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List of abbreviations

BIT	Bilateral investment treaty	NCICD	National Capital Integrated Coastal Development
CETA	Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement	ODA	Official development assistance
CS0	Civil society organisation	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
EBA	Everything But Arms	OEIGWG	Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development		
EC	European Commission	QE	Quantitative easing
ECA	Export Credit Agency		
(E)HRD	(Environmental and) Human Rights Defender	RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
EIB	European Investment Bank	RSP0	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
EU	European Union		
		SOMO	Stichting Onderzoek naar Multinationale
FGG Allianc	e Fair, Green and Global Alliance		Ondernemingen
FM0	The Netherlands Development Finance Company		
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent	ToC	Theory of Change
		TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
G8	Group of Eight	TTIP	Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership
G20	Group of Twenty		
GCF	Green Climate Fund	UN	United Nations
GSP	Generalised Scheme of Preferences	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
GSP+	Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade
	Development and Good Governance		Law
IAM	Independent accountability mechanism	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and
ICS	Investment Court System		Development
IIA	International Investment Agreement	UNGPs	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and
ISDS	Investor-State Dispute Settlement		Human Rights
		UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
LLMIC	Low or Lower-Middle Income Country	UPOV 91	International Union for the Protection of New
			Varieties of Plants
MIC	Multilateral Investment Court		
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation	VGGTs	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance
			of Tenure

1. Introduction to the Annual Plan of the Fair, Green and Global (FGG) programme

2018 marks the third year of the FGG Alliance's Strategic Partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The FGG programme will, as in previous years, focus on improving corporate conduct, trade and investment, and financial and tax systems. Furthermore, the FGG Alliance will continue to actively pursue collaboration and complementarity – within the Alliance, with partner organisations around the world, and with the Ministry – which we consider a necessity given that the world in which we operate is rapidly changing. Shrinking civic space around the world has reinforced the importance of close collaboration with our partner organisations. Mutual capacity development allows us to jointly advocate for an inclusive environment for civic actors, while providing all of us with the necessary skills, knowledge, and networks to counteract these changes.

In this Annual Plan, we elaborate on a number of crosscutting changes we see in the external environment, as well as on Theory of Change (ToC) specific observations in relation to analyses of the (changing) context. We explain how we plan to respond to current or foreseen changes, and briefly present our plans and targets for 2018. For detailed plans per FGG member –ActionAid, Both ENDS, Clean Clothes Campaign, Milieudefensie / Friends of the Earth International / Friends of the Earth Europe, SOMO and the Transnational Institute- we refer to the FGG Alliance's IATI publication.

Notably, over the past years, we have booked results for all three ToCs, whilst at the same time forces are at play that counter these positive developments. While we are hugely concerned about the negative developments we see happening, these do not come as a surprise for us. We took them into account in our initial analysis of the context of our programme, and they are thus integrated in our ToCs. The context analysis we present below therefore does not force us to adapt our ToCs, and no budgetary shifts are required to accommodate the changes in our programme in 2018. We realise that we simply have to deal with this erratic and unpredictable context. Also in 2018 we will closely monitor this context and aim to respond to external developments adequately. We will continue to do our utmost to use our lobby and advocacy expertise to support partner organisations in LLMICs and jointly work towards improved corporate conduct, trade and investment, and financial and tax systems.

2. Cross-cutting areas of attention: political developments and shrinking civic space

Over the past years, we see authoritarianism on the rise, rightwing populism and nationalism gaining ground, and democracy increasingly under threat in different parts of the world. We see this for example in Uganda, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Zimbabwe, where security risks are increasing for CSOs and activists, and freedom of expression is limited. In several countries, such as Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Cambodia, national elections are planned for 2018, which are foreseen to have or are already having negative effects on space for civic actors to do their work, including violence, oppression of opposition, and stalling of various bills and laws (such as the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill in Zimbabwe). Several countries, including Cambodia, have enacted legislation to impose strict control and surveillance on CSOs that challenge violations of human and labour rights, especially in supply chains and sectors that involve investments from (transnational) companies.

Also political developments in the EU and US, where nationalism and right-wing populism are just as much alive, have negative implications for LLMICs, not least as a result of economic restrictions and austerity measures in the area of ODA. With the new government formation and cabinet formed only recently, it is not clear yet how the Netherlands will politically position itself on topics that are central to our work.

3. Theory of Change 1: Improved corporate conduct

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Corporations bear a huge responsibility to safeguard human and environmental rights, but still too often prioritise business interests over social and environmental rights. Our work on corporate conduct has generated results over the past years: the EU and member states are participating in negotiations on the UN treaty on business and human rights; sector guidance for companies is gaining ground, and communities' need for access to remedy is increasingly on the agenda of development banks. At the same time, space for civic actors to claim their rights vis-à-vis corporations is shrinking, and the power of large corporations continues to grow. Therefore, together with its partner organisations, the FGG Alliance will in 2018 continue its efforts to improve corporate conduct. Given our results and external developments over the past years, we have decided to focus our work on ToC1 in 2018 on basically four strands of work, namely:

- Making use of the momentum we observe regarding the UN treaty on business and human rights;
- Continuing our advocacy for improved transparency, disclosure and accountability regulations;
- Sector-specific advocacy for change (these sectors being the garment sector; land and agriculture; and mining and extractives);
- Ongoing support to (and protection of) (environmental and) human rights defenders ((E)HRDs) and communities to seek redress when their rights are violated.

