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Fair, Green and Global Annual Report 2018

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List of abbreviations

ABP ADSB AfDB AIIB ASEM	Algemeen Burgerlijk Pensioenfonds Atradius Dutch State Business African Development Bank Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Asia-Europe Summit
BIT	Bilateral investment treaty
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
CCC	Clean Clothes Campaign
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
CS0	Civil society organisation
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DFI	Development Financial Institution
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything But Arms
ECA	Export Credit Agency
ECT	Energy Charter Treaty
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FA0	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGG Alliance	Fair, Green and Global Alliance
FM0	The Netherlands Development Finance Company
FoE	Friends of the Earth
FoEE	Friends of the Earth Europe
FoEI	Friends of the Earth International
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GPFG	Government Pension Fund
GSP	Generalised scheme of preferences
GSP+	Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable
	Development and Good Governance
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IFI	International Financial Institution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISDS	Investor-State Dispute Settlement

LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning, Intersex+
LLMIC	Low or lower-middle income country
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MSI	Multi-stakeholder initiative
NCP	National Contact Point
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEIGWG	Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group
PPM	Project Affected Peoples Mechanism
RSP0	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOMO	Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen
TNI	Transnational Institute
ToC	Theory of Change
TUCA	Trade Union Confederation of the Americas
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNWG	UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights
WTO	World Trade Organisation

INTRODUCTION

The Fair, Green and Global (FGG) Alliance brings together six Alliance members - ActionAid, Both ENDS, Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC), Milieudefensie/Friends of the Earth (FoE) Netherlands, SOMO (Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen) and the Transnational Institute (TNI) - and over 1000 civil society actors worldwide. The Alliance's programme is being implemented in a strategic partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereafter referred to as 'the Ministry' or 'MFA'), within its 'Dialogue and Dissent' policy framework. The goal of the FGG programme is to support inclusive, sustainable development by strengthening civil society organisations (CSOs) in low and lower-middle income countries (LLMICs) to effectively voice their views and to hold policymakers and companies to account.

Together with their partner organisations, FGG members pursue socially just, inclusive and environmentally sustainable societies. The FGG Alliance's 'mutual capacity development' approach is key to this work. FGG's mutual capacity development approach entails the joint development (between FGG partners and their partner organisations, and FGG members) of the capacities needed to advocate for positive changes in policy and practice in the area of corporate conduct, trade and investment and tax systems. The Alliance builds its mutual capacity development practices upon sustainable relationships based on mutual respect, equality and the shared belief that civil society actors and their constituents

can best speak for themselves. The capacities developed can be grouped into six main categories: access, constituency, knowledge, advocacy skills, leverage, and an enabling environment (for more information on FGG's mutual capacity development approach, reference is made to the mutual capacity development monitoring report in annex 2). FGG is convinced that by jointly developing these capacities, the Alliance is able to bring about positive change and achieve sustainable development. The FGG Alliance is also convinced that the structural changes it pursues cannot be achieved without social and gender justice, which requires the FGG Alliance to challenge power relations and address the root causes behind these power relations and to ensure inclusivity.

This report presents the FGG Alliance's main results achieved in 2018. It supplements the detailed results reported in IATI and offers a more contextual and analytical perspective. In table 1, an overview is presented of the MFA Dialogue & Dissent indicators related to FGG indicators and total FGG results, achieved in 2018. For an overview of indicators and results on the Dialogue & Dissent indicators per FGG Theory of Change (ToC), see annex 1. Below follows a reflection on the external context in 2018. Subsequently, this report elaborates on the outcomes achieved for the three FGG ToCs, and presents a reflection on collaboration with partner organisations, with the Ministry, and among FGG members.

TABLE 1. MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT INDICATORS RELATED TO FGG INDICATORS AND TOTAL FGG RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT CORE INDICATOR	RESULTS ENTIRE FGG PROGRAMME IN 2018
DD1: FGG indicator F	49 laws, policies and norms, were implemented for sustainable and inclusive development.
DD2: FGG indicator E	63 laws, policies and norms/attitudes, were blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development.
DD3: FGG indicators A & D	302 times CSOs succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage
DD4: FGG indicators C & D	310 advocacy initiatives were carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency.
DD5: FGG indicator B	475 CSOs with increased L&A capacities.
DD6: Total # FGG partners	1028 CSOs included in FGG programme on 31/12/2018.

1. REFLECTIONS UPON THE GENERAL CONTEXT

MULTILATERALISM AND LIBERAL VALUES UNDER THREAT

The recent past has seen a disturbing trend of disaffection with established politics. This has seen a trend towards the election of new political leaders, including at the helm of some of the world's most powerful nations, who dismiss human rights, deny climate change, and ride roughshod over environmental concerns. Authoritarianism is fast becoming normalised. While the majority of people still support and value human rights, ¹ there is a concerted effort by extreme forces to undermine this.

At the same time, new challenges to multilateralism are emerging even as the climate crisis demands ever greater international cooperation.² The US, under President Trump, has continued to undermine multilateralism, including recent withdrawal from the Paris Accord and the UN Human Rights Council. The UN has been significantly weakened over the years through underfunding, the inordinate influence of a few mega wealthy individuals over areas of global policy-making, as well as the proliferation of 'coalitions of the willing' where global policy-making increasingly takes place, e.g. G7, G20, OECD or multi-stakeholder forums. Longstanding grievances on the part of governments in the Global South about the legitimacy of multilateral institutions are now being given voice ever more vocally.^{3,4,5}

As UNCTAD's Richard Kozul-Wright argued recently, "The problem is that multilateral rulemaking in recent decades has been subject to the same political pressures as domestic policy-making. It is not a coincidence that the current framework for governing the global economy primarily benefits financial entities and large multinational corporations. The original goal of postwar multilateralism was to protect the weak from the strong so that they could grow. Yet its current version encourages strong countries to impose their preferred development model on the weak, thereby promulgating a world of 'winner-takes-most' outcomes."6

This resonates strongly with the experience and perception of the FGG Alliance members and their partner organisations at national, regional and international levels. It also poses serious challenges for prospects of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁷

UNBRIDLED CORPORATE POWER ENTERING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

A consequence of how the global economy has become increasingly governed has been ever greater concentrations of wealth upwards, veritable oligopolies, which can buy ever greater power and influence. Many sectors of the global economy are dominated by a small number of transnational corporations, giving them vast power over these markets and how they are (not) regulated. An alarming case in point is the agrifood industry. The global trade

of agricultural commodities is dominated by only five companies. Meanwhile, with all the currently planned mergers in the seed and agrochemical sector, the new corporate giants will together control as much as 70 percent of the market for agrochemical products and more than 60 percent of the global seed market.

