative

AWID - Association for Women's Rights in Development

BRI - Belt and Road Initiative

CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity

CBDA - Convention on Biological Diversity Alliance

CEO - Corporate Europe Observatory

CLARA - Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance

CORSIA - Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation

DCJ - Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice

ETC Group - Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration

ETI - Extractive Industries, Tourism and Infrastructure

FASE - Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance

FECOFUN - Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal

FoEI - Friends of the Earth International

GAIA - Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives

GLA - Green Livelihoods Alliance

HOMEF - Health of Mother Earth Foundation

ICCA - International Consortium for Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas

IDB - Inter-American Development Bank

IFCA - Instituto para el Futuro Común Amerindio

IIN - Indigenous Information Network

KWCS - Kyrgyz Wildlife Conservation Society

LNBBB - Landelijk Netwerk Bossen-en Bomenbescherming

MEP - Monitoring, Evaluation and Planning

PPRI - Pastoral Peace & Reconciliation Initiative

RICCE - Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WECF - Women Engage for a Common Future

WGC - Women and Gender Constituency

WMG - Women's Major Group

WNPS - Wildlife and Nature Protection Society



Photo: Fundaexpresion, Colombia



Photo: AMAF, Benin



Photo: Gamarjoba, Georgia

CONCLUSION

This Annual Report is a compendium of the main organisational activities and achievements of the GFC, as well as the ways in which we navigated a challenging year marked by uncertainties and inequities. As GFC turns 22, we are deeply appreciative of the collective force of our members, and are proud of all that we have been able to achieve together as a team, on international, national as well as regional platforms.

The United Nations predicted in 2020 that owing to the pandemic, 490 million people would lose access to at least one of the following within a year: clean water, adequate food, electricity, or schools. These crises are often accompanied by a shrinkage in the democratic and civic spaces available to

marginalised communities, heightened gendered violence, and less oversight on corporate takeovers of land, power and other resources. We strongly believe that this makes the work we do even more necessary, and we are mindful that it is often easy to lose sight of our personal limitations in the pursuit of justice and a fairer world. We rededicate ourselves not only to standing with each of our member groups, but also to taking care of each other, which is a core tenant of feminist organising.

We are incredibly grateful to all the individuals, funders, organisations and communities that support our work, and we look forward to persevering together for a gender-just, ecologically secure future for the planet as a whole.



Photo: Viola, Russia