These FGG priorities are further elaborated and contextualised below.

3.2. UN TREATY ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Over the past years, FGG members and their partner organisations have advocated for a UN treaty on business and human rights, aimed at developing binding rules for corporations to avoid that their business negatively affects people, communities and the environment in LLMICs. After initial reluctance to do so, EU member states did take part in the latest UN Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEIGWG) negotiations on the proposed treaty on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, which took place in October 2017. The OEIGWG has put forward draft elements for a treaty, as a basis for substantive negotiations on a draft text for the binding treaty. Pending the adoption of the report on the third IGWG session (scheduled for 10 November 2017), outlining conclusions of that session, the OEIGWG will undertake informal consultations in 2018 with states and other relevant stakeholders on the way forward in the process.

- → Together with their partner organisations, FGG members will remain involved in the movement towards a binding UN treaty on business and human rights. The different elements of the common strategy and concrete contents of the binding treaty will be disseminated at the UN level, in particular to the UNHRC member governments through advocacy meetings and public outreach.
- → A major priority in 2018 for the FGG Alliance is to provide (EU) member states with relevant information and proposals, and ensure that they are encouraged to form their positions in response to the draft elements, and contribute positively to the negotiations.

3.3. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY REGULATIONS

The FGG Alliance observes some improvements in terms of transparency of the corporate sector, e.g. in the form of textile, garment and electronics companies publishing supplier lists. Related to this, commercial auditing systems are increasingly being set up, yet we observe that labour and human rights violations are still obscure, obstructing civic actors' ability to hold corporate actors accountable. So, more has yet to be done to develop alternatives to these auditing systems while at the same time moving the majority of companies to make information available to the wider public.

- → Ample attention will be devoted to capacity development of community members to monitor the operations of companies that have a negative effect on the environment and their livelihoods.
- ➡ FGG members and partner organisations will continue to put pressure on companies to disclose information about their supply chains and due diligence procedures, while also urging governments to disclose detailed export and import information.
- ➡ FGG members will continue to support their partner organisations in exposing the deficiencies of current auditing systems and work towards alternative mechanisms that strengthen workers' negotiating power to improve conditions bottom-up. Together with partner organisations, we will jointly

- advocate for the completion of Environmental, Social and Human Rights Impact Assessments, and FGG members aim to facilitate stronger engagement between partner organisations and regulatory agencies to influence standard-setting agendas; and (inter)national industry and public policy frameworks concerning corporate conduct, such as the RSPO, Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- ➡ We will highlight the value of regional and international CSO networks for upscaling local knowledge and identifying inequitable global patterns regarding corporate relationships and financial flows (from public, private and institutional lenders, including Dutch pension funds) that enable unsustainable natural resource developments and exclusion of local affected communities. This will be a priority in 2018.
- ➡ Transparency is also sought regarding lobby influence: although transparency around corporate lobby has increased in Brussels, the influence of business lobbyists on EU decisionmaking processes remains significant, mainly taking place behind closed doors. In order to increase civil society's access to and influence on decision makers, the FGG Alliance aims to raise awareness around corporate capture in the EU and beyond, to provide capacity development support to partner organisations in LLMICs (e.g. in the form of joint research on corporate capture), and to ensure transparency of lobby influence, e.g. through LobbyWatch NL.

3.4. SECTOR AND ISSUE-SPECIFIC ANALYSES

3.4.1. GARMENT SECTOR

Lacking transparency of garment brands, unjustified reliance on voluntary, commercial social auditing programmes, repression against CSOs and trade unions and severely limited freedom of association are just a few of the many systemic errors in the garment sector, illustrative for the current state of affairs.

Meanwhile, the Bangladesh Accord on Building and Fire Safety – the first legally binding agreement between brands and trade unions addressing workplace issues – will be extended for a second term. It is crucial to make improvements in the remediation and performance of the Accord I in 2018 before it completes its term.

- ➡ The work of FGG will be geared towards fostering freedom of association, improving inspection and remediation (including seeking alternatives to commercial social auditing through worker-led monitoring and improvement, ensuring living wages and worker health and safety, and improving employment arrangements. A priority is to improve transparency and disclosure about supply chains.
- ➡ Learning from the compensation arrangement models experiences in Pakistan and Bangladesh, a broader group of partners will engage in sharing this knowledge and providing input in improving social security systems and setting up and improving compensation systems and schemes in their contexts.
- → An important area of attention in all FGG's work related to the garment sector is gender. We aim to close the gender gap, and address gender-based violence and discrimination in the

- sector, through a combination of proactive actions, campaigns, educational activities and introspection and monitoring.
- → Collaboration among partner organisations will be facilitated, to strengthen coalitions, and build solidarity and synergies to pressure brands and governments.
- ➡ At both country and global level, capacity development
 activities will be organised for the enhanced use of the urgent
 appeal system, and to strengthen the solidarity among
 partners, to safeguard HRDs, labour activists, union leaders
 and organisers. Also knowledge sharing will be organised in the
 areas of campaigning, public outreach to pressure companies,
 governments and institutions to ensure the responsibility and
 accountability of supply chains.