A new development – in the wake of UN underfunding, the austerity policies still prescribed by international financial institutions, and powerful corporate lobbies – is the promotion of 'blended finance' i.e. leveraging private investment with public (and philanthropic) funds. Like the discredited Public-Private Partnerships of the recent past, blended finance involves unequal sharing of risk and profit. It likely also runs the risks of tied aid, regulatory chill for fear of inviting Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) claims, and effectively financialising development efforts. FGG intends to monitor developments on this front, and the consequences for SDG achievement.

REPRESSION AND SHRINKING CIVIC SPACE

Repression and the shrinking of civic space has remained a pressing issue for most FGG partners, including the intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders in most countries where the FGG Alliance is active. New cyberlaws increased monitoring of activists, and stifled social media platforms in many countries, including notably Cambodia and Myanmar. Human Rights Watch concluded in its recent report that "in many countries civil society is under pressure. Collective citizens' efforts, especially when they have political salience, seem to be regarded with increasing suspicion and even to be actively countered. Anti-NGO laws, arbitrary inspections, harassment, and criminalisation all strike at the roots of civic space."10 Women human rights defenders face additional threats including sexual violence and stigmatisation. Threatened civic space continues to be on the Dutch Ministry's radar as well: in her 2018 policy document 'Investing in Global Prospects', Minister Kaag stated "Autocratic regimes as well as a number of officially democratic states, restrict the rights and scope of civil society and human rights groups and organisations." Meanwhile, FGG increasingly sees Dutch investments in environments where civic space is shrinking and where local participation and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) processes are under threat; and the recent negotiations at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) clearly showed again how fundamentalist forces worldwide are strongly attempting to push back women's human rights that were hard fought for and agreed to almost two decades ago.

The human rights nature of the FGG Alliance's work raises the need for structural community-led and gender responsive protection mechanisms for effective, real-time and sustained support to human rights defenders. Where feasible and appropriate, the FGG Alliance is doing so in collaboration with Dutch embassies in the countries most affected by repression or shrinking civic space.

STRONG MOVEMENTS AND PROGRESSIVE DUTCH POLICY

Alongside rising authoritarianism, civic repression and the shrinking of civic space, the FGG Alliance is witnessing an increasing agency and willingness of people around the world to stand up for their rights and join ever-stronger movements that often transcend national boundaries. For instance, the need for climate justice is increasingly acknowledged by a wider public, and gender justice and women's rights also feature high on the agendas of movements, for example across Africa and Europe. In the Netherlands, FGG members and their partners see a strong civil society, able to support civic actors around the globe, through one of the most progressive subsidy frameworks ever - Dialogue & Dissent. With this subsidy framework, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs allows for challenging but crucial work to improve the policies and practices of governments and companies with respect to inclusive governance and development, the environment and human rights, and with a particular dedication to furthering gender justice and women's rights.

BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

Many FGG partners worldwide identified the expansion of China's flagship initiative Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as the most significant change in their countries' policy context in 2018. Over 130 countries have now signed up to the BRI, 11 and China's foreign direct investment under the initiative has so far exceeded 80 billion USD, 12 e.g. China's partial, majority or entire stake in ports in Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Panama, Brazil, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands (Rotterdam), to name a few. While infrastructureled, the BRI framework is broad and encompasses almost any project between governments, companies and peoples. Through the BRI, the Chinese government is reshaping the global governance system in support of China's vision of 'inclusive globalisation.' To this end China has become more active in, 13,14 and contributes to various UN bodies that are strategically relevant for China. As the Guardian observed, 15 China is starting to assert its world-view, notably the pre-eminence of national sovereignty over human rights. It is a challenge for the FGG Alliance to develop an adequate response to this.

For many people in FGG's global network, having a say and decisive influence in society has become increasingly difficult and dangerous. This not only hampers the implementation of their valuable work, but also severely affects their personal lives. As FGG Alliance, we stand by our partners.

PROGRESS ON THE INDICATORS FOR TOC1

In 2018, almost all results related to the different outcomes on improved corporate conduct were above target, with the exception of three specific outcomes. These outcomes are related to the number of grievance mechanisms adopted or improved by governments and corporations (1.A.b.), the number of alternative and participatory initiatives developed, piloted or promoted (1.C.) and the number of 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 (1.F.a.). For example in Kenya, FGG member ActionAid planned to support partner organisations to bring Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to community level to resolve disputes between communities and corporate actors. Although ADR committees are in place at the community level, there has not yet been any successful engagement with investors.

2.1. A MOVE TOWARDS ENFORCEABLE REGULATION

In recent years, including in 2018, the FGG Alliance has witnessed an increasing recognition across the globe that voluntary measures do not bring the corporate accountability needed, while calls grow for binding regulation to hold corporate actors to account. This awareness led to changes in practice in 2018 when several countries introduced or are discussing legislation containing mandatory due diligence requirements.

In 2018, progress was made towards achieving the UN Treaty on Transnational Businesses and Human Rights despite the reluctance, if not obstruction, of the European Union (EU) representative and the abstention of the USA, and fears the negotiations would collapse in 2018. Most notably, a Zero Draft text was presented in 2018. The presentation of a Zero Draft text is an important outcome of the work of civil society organisations in the FGG network to get a process underway. Together they have called for a strong treaty that prevents human rights abuses by corporations and provides effective access to justice for workers and communities who experience harm. Over 150 delegates from communities affected by the activities of transnational corporations, as well as CSOs and international law experts took part in the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEIGWG) discussions around the Zero Draft in October 2018. Their participation was facilitated by FGG members ActionAid, FoEI, FoEE, SOMO and TNI, and they were able to speak with a loud collective voice, due to joint strategizing prior to and during the discussions. FoE Africa presented a proposal for a jurisdictional mechanism as part of the UN Treaty. 16 Notably, partner organisations involved in the African Extractives Working Group brought a collective African CSO vision to the discussions,

and participated in a session organised by the 'feminists for a binding treaty coalition' as part of a broader ActionAid delegation. The FGG Alliance strongly advocates for a shift in the way gender equality, women's human rights and gender justice are articulated to achieve a framework to end corporate abuse. The treaty should include strong, clear language of all rights-holders adversely affected by business activities or those challenging corporate abuses, and should consider the gender-specific and other identity-based risks and impacts felt, especially by women human rights defenders such as indigenous, LGBTQI+, and migrant and refugee women.

2.2. STEPS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE GARMENT, ELECTRONICS AND PHARMACEUTICALS SUPPLY CHAINS

Together with partner organisations in production and consumer countries, FGG members CCC and SOMO call for supply chain regulation, policies and practices that ensure decent work and sustainability including binding corporate accountability mechanisms and a leading role for workers in monitoring workplace conditions. The FGG Alliance pays particular attention to gender equality and women's rights, beyond the inherent inclusiveness of the work improving the garment sector, which primarily employs women (over 80%). Public communication and campaigning have explicitly focused on the specific needs of women and their roles within their families, communities and the workplace. In 2018, several companies and multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) have taken small steps to ensure supply chain responsibility, including improving responsible business conduct policies. In the garment sector, major steps forward to which the FGG Alliance contributed include:

- → The FGG Alliance has effectively contributed to a favourable landscape around transparency by further strengthening the Transparency Pledge coalition. These efforts, complemented by advocacy and campaigning from CCC, SOMO and their partners, have led to more brands, retail discounters, and MSIs such as Fair Wear Foundation moving towards more transparent supply chains.
- ➡ With Bangladeshi partners and others, CCC has successfully campaigned for a Transition Accord, convincing over 190 brands to continue their commitments to the Bangladesh Accord, of which the mandate ran out in May 2018. FGG's network contributed to over 150 media stories and highlighted the continued importance of the Accord's work, as well as the need for a National Employment Injury Insurance Scheme. The work remains on shaky ground, after the Bangladesh High Court ordered a restraining order on the Bangladesh operations of the Accord. Thousands of signatures, mounting political and public pressure and considerable media attention have not yet convinced the Bangladeshi Government to support the work of the Accord, but may have been a decisive influence in the postponement of a final decision into 2019.
- Relentless long term campaigning by FGG partners in Cambodia, India and Pakistan and FGG members has led to (1) compensation for unlawfully dismissed union members at the

Meridian Garment Industries Limited factory in Cambodia, (2) compensation for the suspended worker activists at the Indian factory Shahi Exports and other measures to address situations of violence in the factory, and (3) the actual start of life-long pensions for the survivors and families of victims of the Ali Enterprises fire in September 2012 as of September 2018.

- ➡ In various producer countries, advocacy efforts by FGG partners have generated significant results, for example:
 - Myanmar: Fair Wear Foundation, which involves more than 80 European companies, published an amended Enhanced Monitoring programme policy for Myanmar based on recommendations and input provided by SOMO and CCC.
 - Indonesia: engagement of Indonesian trade unions and the CCC regional coordinator of South East Asia with the government as well as the Dutch Embassy contributed to the implementation of the Freedom of Association Protocol in Indonesia. CCC in the Netherlands has continued to push brands and suppliers to sign the protocol.

In the electronics sector, the research and advocacy support that FGG members and the GoodElectronics network (hosted by SOMO) have provided to partner organisations has contributed to policy change at Apple, where the number of student interns at its suppliers' facilities was limited to 10% of their total workforce, thereby putting a halt to student intern abuses and extremely low wages, and to compensation and a public apology by Samsung, for victims of occupational disease.

In the pharmaceutical industry, two Swiss companies, Roche and Novartis, improved their policies on post-trial access to treatment after research and related advocacy by SOMO, Wemos and two partner organisations from Egypt.

BOX 1. NORWEGIAN PENSION FUND STOPS INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATING GARMENT MANUFACTURER

Joint research done by local organisations in Myanmar, in collaboration with FGG members SOMO and CCC, led to Norges Bank -the central bank of Norway- taking action against Luthai Textile Co Ltd., a China-based company violating human rights. Until summer 2018 the company was included in Norges' Bank Government Pension Fund (GPFG).

Luthai Textile Co Ltd. owns textiles and garment manufacturing facilities in a number of countries, including Myanmar. Through joint research, FGG partners and members uncovered systematic norm violations at the company's factories in Cambodia and Myanmar, including the employment of young people (under 18) under the same terms as adults, numerous occupational health and safety hazards and restrictions on freedom of association. In the run-up to the research, SOMO and its Burmese partner

organised a series of trainings for the local interviewers and researchers with SOMO focusing on topics as supply chain research and responsibility, and field research ethics, and the partner providing insights in the local, social and political context. In spring 2017, SOMO was present at the OECD Forum on due diligence in the garment and footwear sector in Paris where it led a workshop around The Myanmar Dilemma report. Here, SOMO had the opportunity to inform the Norwegian Council on Ethics (appointed by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance) about Luthai's practices in Myanmar. Respectively, the council concluded that there is an unacceptable risk of Luthai being responsible for systematic human rights violations in the future.

On July 10th, 2018, Norges Bank acted upon recommendations of the Council on Ethics and announced its decision to exclude Luthai Textile Co Ltd. from the GPFG.

2.3. MOVEMENT BUILDING FOR (WOMEN'S) LAND RIGHTS BRINGS ABOUT CONCRETE POLICY RESULTS

2018 saw many local communities organising themselves into bottom-up initiatives, such as the Community Land Rights Groups in Bangladesh, and 'collectives of people of interest' in Kenya, which halted large-scale investments in the Kishushe and Yala areas. In follow-up to the Women2Kilimanjaro initiative, ActionAid Kenya and partner organisations launched a framework for the implementation of women's rights to land, and developed tools to track its implementation. The women's groups, in Mozambique and Zambia amongst others, have continued to advocate with their charter of demands, to sustain and foster women's mobilisation. In Indonesia, a memorandum of understanding was developed between a local organisation and the district government to implement the national agrarian reform policies, and to facilitate communal land mapping and evidence gathering for community forest and customary land rights claims.

Through knowledge exchange, facilitated by Both ENDS, with partners from Asia and Africa, amongst others in Indonesia, Cameroon, the Philippines, and Nepal, inclusive land governance alternative strategies were strengthened. Scholar activists, peasants, unions and shepherds movements, including from Myanmar, Indonesia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria, exposed and analysed the current situation of authoritarianism and human rights violations for rural populations while assessing possible joint responses. They did so at international and regional gatherings under the auspices of the Emancipatory Rural Politics Initiative, co-organised by FGG member TNI.