3.4.2. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

Recently, we have observed various government efforts to address land (user) rights concerns, e.g. in Tanzania, Kenya, and Cambodia. Civic actors have increasingly stepped-up to draw attention to (women's) land (user) rights, including the promotion of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) and the uptake of the VGGTs - e.g. through the Women2Kilimanjaro Initiative and the charter of demands that participating women jointly developed. At the same time, land grabbing remains an urgent problem, unsustainable natural resource developments are common practice, and communities and CSOs still too often have limited – if any – access to redress. Therefore, promoting (women's) land (user) rights, sustainable land use, and innovative trade and finance facilities to support agro-ecology will continue to be a priority for the FGG Alliance in 2018. In the Netherlands, (women's) land (user) rights in LLMICs feature high on the Ministry's agenda as well. We are curious to see how the new minister will position herself towards natural resource management, the role of corporations and the strengthening of fair, just and sustainable actions, and look forward to exploring this further with her.

- → The FGG programme in 2018 related to land (user) rights includes:
 - Together with partner organisations in LLMICs, we will
 promote implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on
 business and human rights (UNGPs), VGGTs, FPIC, and
 OECD guidelines to guarantee people's rights in general
 and specifically to land and other resources, and to ensure
 corporate regulation and adherence to human rights
 standards.
 - Supporting communities to resist violations and land grabs, to advocate for land governance reforms to prevent future violations, and to seek remedy where violations do occur.
- ➡ Moreover, the FGG programme will be geared towards supporting, improving and replicating inclusive land (and water) use planning and sustainable land use practices (e.g., Farmer-Led Regreening, Rich Forests, Dryland restoration). This work will be combined with advocacy for innovative trade and finance facilities to support and replicate alternative, sustainable agro-commodity production, agroecology and land governance models.

→ Agro-commodities, particularly palm oil and soy, will be another focal point. For these commodities, we aim to strengthen existing certification, auditing, and grievance mechanisms for internationally-traded agro-commodities. Moreover, together with partner organisations, we will advocate to stop deforestation and landgrab for agro-commodities, amongst others by addressing investments in and the use of agro-commodities, e.g. in biofuels.

3.4.3. MINERALS/EXTRACTIVES

In the Netherlands steps are taken to address human rights issues and conflict minerals in supply chains. A priority for 2018 is to raise awareness among governments (specifically in LLMICs) and corporations on the risks in mineral supply chains, and impacts of extraction activities on women.

- ➡ In addition, we will undertake joint advocacy with partner organisations in LLMICs to improve extractives sourcing practices and companies' human rights due diligence policies. Also, research is planned on the risks in the mineral supply chain, and on renewable energy sourcing.
- ➡ FGG members meanwhile continue their work to promote mandatory due diligence and disclosure, for which they build on existing examples (such as the Dodd Frank Act, the California Transparency Act, the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive, UK Modern Slavery Act, French Devoir de vigilance Bill, and the Dutch Child Labour Due Diligence Act).

3.5. HUMAN RIGHTS

3.5.1. (E) HRDS

In an increasing number of countries, civil society and community representatives are intimidated or feel threatened when speaking openly about their rights. The progressive shrinking of civic space, compounded by the rise in digital surveillance and data control in many countries, may further impact people's right to exercise access to remedy. In the Philippines, the situation is particularly hazardous, as Duterte declared and the congress extended partial martial law (for Mindanao), which poses particular threats to the rights and safety of not only drug users, but also of indigenous communities, and to environmental protection. At the same time, we see that there is an increased visibility and public awareness of the work of (E)HRDs and the risks they face; as well as an increased coordination of CSOs to respond to urgent appeals.

- ➡ The FGG Alliance will continue to support (E)HRDs by facilitating and establishing strong activist networks, especially when they face urgent threats.
- ➡ The threatening contexts in which (E)HRDs operate demand the development of rapid response mechanisms, while legal rights training for communities is intended to strengthen their bargaining positions and agency resources.
- ➡ In several contexts, we will work in close collaboration with social movements (e.g. in Zambia and Uganda), and organise mutual capacity development on the situation of (E)HRDs, on (digital) security, and (in several Asian countries) on the use of the urgent appeal system to defend rights and resolve cases.

- ➡ Simultaneously, we will raise awareness among Dutch stakeholders, particularly in relation to the shrinking space for people defending their lands and livelihoods in the countries in which Dutch companies and the government invest.
- ➡ Also in 2018, the FGG Alliance aims to work closely together with the Ministry and embassies for support of and solidarity with (E)HRDs under threat.
- ➡ In the Philippines, together with local partner organisations, we will renew and strengthen our strategies to keep activists safe, e.g. in the form of trainings and support in the areas of digital security, legal rights, and rapid response mechanisms.

3.5.2. GRIEVANCES AND REMEDY

While seeking redress on behalf of impacted communities and engaging public decision-makers and corporate actors in genuine dialogue remains a challenge, partners increasingly see local obstacles in the context of larger institutional barriers to justice. (Inter)national and multi-stakeholder bodies (like the RSPO and Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue) and international norms (like those expressed in the VGGTs) continue to offer potential for improving corporate conduct (and for the Dutch Government to play a stronger and influential role). However, the organisational capacities and funds available to local partners and international CSOs alike continue to be surpassed by the influence of corporate stakeholders.