At the multilateral policy level, FGG member Both ENDS has coordinated a joint effort with various CSOs from the Global South –and contributed to their advocacy skills- to develop a CSO

advocacy strategy to include responsible land governance in the next UNCCD decision, which will be taken in 2019. Joint advocacy was also undertaken with several LLMIC partner organisations—women's and feminist organisations in particular—to put agroecology on the FAO agenda, with success. The UN General Assembly in 2018 approved the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people working in rural areas, as a result of peasants and rural people movements' mobilisation and advocacy efforts, with support of FGG members Both ENDS, FoEI and TNI.

It is increasingly being recognised that women's rights to use, access and control land is crucial for their livelihoods, income and health, and land is thus an important asset in increasing women's resilience and power. In the Netherlands, women's land rights are strongly on the political agenda, partly as a result of advocacy efforts of FGG members ActionAid and Both ENDS (see box 2).

BOX 2. POLICY COMMITMENTS FOR WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

In 2018, after years of advocacy by FGG members in close collaboration with women organisations in the global South and other civil society groups, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs committed to securing women's land rights in its overseas activities. This achievement was the culmination of a series of stepping stones which were notably and necessarily diverse in nature, and had mutual capacity development at its core.

Starting in 2016, FGG stepped up its efforts to put the cross-sectoral importance of women's land rights in the global South on the political agenda in the Netherlands. For example, FGG member ActionAid provided support to the Women2Kilimanjaro initiative, a rural women's mobilisation campaign over several years and across Africa for access to and control over land and natural resources. The resulting Charter of Principles and Demands on Women's Access to and Control over their Land (2016) was presented to highlevel (international) policymakers. It led to tangible policy commitments, including by the African Union and national governments, boosting the livelihoods perspectives for women, youth and communities at large. In various other African countries and in Indonesia, FGG member Both ENDS provided specific attention to women's land rights and gender considerations in land use planning work, for instance through the participation of women in the composition of Community Land Advocacy Committees in Zambia. These projects were led by local partners, with FGG supporting the work through funding and collaboration. In the Netherlands, FGG facilitated women's land rights advocates to present their experiences and proposals to Dutch thinkers and policymakers at various opportunities including (academic) conferences as well as meetings with key officials. FGG advocacy with parliamentarians and

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs resulted in funding for the Women's Land Rights in Africa programme. In all these activities, mutual capacity development between FGG partners in the North and the South, especially to enhance skills for effective advocacy, was crucial.

In 2018, building on these successes and activities the FGG Alliance managed to get the issue of women's land rights on the broader Dutch Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation policy, recognising that private sector development, investment and trade policies all have significant effect on women's land rights in the global South. Supported by the momentum created by the policy note of Minister Kaag which calls for gender equality, the years of work resulted in an explicit commitment from the Minister, the Secretary General and the Director General International Cooperation to integrate women's land rights in all aspects of the Ministry's work.

2.4. COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CORPORATE MISCONDUCT

In 2018, FGG members successfully supported communities affected by land grabbing in advocating for remedies and filing complaints at grievance mechanisms. In Cambodia, a longstanding land dispute between 692 families and two sugar companies was finally resolved. In the project area around a coal-fired power plant in Bangladesh, the foreign investor agreed to financially compensate impacted land owners local labourers who lost their livelihoods due to the construction of the power plant. In Uganda, after training on nonviolent civil resistance, communities successfully advocated to halt planned evictions. The communities in these cases from Cambodia, Bangladesh and Uganda were supported by ActionAid. Similarly, legal intervention and support by ActionAid Zimbabwe prevented the eviction of 223 banana farmers set to lose their lands to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. In Kenya, SOMO provided strategic advice and financial support to communities affected by the misconduct of an agricultural company (with particular attention for the gender-related labour rights violations that were reported, e.g. pregnant women being sacked, women being harassed during work or being asked for sexual favours in return for jobs), and brought this case to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG), raised their interests, and connected the UNWG with the Ndula resource centre and Kenya Human Rights Commission to organise community visits. The UNWG met with the affected communities during a country visit to Kenya and has promised further follow-up. In Tanzania, SOMO has continued to strategically and financially support NGOs and communities adversely affected by a uranium-mining project to jointly prepare an OECD complaint against the owner of the mine that is expected to be filed in 2019.

2.5. CONTINUED MUTUAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AROUND AGROCOMMODITIES

The FGG Alliance continued its work on agrocommodities, especially palm oil. In 2018, FGG member Both ENDS intensified its collaboration with partners to learn about the impacts of pesticide use on palm oil plantations on the water quality and water use of local communities, especially on women, to support them in strengthening their claims to land regarding palm oil plantations (or to demand grievance and remedy opportunities), and to jointly advocate for stronger Dutch and EU policies on respecting human rights and preventing deforestation in supply chains. The FGG Alliance's work on agrocommodities has, in 2018, led to stronger principles and criteria of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) (i.e. a commitment to zero deforestation, zero peat and zero conflict).

2.6. PUBLIC AWARENESS ON MINING AND FOSSIL FUEL RISKS

The FGG Alliance has supported communities and partner organisations in their lobby, advocacy and litigation at national level in, among others, Mozambique, the Philippines, El Salvador, Honduras and Togo to push for the accountability of mining and fossil fuel companies, or for an end to their plans. This has generated significant results. In Mozambique, women from communities affected by mining presented their cases at the Permanent People's Tribunal in South Africa, supported by TNI, and won a court case against a mining company. In Honduras communities, with the support of FoEI, mobilised and campaigned against the construction of a dam, brought their case to the national government and succeeded in halting the construction of the dam.

In the Netherlands, the FGG Alliance has raised public awareness and set political and corporate agendas on the social and environmental risks in the mineral supply chains of wind turbines. FGG members ActionAid and SOMO called upon the Dutch Government and wind energy companies to ensure the energy transition is truly sustainable and socially just. As a result, the renewable energy industry started discussions on how to address risks in their minerals supply chains, and two motions were adopted in the Dutch Parliament, calling on the government to stimulate transparency in the renewable energy supply chains and to investigate how human rights safeguards can be included in tenders of wind turbines and solar parks.