➡ Providing capacity development support to frontline communities and individuals to file complaints with (nonjudicial) grievance mechanisms is also a core component of the FGG programme in 2018. We will intensify our focus on enhancing capacities of partner organisations to access and influence (inter)national regulatory frameworks, making these frameworks more amenable, in operational terms, to local needs, concerns and feedback, and providing financial and protective mechanisms to support local CSOs to use these regulatory bodies effectively and safely.

3.6. FGG TARGETS FOR 2018 ON TOC1

In 2018, FGG members and their partner organisations aim for:

- mechanisms put in place or improved by governments that guarantee access for civil society to democratic decision making processes related to corporate conduct, including the right to resist developments.
- effective legal and other grievance mechanisms adopted or improved by governments and corporations via which CSOs and communities can resolve grievances with governments and companies, and claim their environmental, human and worker rights.
- 190 CSOs in LLMICs that lobby and advocate for responsible corporate conduct based on increased skills, knowledge or network contacts.

- alternative, participatory initiatives and models related to corporate conduct meeting core criteria including sustainability, participation (m/f), transparency and equity (m/f), that have been developed, piloted and/or promoted.
- 77 proposals for improvement of corporate conduct discussed by private and public sector decision makers and/or in academia, public agenda, media and social movements.
- mechanisms, policies and regulations improved or introduced by national, regional and international government bodies to ensure companies promote more sustainable practices and are held accountable for respecting human rights and the environment and providing adequate remedy to victims of adverse impacts.
- policies improved or introduced by companies on transparency and safeguards, conflict resolution mechanisms, and policies promoting social justice, decent work and sustainability.
- 9 concrete steps taken by governments to actively identify, prevent and mitigate adverse social, gender and environmental impacts of corporate activities and those in corporations´ value chains.
- concrete steps taken by companies to actively identify, prevent and mitigate adverse social, gender and environmental impacts of their activities and those in their value chains.

4. Theory of Change 2: Improved trade and investment

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Global trade and investment policy has become an issue of major public importance, criticism and discussion over the last two years. The status quo is being challenged by a growing number of governments, organisations and economists on all sides of the political spectrum. At the same time, with TTIP gone and CETA signed, there is a challenge to keep the momentum on the EU trade and investment agenda and move it towards solidarity with the South. Also the democratisation of EU trade and investment policy poses challenges: the potential splitting of trade and investment agreements into a trade and an investment part will further de-democratise trade policy making, given the fact that ratification of trade agreements will be taken away from the member states and only be done at the Brussels level.

In order to improve trade and investment, the FGG Alliance challenges the current corporate-led trade and investment model and campaigns for a just and sustainable trade system that benefits all and secures environmental protection. More concretely, in 2018, we aim to work on the following:

- Together with partner organisations around the world, sharpening our narrative around trade and investment policy, to ensure that in our explanations of why we oppose neoliberal trade and investment policy we stand out differently from the right-wing, populist organisations;
- Supporting partner organisations to advocate for more inclusive and just trade and investment agreements, with particular attention for the Dutch model BIT, and to lobby against investment protection (Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS), Investment Court System (ICS) and Multilateral Investment Court (MIC)) in these agreements;
- Advocating to ensure that GSP and GSP+ actually benefit workers, and not only companies;
- Countering the aggressive agribusiness agenda and supporting partner organisations in LLMICs to claim their rights to land (use), control over natural resources and food sovereignty;
- Supporting partner organisations to jointly advocate for 'just transition' towards system change in the energy sector, away from fossil fuels and in an aim to put a halt to climate change.

A more detailed context analysis and elaboration on FGG's priorities in 2018 can be found below.

4.2. TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS, ICS AND MIC, AND EMERGING NEW INVESTMENT MODELS

At national level in several countries where the FGG Alliance works with partner organisations, the EU is accelerating negotiations for free trade agreements with investment protection chapters (ISDS).

- ➡ The FGG Alliance will continue supporting partner organisations in amongst others Uganda to ensure that the Dutch Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) are not automatically extended, but cancelled or renegotiated based on an improved Dutch model BIT, and to promote the development of a BIT that ensures coherence for development.
- → In 2018, FGG members will support their partner organisations to work on national reforms of IIAs, as well as more generally to engage with investment-related decision-making. The FGG Alliance aims to respond to an increasing demand from social movements for analysis on investment protection (ISDS, ICS and MIC).
- → After US withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) are accelerating. ISDS is a critical issue in this agreement. We will support Southern partners in their efforts to research and expose how the RCEP trade and investment articles will undermine the achievement of human rights and sustainability. In close collaboration and consultation with partner organisations in South, East and South-East Asia, the FGG Alliance will monitor RCEP negotiations and support advocacy efforts during the negotiation rounds.
- → Continuous efforts are made to support partner organisations to advocate for influence on the investment protection chapter in EU treaties with amongst others Myanmar, the Philippines and Indonesia.

At international level, efforts are made to reform IIAs: the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continues its discussions and research aimed at IIA reform, and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) recently created a working group on IIA reform. In the past year, the EU has further developed and successfully 'sold' ICS and the MIC as 'alternatives' to ISDS. The EC has decided for UNCITRAL as a venue for negotiating the MIC. The negotiation mandate for this process is expected to be decided early 2018 after Member States have given their inputs.