3. THEORY OF CHANGE 2: IMPROVED TRADE AND INVESTMENT

PROGRESS ON THE INDICATORS FOR TOC2

In 2018, all results related to trade and investment were above target. For one indicator, relating to the number of grievance mechanisms introduced or improved by governments for communities negatively affected by trade and investment (outcome 2.A.b.), no target was set. FGG member CCC, for instance, has been working on an overview of national laws and initiatives on due diligence (German textile partnership, UK anti-slavery act, Dutch textile agreement (convenant), Dutch anti-child labour law, French law on duty of care), and on an analysis of how they can be used as grievance mechanism to enhance worker protection. As CCC did not expect that they would be able to conclude this work in 2018, they did not set a target, and thus no results were achieved yet.

3.1. FOSTERING PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE INSTEAD OF PROTECTION FOR INVESTORS

Reform of the ISDS regime remained high on the international agenda with the reform process currently continuing at the UNCITRAL. ISDS was excluded from the new NAFTA treaty, while the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that all intra-EU bilateral investment treaties (BITs) are illegal. As result of the ECJ decision, around 1.500 BITs will now be cancelled and a precedent has been set for EU member states to cancel their BITs with non-EU countries too. The International Court of Justice restricted its members from serving as arbitrators in ISDS arbitrations, thereby preventing the potential conflicts of interest the FGG Alliance exposed back in 2012.

In other areas ISDS is again gaining ground. The EU continues to push for the Multilateral Investment Court, a proposal that offers improvements in the process but retains the major flaws of the ISDS system. The EU also advanced the expansion of the investment regime through negotiating six new agreements with investment protection clauses. The number of ISDS cases against states is still on the rise. The total number of ISDS cases worldwide has now reached 904.

FGG members made considerable progress in mutually strengthening civil society actors' capacity, especially their access to policymakers to lobby and advocate for improved trade and investment agreements that facilitate, rather than hinder, the ability of governments to advance socially and environmentally sound policies. This work has been implemented in close collaboration with partners in amongst others Southern and Eastern Africa. More information on mutual capacity development around particular trade and investment treaties can be found in the next section. Overall, mutual capacity development around

investment protection took the form of technical capacity development and knowledge exchange (for instance on the current inability of trade and investment treaties to support gender equality); joint analysis of trade and investment agreements; joint strategizing to raise awareness of especially public actors of the possibility that the ISDS clauses in these agreements limit governments' ability to take measures in the public interest – and therewith have a direct impact on people's rights to basic services; and joint advocacy for stronger investor obligations in trade and investment treaties instead of the current regime of investment protection (ISDS) that negatively impacts human rights –and women's rights in particular, democratic decision-making and public budget spending.

In response to some of the FGG Alliance's concerns, several governments in Africa and Asia have made attempts to improve their trade and investment agreements with the Netherlands and the EU (see next section), and the Dutch Government in 2017 embarked on a process to reform its model BIT. This is important given the Netherlands is second worldwide as a base from which ISDS claims emanate. The discussions of FGG members with the Dutch Government contributed to a new draft model text that was published in early 2018 and opened for comments through a public online consultation. 17 Joint lobby and advocacy activities such as publications, 18 public events and online activities led to an intensified debate in the Netherlands and mobilised 1.657 contributions to the online consultations process. Based on this input the Dutch Government released an improved final version in October 2018. Minister Kaag announced that the final model BIT would need to pass Parliament for approval, allowing for scrutiny by the Dutch people. The new model BIT includes several significant improvements, for example, better transparency rules have been adopted and the model BIT aims to exempt mailbox companies from making claims. However, the new text still falls short of the reforms hoped for. Minister Kaaq announced that the final model BIT would need to pass Parliament for approval, ensuring wider debate.

Following an FGG report co-published by TNI demonstrating how the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) obstructs efforts to effect energy transition and is used for ISDS cases, the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs agreed to renegotiate its position within the ECT to ensure ISDS provisions are in line with the new Dutch model BIT and to explicitly include a provision that guarantees the right of governments to regulate in the public interest, including for the environment and climate policy.

BOX 3. INDONESIA'S SOCIAL MOVEMENT ACHIEVES IMPROVED DEMOCRATIC DECISION-MAKING ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

FGG partner organisations in Indonesia, with technical support of FGG members, embarked on a legal campaign resulting in Indonesia's Constitutional Court ruling that all trade and investment agreements must be subject to parliamentary ratification – deepening democratic decision making in Indonesian trade and investment policy, given decisions were previously made by the President alone. In November 2018, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia ruled that trade and investment agreements can have an impact on people's lives and democracy and therefore require people's approval through the Indonesia Parliament. A key element that the Court took into consideration was the fact that trade negotiations are a confidential process, closed to people's participation and with no public access to information. CSOs argued that negotiations of free trade agreements and international investment treaties potentially threaten democracy and the obligation by the state to protect human rights. 19 In line with the verdict Indonesian CSOs requested that trade and investment treaties that are approaching ratification, pass through the Parliament.

3.2. MUTUAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR CRITICALLY ASSESSING TRADE AND INVESTMENT TREATIES

FGG members Both ENDS, FoEE, SOMO and TNI and Indonesian CSOs continued to advocate for a human rights-based assessment of the EU-Indonesian FTA (CEPA). FGG members SOMO and TNI together with an Indonesian partner organisation published a study discussing the merits of alternative investment protection frameworks as proposed by Indonesia and other countries in relation to promoting more equitable and sustainable development. FGG member FoEE developed and launched a tool to analyse trade agreements.²⁰ Its application on the CEPA draft shows that this agreement is not going to contribute to sustainable and fair economies.²¹ FGG members FoEE, SOMO and TNI coorganised a series of meetings and workshops in Indonesia, which brought together different CSOs and trade unions from Indonesia and the EU and trade policy officers from the European Commission and the Indonesian Government. During these meetings, the potential negative impacts of the proposed trade deal on human rights, labour and the environment were articulated and shared. More than 50 CSOs from Europe and Indonesia launched a civil society statement calling for a more sustainable and equitable trade agreement. In July 2018, similar activities were undertaken in Brussels, including workshops and meetings to share experiences and strategies in the context of the trade negotiations. FGG members and a partner from Indonesia were also invited by the European Commission to participate as stakeholders in the preparation of a Sustainability Impact Assessment of the proposed FTA commissioned.

Both ENDS' partner from East Africa organised activities in Tanzania to discuss policies in the East African Community (EAC) regarding attraction of sustainable foreign direct investment that contributes to development objectives such as job creation, technology transfer and industrialisation. In particular the impact of investment protection in BITs was discussed in great detail. During this workshop the Tanzania –Netherlands' BIT was identified as a priority due to its upcoming expiry date. A working group of Tanzanian CSOs was created which developed a joint position, communicated in a letter to the government and parliament appealing to terminate the BIT. Awareness was raised in Tanzania, EAC and beyond through online and media engagements.