- → Together with partner organisations, FGG members aim to strengthen the counter-narrative showing that ICS and MIC do not solve ISDS problems and are in fact a globalised ISDS, and to increase awareness and knowledge of the impacts of ISDS among CSOs, policy makers and media, specifically in Latin America and Asia.
- ➡ Regarding CETA and TTIP: given the influence of TTIP and CETA in setting the standard for trade negotiations worldwide, including with LLMICs, the FGG Alliance will seek opportunities at national level to advocate around the CETA ratification process, in close collaboration with a wider Dutch CETA coalition, and TTIP, should TTIP talks be reopened.

In the Netherlands, the reform process of the Dutch BIT continues. We see a delay in and lack of transparency around the process of this Dutch BIT.

→ In 2018, FGG members will closely monitor this reform process and seek opportunities for dialogue to actively propagate policy coherence for development in this BIT, e.g. related to the Paris Agreement.

4.3. GSP / GSP+

The EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP/ GSP+ and EBA), which allows several low-income countries to export their goods to the European market quota and tariffs free, benefits corporations in for example the sugar and garment sector. At the same time, this scheme allows for workers to work for poverty wages and under deplorable conditions.

- ➡ FGG wants the receiving governments and EU to take active steps in improving and showing measurable impacts on workers' rights in practice in the producing countries, with a main focus on the promotion of Freedom of Association and decent wages so that the scheme will also be beneficial to workers.
- ➡ In support of partner organisations, the FGG Alliance aims to regularly monitor and intervene in the review and development of scorecards of GSP, GSP+ and EBA, which is expected to lead to pressure on governments in the receiving countries to change practices and improve labour rights.

4.4. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

At national level in several LLMICs, partner organisations observe an expansion of extraction of natural resources and ongoing grabbing of community land, forests and water, often for biofuels, mining, industry and tourism, with threats of foreign estates taking over community lands. Several countries in the Asia Pacific region (e.g. Bangladesh, India, and Thailand) are experiencing agrarian crises due to years of green revolution and impacts of free trade, whilst several million hectares of land have been grabbed across the region in countries including Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. In Africa, the US and G8 countries pressure for the green revolution and push to adopt enabling laws to allow speedy approval of genetically modified organisms. Agribusinesses are also entering Africa and grabbing land on a huge scale under the quise of bringing 'investment in agriculture' into the countries. Large-scale development projects including plantations and extractive industries are in fact facilitating the land grab by agribusinesses by promoting industrial agriculture, and also by mandating extensive changes to land, seed, and many other laws as a precondition for receiving development aid. Although timorous and insufficient, the Latin American food sovereignty movement achieved governmental support for food sovereignty and agroecology in the past decade, at regional and national level. Now these gains are also under a strong attack at both levels. The food sovereignty movement is still strong, but it has to build strong common actions to defend the achievements as well to advance in the implementation of peoples' rights. Women, particularly those dependent on land and natural resources, are most affected by violations of their land (user) rights, suffering from various forms of abuse of exploitation, including gender based violence, and are often unable to take advantage of economic development opportunities.

To address these developments and challenges, the FGG alliance will engage in the following work:

- ➡ We aim to support partner organisations in linking the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa to international movements, to ensure coherent strategies at regional and international level to effectively promote an African-led vision for agroecology and food sovereignty as the best way for Africa to feed itself. Also in several Asian countries, we aim to contribute to spaces and resources for their partners to coordinate themselves in food sovereignty movements and to have political debates.
- ➡ Partner organisations in South-East Asia, West Africa and Latin America, with the support of FGG members, will advocate their local governments and international institutions to address the problems that emerge from the expansion of neoliberal land, natural resources and development policies.
- ➡ In Indonesia, Myanmar, Colombia and several countries in West Africa, FGG members aim to contribute to local organisations' understanding and use of the VGGTs and/or the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries for securing their access, control and use to natural resources and developing their alternatives.
- ➡ In Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, we aim to support partners in advocacy for laws and policies on land and extractives, implementation women's land rights charter, enactment

of investment laws and community laws, and capacity development for land rights, whilst in Mozambique, attention will be paid to the production of the law on Food and Nutrition Security in relation to the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program, and on lobby towards the government for an increase of the public budget allocation to finance the agrarian sector.

At international level the agribusiness agenda is increasingly aggressive, as exemplified by the intended mega mergers between Monsanto and Bayer, and Dow Chemical and DuPont. At European level, the picture is mixed with several governments considering policies to support sustainable farming and the right to food. Yet the overall policy framework in the EU's Common Agriculture Policy and trade policies remains neoliberal and heavily favours industrial agriculture.

- → Together with partner organisations, we will analyse and develop proposals to effectively address agri-industrial policies and practices, building alternative models to strengthen food sovereignty and the resilience of peoples to the deepening economic, social and environmental crises, including to defend social achievements and peoples' rights.
- ➡ Specific attention will be paid to the UPOV 91 convention, which restricts the exchange of seeds and farmers rights, and undermines promising new approaches such as Evolutionary Plant Breeding techniques. In the 2018 FGG programme, awareness will be raised about UPOV 91 and why it should not be included in EU trade agreements.
- ➡ In the Netherlands, with support of partner organisations,
 FGG members will in their lobby towards parliament promote
 successful innovative and sustainable smallholder and
 small enterprise practices benefiting the right to food (e.g.
 agroecology and/or smallholder rainwater harvesting and
 irrigation systems). The aim is to increase parliamentarians'
 awareness of the relevance of land rights in the food and
 climate discussion, and ensure that, where new policies are
 enacted and/or Dutch government engages in international
 spaces, land (user) rights and the right to food are taken into
 account.
- ➡ We aim to address policy coherence for development by influencing new government policies that (can) affect the right to food and where we see potential to reduce harm, as well as promote positive impacts on land and food.

4.5. CLIMATE AND ENERGY

At national level in several LLMICs where the FGG Alliance works with partner organisations, energy-related problems are abundant – e.g. in Togo, where oil exploitation affects fishing communities; Palestine, where the context continues to be difficult due to increased Israeli crackdown on movement of materials into Palestine and other restrictions; Honduras, where environmental activists are under severe threats; and Mozambique, where the government's push for damaging mega-projects and dirty energy is unabated.

➡ The FGG Alliance supports partners, for example in Togo, in their campaign against oil exploitation. A local partner will introduce a bill in Parliament to pursue this same goal; and in Palestine, we will work with local government officials to push for solar energy for local communities.

Climate change-related problems are accelerating, evidenced by the quick succession of devastating hurricanes across the Caribbean and southern US, the appalling flooding across parts of south Asia, the death of coral reefs, the collapse of significant Antarctic ice shelves, and continuing drought in East Africa. Despite these intensifying events, we observe continued investments in (and subsidies for) fossil fuels; an increasingly powerful industry narrative, falsely selling gas as a clean transition fuel (which comes with a push for new infrastructure and investments); and scarce climate finance, partly due to Trump's climate denialism – though this has had positive effects too, with 'climate leadership' standing up in several countries.

- ➡ FGG anticipates that Trump will continue to be a disruptive influence, and this will inevitably mean that we need to divert some attention and resources from other matters to counter his narratives and wider impacts on climate policy and trade and investment.
- ➡ Together with partner organisations, FGG members will work towards debunking attempts to push gas as a 'better' fossil fuel.
- ➡ Also, in part due to the FGG Alliance's efforts, we see that discussions on 'just transition' towards system change in the energy sector (and more broadly) continue to move forward. 'Just transition' is high on the agenda of the FGG Alliance. For 2018, this means that we will develop our joint position on this transition, in close collaboration and consultation with partner organisations in LLMICs. Also, we will support partner organisations in advocating for associated policy reforms and for creating spaces for civil society and social movements to come together to discuss and develop plans and positions.

The Dutch energy transition, aiming for CO₂ reduction and developing new technology, has negative social and environmental impacts. We observe a continuing need for fossil fuels and uranium, and see that Dutch corporates capitalise on the energy transition (in their role to develop technology and provide services).

- ➡ The FGG Alliance will make an effort to expose dirty energy projects in LLMICs, as well as the negative impacts of the Dutch energy transition abroad through collaborative action research with partners, and building upon academic research on the global political economy of energy transition and on gender and energy.
- ➡ Lobby will be done towards the new Dutch government to ensure policy coherence in the field of climate and energy, with attention for biofuels.

4.6. FGG TARGETS FOR 2018 ON TOC2

In our attempt at improving trade and investment, we have set ourselves the following targets:

- mechanisms put in place or improved by governments that guarantee access for civil society to democratic decision making processes related to trade and investment, including the right to resist developments.
- 38 CSOs in LLMICs that lobby and advocate for improved policies related to trade and investment, based on increased skills, knowledge or network contacts.
- 9 alternative approaches to the current trade and investment regime developed with CSOs in LLMICs that have been developed, piloted and/or promoted.
- proposals for improvement to policies related to trade and investment discussed by national, regional and international government bodies and/or by private policy makers, in academia, public agenda, media and social movements.
- mechanisms, policies and regulations improved or introduced by national, regional and international government bodies to ensure policies related to trade and investment advance policy coherence for development in LLMICs.

5. Theory of Change 3: Improved financial and tax systems

5.1. INTRODUCTION

2018 marks the tenth anniversary of the 2008 financial crisis. Since then, the financial sector has gone through reforms, but regulatory response to the impact of the global financial system around the world has been limited. This has too often led to corporate gains and public losses. The FGG Alliance increasingly feels a necessity to visualise, empower and upscale viable, feasible and progressive proposals to challenge neoliberal policies locally, and connect them globally. We want to transform the financial system so that it serves society and the economy in a sustainable way, not only in the EU but also for the benefit of LLMICs. Our work in this regard has born some fruits over the past years: tax avoidance and evasion feature high on political agendas around the world; and steps are taken to ensure the participation of communities in decision-making around public spending. However, the behaviour and investments of amongst others development banks and the Dutch government via export credits convince us of the need for sustained advocacy by the FGG Alliance and our partner organisations. Our priorities for 2018 include:

• Influencing tax policy processes to ensure that raised revenues benefit communities, combined with ongoing support to partner

- organisations in LLMICs to enhance public awareness and advocate for more just tax treaties;
- Making use of the current pressure on financial institutions (including development banks) to invest in socially and environmentally just projects, to strengthen human rights standards and safequards and improve remedy systems;
- Continuing support to communities to analyse the severe social and environmental impacts of large-scale infrastructure projects, and to advocate for change;
- Countering the negative effects of quantitative easing on LLMICs, by developing alternative policies together with partner organisations around the world.

Below follows a more concrete elaboration of the context of ToC3, and the anticipated work of the Alliance in 2018.