In addition to this strategic and technical support to partner organisations around trade and investment treaties, the FGG Alliance published research on the investment protection mechanism that the Chinese government is developing for its BRI agreements under China's People's Supreme Court. The FGG Alliance has begun raising awareness of the implications of mechanism for countries participating in the BRI, among CSOs in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. FGG members have taken the initiative to develop a CSO network, with the aim to mutually learn from experiences with Chinese investments.

3.3. DRAWING ATTENTION TO E-COMMERCE IN NEW TRADE DEALS

In 2018 a new issue came onto the agenda of FGG members and partner organisations: e-commerce. While acknowledging that civil society uses social media developed and maintained by 'Big Tech' corporations, the growing power of corporations like Google, Amazon, and Facebook poses a serious threat to the fight against global poverty and inequality. This power is set to grow through socalled 'e-commerce chapters' in new trade deals, which threaten to hinder (developing) countries from building thriving tech sectors of their own. Big tech corporations are using the e-commerce agenda to cement their power across the globe. The biggest problem with this agenda is that Big Tech companies do not need to set up a local presence in (developing) countries – undermining the ability of governments to regulate and tax them. FGG members and partner organisations began to discuss these developments on several occasions, for example, at the Asia-Europe People's Forum held alongside the Asia-Europe Summit (ASEM) of heads of states in October in Belgium, and key concerns were put forward to ASEM.

3.4. CONTINUED AGENDA-SETTING ON GSP, GSP+ AND EBA

In 2018, in light of the 2023 renewal of the system and the current mid-term review, FGG member CCC saw a stronger interest in GSP/GSP+/EBA reform, towards making it more targeted towards upholding of human rights. Myanmar, Bangladesh and Cambodia were all moved into enhanced monitoring.

FGG Alliance member CCC's efforts in 2018 – geared towards increasing transparency, accountability and space for civil society- found their way into the conclusions of the European Commission-mandated consultants and the European Parliament in the process of the mid-term evaluation of the GSP policy. In addition, the European Commission by the end of 2018 published public scorecards of GSP programmes. Human rights commitments as part of trade preference programmes remain on the agenda of the EU and GSP+ beneficiaries such as Sri Lanka and Pakistan, as well as Cambodia and Myanmar. For the latter two, regional CCC partner organisations have regularly provided inputs to the trade directorates. Furthermore, CCC has continued to push for a trade investigation into the eligibility of Bangladesh for the EBA programme as a way to move the government of Bangladesh towards meaningful change in the labour situation. A complaint of the EU ombudsman regarding the failure of the European Commission to start such an investigation has worked well in bringing this instrument back on the agenda. It is clear that the European Commission feels the pressure to demonstrate that the GSP system is not only a tool for trade but that its human rights aspect has not been forgotten.

3.5. PROMOTING ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN A DIFFICULT CONTEXT

The Climate Justice and Energy context was very challenging in 2018 (and is expected to be in the upcoming years). The IPCC 1.5 Special Report clearly outlined the impacts of climate change at 1.5 and 2 degrees, 22 but the urgency to stay below 1.5 degrees was mostly ignored during the COP24 with no rise in either short or long-term ambitions from developed countries. The acknowledgement of the climate and environmental crisis at international level has opened space for public campaigns, whilst at the same time, it has been used to promote market-based policies that undermine communities' initiatives and primarily serve big business interests instead of the public interest. In general, although big corporate actors do see a role for themselves in combatting climate change, they (as well as still too many investors and policymakers) do not take into account the measures needed to stay under the 1.5 degrees.

A new development in 2018 was the push towards the Blue Growth and Blue Carbon agenda. For small scale fishers, blue carbon schemes severely limit access of small-scale fishers to their fishing grounds. TNI published a briefing on the blue growth agenda and supported partners in Indonesia to organise an alternative conference at the time of the international 'Our Oceans Conference' in Bali in October 2018.

BOX 4. MOVEMENT BUILDING ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

In 2018, FGG members continued working with social movements and civil society organisations to strengthen their capacities to organise, create alliances and put forward proposals for energy and environmental justice. At the international level, FoEI launched its People Power Now! Energy Manifesto, which was developed collectively with FoE groups around the world. The Manifesto is based on the work of FoE member groups on energy and just transition, and input and feedback from CSOs globally. It contains 10 demands and each demand sets out a positive measure that will advance the transition towards a climate just world. It also highlights the initiatives of indigenous peoples and people on the frontline that are already putting these values into practice. One of the demands sets out how gender justice and an end to sexist, racist and other oppression is an intrinsic part of achieving climate justice. FoE Europe contributed to the establishment of a global CSO network advocating against efforts of the fossil fuel industry to promote gas as a transition fuel, linking European gas infrastructure development plans with gas extraction projects in LLMICs that harm people, environment and climate. Milieudefensie supported movement building in Africa and Latin America of environmental CSOs and communities aiming to prevent further climate-wrecking oil and gas extraction in their region.

In Latin America, the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA), with technical and content support of FGG member TNI and FoE Latin America and Caribbean, co-organised the Third Regional Conference on Labour, Energy and Environment. This conference brought together national trade unions from across the Americas and contributed to TUCA's positioning on energy democracy, just transition and commons, as reflected in their statement. A key element of gender justice reflected in the statement is the acknowledgement of care and reproductive labour as contributions to the just transition.

FGG Alliance efforts on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) are elaborated on under ToC3, in section 4.4. and 4.5.

3.6. (WOMEN) SMALLHOLDERS RESISTING TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS AFFECTING THEM

In its lobbying towards governments and other stakeholders on trade and investment treaties in 2018, the FGG Aliance paid particular attention to the empowerment of smallholder farmers and women, as those groups are the most impacted by land grabs and discriminated against by trade and investment agreements despite their major role in food production. This was effective in multiple countries. In Kenya, FGG member ActionAid and partner organisations have made significant progress in improving trade and investment policies and at the same time fighting gender inequality in access and control over land, by engaging with different types of actors (including government authorities) and supporting grassroots movements. In Mozambique, alternatives have been promoted, in the form of inclusive, just and sustainable land, trade and investment policies and practices on national and regional levels. This has led to intensified dialogue between CSOs, government authorities and investors, although changes in practice are limited.