5.2. PROGRESSIVE REVENUE RAISING AND SPENDING / TAX POLICIES

In 2018, certain tax policy processes that were started in previous years will gain momentum. For example, when the Zimbabwean Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation reaches its final year, CSOs will be provided with a window of opportunity to assess government achievements in increasing tax revenue from the mining industry, and to lobby government with the findings. Similarly, the Double Taxation treaty between Uganda and The Netherlands will be renegotiated. These dynamics highlight the need to advocate for progressive revenue raising and spending from amongst others the mining sector, as well as for more transparency and accountability in the management of these revenues in order to improve service delivery in communities. Closer to home, European tax havens (including the Netherlands) are progressively exposed and put under pressure (e.g. through rulings by the European Commission's Competition Authority), yet governments respond by introducing more fiscal incentives and reducing corporate income taxes.

- → FGG and its partner organisations in Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Zambia will contribute to the knowledge and advocacy capacity of communities and CSOs on progressive revenue raising and spending through trainings, network building, and lobby and advocacy support. Together, they will develop engagement platforms for increased access and participation of CSOs in policy processes related to progressive tax realisation and the curbing of illicit financial flows. Public awareness raising combined with lobby and advocacy efforts directed at national governments as well as the global arena will serve to promote fairer tax treaties, improved transparency and accountability in the management of tax revenues, and progressive spending for the benefit of local development and communities affected by corporate activities.
- ➡ We will seek to confront the neoliberal counteroffensives, by hosting the Dutch Tax Justice Network and contributing research on tax regulation and liabilities evasion by businesses through principles of corporate law.

5.3. PUBLIC FINANCE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR, INCLUDING EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES

Development banks, export credit agencies (ECAs), pension funds, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) are (semi) public financial institutions that together form the backbone of financial support to the private sector. In the past year, we have again seen that these institutions support projects with major impacts for local communities in LLMICs, e.g. in the Suape case in Brazil. Too often still, public finance benefits corporations involved in environmental and/or human rights violations.

- → FGG and partner organisations plan to advocate towards decision-makers in financial institutions, and parliamentarians, to ensure that especially large infrastructure projects are increasingly transparent, participatory and Paris Proof.
- → As part of this, we will continue our engagement with the Dutch development bank FMO to improve its disclosure and transparency and to implement and monitor commitments done on human rights in 2017. We will also keep supporting various communities affected by FMO financed projects, amongst others by providing support in follow up in the complaints these communities submitted to the Independent Complaint Mechanism of FMO.
- ➡ We also aim to support partner organisations in Nigeria, Indonesia, Mexico and Colombia to expand spaces for policy dialogue on public finance and spending related to water management, and in Zimbabwe to improve public finance management in the mining sector. In both Africa and Latin America, we will support partner organisations to join forces and work together on, amongst others, the revision of the safeguards of the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, which are both scheduled for 2018.

As a result of our collective advocacy, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has committed to a substantial next review of its Project Complaint Mechanism, which is scheduled for 2019. To ensure positive results, we will educate board members and conduct research on outcomes, amongst other things. Moreover, (public) pressure on public and private financial institutions is rising to invest in socially and environmentally just projects, illustrated by the case of FMO, which finally pulled out of the Agua Zarca project.

→ The FGG Alliance will prioritise working with existing and new Southern partner organisations on complaints processes in order to contribute to the capacity needed for supporting communities and workers to file complaints at Independent Accountability Mechanisms (IAMs) and National Contact Points (NCPs). We will continue our advocacy work, based on past research and analysis in Glass Half Full and Remedy Remains Rare, to strengthen international Business and Human Rights standards and the remedy system available to complainants at different levels: Development Finance Institutions, IAMs, National Contact Points, and internationally at the OECD

- and UN. Together with partner organisations, FGG aims to strengthen and implement the IAMs of the EIB and the new mechanisms of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), both expected to be established in 2018.
- → Regarding climate finance, FGG members and their partners will advocate towards decision-makers in multilateral climate funds, like the GCF, to set the agenda for transparent, gendersensitive processes which provide access for small grants funds targeting local communities to make their voices heard and access funds via better streamlined procedures, in order to achieve a more just climate financial system that reaches the most vulnerable.

5.4. LARGE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (WITH PUBLIC SUPPORT)

Many of our Southern partners witness continued 'development' at the cost of the environment, traditional ways of life, and basic human rights. This is especially true for large-scale infrastructure and other megaprojects, which induce far-reaching social (e.g. forced relocation, destruction of cultural heritage and local livelihoods) and environmental (loss of biodiversity, pollution, deforestation) impacts. Characterised by a high level of private sector involvement, these projects are highly centralised in decision-making and prior consultation with affected communities is typically absent. Resistance by CSOs and communities has been on the rise, with active involvement of women.

The report 'Social Justice at Bay', about the Dutch-financed National Capital Integrated Coastal Development (NCICD) Masterplan in Jakarta, Indonesia, has sparked discussions within the Dutch water sector on how to improve future conduct, especially regarding stakeholder consultation and inclusion. At the same time, the number of Dutch-financed Masterplans (as well as the role of Dutch companies in major infrastructure projects in LLMICs) is steadily increasing.