In response to the trade policy note of Minister Kaag, which was published in 2018, FGG members ActionAid, Both ENDS, Milieudefensie, SOMO and TNI, together with WO=MEN, shared written recommendations on how to integrate gender and address climate in Dutch trade and investment. The recommendations on gender were discussed during meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leading to, amongst other results, specific input on the Trade and Gender conference, which the Ministry organised in collaboration with World Bank and WTO.

3.7. SALWEEN PEACE PARK

FGG member TNI supported a Burmese partner in the establishment of the Salween Peace Park. The park is the first of its kind in Myanmar and represents an innovative community-based sustainable management of land and other natural resources in Karen State in Myanmar, an area previously devastated by civil war and poor gold-mining practices. A referendum on whether to adopt the Salween Peace Park Charter was carried by 75.1 per cent of the population effected by the park. Women's participation has been explicitly written in to the Charter. The park provides a clear alternative for other minority ethnic groups in Myanmar who are now considering implementing similar models.

4. THEORY OF CHANGE 3: IMPROVED FINANCIAL AND TAX SYSTEMS

PROGRESS ON THE INDICATORS FOR TOC3

In 2018, almost all FGG's results related to financial and tax systems outcomes were more or less on target. However, FGG members achieved less results than planned in terms of the number of mechanisms put in place or improved by governments and/or financial institutions and developments banks that guarantee access for civil society to (democratic) decision-making processes (3.A.a). For this indicator, some work was postponed to early 2019 instead of 2018, and some work in this area did not result in new or improved mechanisms in 2018, but did contribute to (and was reported under) capacity development. On the other hand, on the organisational level, some FGG members achieved more than expected for this particular outcome. For example, in part due to FGG member Both ENDS' efforts, the Tuesday group has been established. The Tuesday group is a structural meeting between the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance and Dutch NGOs to discuss issues pertaining to International Finance Institutions. Both ENDS initiated the meeting and is now the co-chair (together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs); partners (also from LLMICs) are providing input and sometimes attend the meeting.

4.1. TAX STILL FIRMLY ON PUBLIC AND POLITICAL AGENDAS

The work of the FGG Alliance, also as part of the Tax Justice Alliance, has in the course of 2018 consolidated the growing public and political awareness of the need for socially just tax regimes. Still too often, tax systems benefit the private sector, whilst tax revenues could be invested in public goods, such as health care and education; sectors in which women are disproportionally both service providers and users due to their socially constructed roles as carers. The agendas of national governments in Mongolia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, among others, were set by local partner organisations, with research and advocacy support from the FGG Alliance. In addition, together with a Mongolian organisation, SOMO launched a new report, which revealed far-reaching tax avoidance by Rio Tinto and its Canadian subsidiary. The scheme included a complicated ownership construction and the use of mailbox companies in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The report generated significant international attention from politicians and media alike, including Reuters, Bloomberg, the Toronto Star and the Globe and Mail; and just days after the release of the report, a large institutional investor called for improved governance of the company. Meanwhile, in Mongolia, several government officials were arrested on charges of corruption in relation to the government's agreement with Rio Tinto.

In other countries too, space has increased in 2018 to improve tax policies. For example in Zambia, FGG partner organisations successfully lobbied their government to increase the royalty rate for the extraction of minerals (making a tax increase a means to boost revenues and redistribute wealth). In Uganda, the Tax Justice Alliance launched a campaign to reopen tax discussions pertaining to two taxes that negatively affect millions of people the Mobile Money Tax (i.e. a tax on each single use of mobile money transfer systems) and the Over the Top Tax (i.e. a daily tax on the use of social media). The campaign yielded great results: within two weeks of implementation, the tax was reviewed, and as a result, the Mobile Money Tax was reduced from 1% to 0.5%. Also in Uganda, the government expressed its willingness to renegotiate its Double Taxation Agreements, including that with the Netherlands (which may make headway in 2019), while FGG member ActionAid has worked with Ugandan partner organisations to advocate towards the Ugandan government and provided the government with inputs on how to get a fairer tax treaty.

4.2. INCREASING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

In several places around the world, the FGG Alliance sees an intensified debate around public ownership of public services, and a related discontent with privatisation, as private ownership of these services does not guarantee equal access for all and maintenance of these services if they do not prove sufficiently profitable. In Indonesia, for example, the Supreme Court has ruled that the government should end water privatisation in Jakarta, and this ruling has been followed up on by a team of experts including an FGG partner organisation, which was also very active in the initial advocacy and research to promote public water management. In addition, in a variety of LLMICs (Tanzania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia), FGG partner organisations have experimented with 'Transformative Cities', aimed at empowerment and mutual learning for citizen and community driven transformative local struggles for basic needs (water, energy and housing) and social justice, as an alternative to privatisation of public services (see box 5).

BOX 5. PROMOTING SOLUTIONS TO SYSTEMIC ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECOLOGICAL CRISES THROUGH 'TRANSFORMATIVE CITIES'

Launched in 2017 by TNI, the Transformative Cities initiative promotes stories of location-based transformative policies and practices online. The stories show an international audience how access to basic rights (water, energy and housing) are being successfully addressed through citizen action. The initiative has created a global platform of empowerment and mutual learning for citizens and communities. The first edition in 2018 featured 32 local groups in the 'Atlas of Utopias' including groups from Tanzania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, India and Indonesia. Three of these groups received the Transformative Cities People's Choice Award via a public online vote with thousands of participants. For example, the Cooperativa de Agua San Pedro Magisterio in Cochabamba, Bolivia who successfully built and run a community managed wastewater treatment plant that serves 300 families; and women beedi (cigarette) and textile workers from India who formed cooperatives and purchased land, mobilised to win government funding and have so far built 11,600 homes, with another 30,000 homes under construction. The second edition is under way facilitated by an extended group of regional and international organisations, including FoEI and TNI.

4.3. HOLDING ECAS AND PENSION FUNDS ACCOUNTABLE

In 2018, FGG member Both ENDS continued its advocacy to increase the transparency of and local participation in projects supported with export credits. This work was built upon the strengthened capacities of affected groups to raise their voice to companies, about the impacts of, among others, sand mining on coastal fisher folks in South-Sulawesi, Indonesia; gas developments on communities in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique; and harbour development in Suape, Brazil (see box 6).