- ➡ In 2018, FGG and partner organisations will increase engagement with the Dutch water sector by strengthening the capacities of new and existing partner organisations to participate in policy discussions with public and private counterparts. This will happen in Jakarta, Indonesia; Manila, Philippines; and possibly in new areas where Dutch-financed Masterplans are being developed.
- ➡ We will support communities that experience negative impacts of megaproject in the infrastructure, mining or energy sector in Brazil, Congo and/or Indonesia and Turkey (to be decided after a scoping study). The aim of this project is to support these communities by analysing characteristics of megaprojects, in particular corporate accountability, to help supporting CSOs to understand and defend human rights.

5.5. COUNTERING NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF LOOSE MONETARY POLICIES ON LLMICS

Since the financial crisis, the core countries have injected over 14 trillion dollars in the global financial system. One of the unintended consequences of these loose monetary policies (labelled quantitative easing (QE)) is that they increase short-term capital flows to developing countries. These programmes will come to an end in December 2017. Therefore, in 2018, the negative consequences are expected to be felt in developing countries as capital flows are redirected to core countries. Currently the consequences are already visible: explosive debt burdens including bonds, corporate debt, and devaluations, and downgrading of credit ratings, economic problems.

➡ In 2018, FGG aims to mobilise CSOs in both the EU and in developing countries to develop and promote alternative policies to counter the negative consequences of QE in core countries. We will facilitate the participation of CSOs from Asia, Latin America and Europe in a seminar organised by us during the G20 summit in Buenos Aires. The aim is to launch an international call to curb capital mobility and support the UNCTAD initiative on the Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism.

5.6. FGG TARGETS FOR 2018 ON TOC3

We aim to achieve the following targets in our aim to improve financial and tax systems:

- mechanisms put in place or improved by governments and/ or financial institutions and developments banks that guarantee access for civil society to (democratic) decisionmaking processes related to finance, tax and spending, including the right to resist developments.
- effective legal and other grievance mechanisms adopted or improved by corporations and/or financial institutions and development banks via which CSOs and communities can resolve grievances with governments, financial institutions and companies, and claim their environmental, human and worker rights.
- 57 CSOs and communities in LLMICs that lobby and advocate for improved financial, tax and spending policies, based on increased skills, knowledge or network contacts.
- 9 alternative proposals to financial and tax and spending policies developed, piloted, and promoted with CSOs in LLMICs.
- proposal for improvement of financial, tax and spending policies discussed by private and public policy makers, and/or in academia, public agenda, media and social movements.

- 7 measures taken by national, regional and international government bodies to ensure financial, tax and spending policies advance socially just and sustainable development in LIMICs
- 8 policies improved or introduced by public financial institutions and private actors on accountability, transparency and safeguards, and investment policies adopted that advance socially just and sustainable development in LLMICs.
- mechanisms for improved financial, tax and spending policies implemented and enforced by national, regional and international government bodies.
- 6 concrete steps taken by public financial institutions and private actors to actively identify, prevent and mitigate adverse social, gender and environmental impacts of their investments, and concrete steps taken that advance socially just and sustainable development in LLMICs.

6. Collaboration and partnering

Regarding the collaboration and partnering, with partner organisations, within the Alliance and with the Ministry, the following is foreseen for 2018:

- ➡ With partner organisations: in 2018, existing relations with partner organisations around the world will be carried forward, and FGG members will engage with new partner organisations where appropriate. Partner organisations will, as in previous years, be involved in several stages of the Alliance's planning, monitoring and evaluation. Also in 2018, the FGG Alliance will invite its Advisory Group to share their reflections on the context and the FGG programme during the Annual Meeting of the Alliance.
- ➡ Within the Alliance: from January 2018 onwards, we intend to conduct a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE), paying attention to analysing the workings, strengths and vulnerabilities of the collaboration among FGG members. We hope that this MTE will provide us with reflections to help us to consolidate our collaboration. Apart from the MTE, we will continue to use our PMEL cycle for collecting data, reflection, learning and accountability. Furthermore, also in 2018 we will use our revised internal meeting structure based on seven clusters, which has worked out well over the past year, and the several internal working groups that were established so far, specifically on gender and (E)HRDs, to foster internal learning, collaboration and synergy.

➡ With the Ministry: the aim is to deepen the communication with the Ministry and embassies, in order to seek alignment and develop modes of communication in case of country-specific developments that require concerted efforts, or emergencies in which embassies can play a role in seeking solutions. In the Netherlands, we hope to facilitate interaction between the FGG Alliance's Advisory Group and the Ministry during FGG's Annual Meeting; and expert meetings between Ministry and FGG staff may be organised again, should the second round of expert meetings again prove fruitful late 2017.

7. Learning and knowledge development

In 2018, as we are half-way the current programme, the FGG Alliance aims to foster learning among the FGG Alliance members not only in the day-to-day implementation of the programme, mutual capacity development, and collaboration with partner organisations, but also through an MTE and continued efforts in the area of gender:

- → MTE: the FGG Alliance has decided to evaluate its programme mid-way, in order to learn from the past years and distil lessons for the remaining programme period and beyond. The focus and scope for this evaluation are yet to be decided upon.
- ➡ Gender: continued efforts will be made within the FGG Alliance to learn and further develop the programme in the area of gender. In 2018, we will pay specific attention to capacity development of the Dutch Alliance members, where possible and feasible in close collaboration and consultation with partner organisations in LLMICs, and to gender analyses of amongst others our work on climate and energy, sector-specific government interventions to regulate corporate conduct; and access to effective remedy. In the process of developing these analyses, also the Ministry's gender task force will be kept in the loop.