The FGG Alliance is simultaneously working to convince export credit agency (ECA) Atradius Dutch State Business (ADSB) and pension funds to divest from fossil fuel projects, as climate change requires fossil fuels to stay in the ground. In its advocacy towards ADSB and pension funds, FGG specifically refers to the perspectives of local partner organisations in Nigeria and Mozambique and the related investments of Dutch actors in those countries. This has led to questions from parliamentarians and increased awareness on pension fund ABP's fossil fuel investments. Near the end of 2018, ABP announced more investments in renewable energy and less investments in coal fired power plants expanding capacity. Other fossil fuel investments are also under political scrutiny after FGG members Both ENDS and Milieudefensie sent a letter to parliament, which led to the passing of two votes in the Dutch Parliament, asking the government to end financial incentives for fossil fuel.

BOX 6. DUTCH ECA ADSB IMPROVES CSR POLICY AND INTRODUCES NEW INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY AND COMPLAINT MECHANISM

In 2011 and 2012, Dutch dredging company Van Oord undertook two dredging projects in the harbor of Suape, Brazil. Van Oord's projects were covered with export credit insurances by the Dutch ECA ADSB. Ever since the dredging work started, Both ENDS, together with local CSOs united in Forum Suape, has monitored the social and environmental impacts of the projects and the related human rights violations in the harbor area. This resulted in a formal OECD quidelines complaint at the National Contact Points (NCPs) of Brazil and The Netherlands. Following the recommendations of the Dutch NCP, ADSB introduced a new information disclosure policy, updated its corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy and introduced a new complaint procedure. The new information disclosure policy is unique in the ECA world and shows how and where ADSB publishes what information. This policy is not only helpful for CSOs to understand what information they can and cannot expect to be disclosed by ADSB, it also helps to reflect on and improve the communication of ADSB with external stakeholders which was a major issue in the Suape case. Both ENDS, in coordination with Forum Suape, submitted multiple proposals on the CSR policy, all reflecting that ADSB should increase involvement of local stakeholders in due diligence processes. On the complaint procedure, Both ENDS and SOMO provided ADSB with essential elements of what a complaint mechanism should include. These inputs were appreciated and partly incorporated by ADSB in a final draft of its Guidelines for Submitting a Complaint. Although the result does not reflect best practice and cannot be considered a formal mechanism, it nonetheless provides communities the opportunity to state their complaints towards ADSB. Whereas the communities in Suape still face daily threats from the harbor authority and the negative impacts from their resettlement and the decline in fish stock, the FGG Alliance does hope and assume that the improved policies at ADSB will prevent impacts in other projects ADSB across the world.

4.4. CONTINUED MUTUAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO CREATE ACCESS TO IFIS AND DFIS

Through basically two routes, the FGG Alliance aims to strengthen the accountability of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and national Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) to ensure they comply with basic human rights and respect the environment, and to ensure equal access to accountability mechanisms for those affected by the projects (partly) funded through these IFIs and DFIs.

In the first place, together with partner organisations, FGG members Both ENDS and SOMO aim to improve the accountability mechanisms of IFIs and DFIs. Accountability mechanisms at different IFIs went through a policy review in 2018. In several cases FGG's work led to positive steps taken -and harmful steps avertedby several accountability mechanisms. The Dutch government took a proactive in stand in some of these processes after improved communication between FGG members and the Dutch government on this issue for example, in helping prevent changes to the reporting line of the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman proposed by the IFC that would have undermined its effectiveness (see Box 7 for other examples). The FGG Alliance's inputs also effectively influenced the development of new and vitally important accountability mechanisms by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the GCF and increased the African Development Bank's (AfDB) attention for gender, for instance by appointing gender focal points in the bank's country offices. Both ENDS and local partners put gender on the agenda of the AfDB CSO meeting, after joint strategizing and preparing for this meeting, which resulted in a strengthened voice throughout the meeting and during separate meetings with the Executive Directors. Yet improving accountability mechanisms remains extremely difficult. Even where FGG achieves significant improvements in these mechanisms, there is still considerable scope for improvement when it comes to accessibility and transparency.

Second, FGG members ActionAid, Both ENDS and SOMO support local CSOs and affected communities to access accountability mechanisms at IFIs and DFIs. Pursuing remedy for human rights abuses often requires lengthy processes but in 2018 these time investments bore fruits: agreement on the case of a grassroots organisation in Nicaragua whose members suffer from chronic kidney disease, regarding the International Finance Corporation's investment in a sugar company (reported on by FGG last year), led in 2018 to provision of livelihood support, enabling 169 community members to establish a textile cooperative, which opened in November 2018. In Haiti, ActionAid successfully supported communities to demand remedy: the Inter-American Development Bank (AIDB) in 2018 compensated communities affected by land grabs related to the development of an industrial park.

In 2018, the FGG Alliance observed important changes in the implementation of FMO's sustainability policies, and in particular in their actions on risk assessments, FPIC, gender, human rights defenders and Broad Community Support. FMO communicates more pro-actively and openly with FGG members and their local partners, also in an early stage of project planning, which allows us to raise concerns earlier. In general, FGG members Both ENDS and SOMO see a positive development in the willingness of FMO to consult FGG members and indirectly FGG partner organisations when running into dilemmas related to human rights and the environment. This goes hand in hand with a strong and structural dialogue between the Ministry and FGG members and partner organisations

on IFIs and DFIs, and the efforts of the Dutch government to better regulate these institutions, which is elaborated on in box 7. Internationally, IFIs tend to continue business as usual in new projects.

4.5. SMALL STEPS TOWARDS IMPROVED ACCESS FOR LOCAL ORGANISATIONS TO THE GCF

In 2018, mutual capacity development efforts to increase CSO access to the GCF have been effective: FGG member Both ENDS and partner organisations in Nigeria, Zambia and Ghana and the international group of CSOs working on the Green Climate Fund have strengthened their cooperation and the role of civil society towards the GCF board, which approves new climate projects, and at the national bodies from where the projects originate. Through this increased space, the FGG Alliance aims to get local and sustainable practices funded by the GCF, as an alternative to current large-scale climate finance projects. By supporting women's organisations' participation at board meetings and formulating concrete recommendations in a publication discussed and shared with GCF Board members and the Secretariat, the Alliance has been able to strongly advocate for transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive policies and projects, and FGG member Both ENDS and women's groups managed to obtain a stronger presence at the international decision-making scenario. By supporting a national roundtable on climate finance FGG has also been able to create more space for Zambian civil society. Working at both levels created mutual learning opportunities and information-sharing networks.

4.6. STRENGTHENING CSOS' KNOWLEDGE AND ADVOCACY SKILLS IN THE FACE OF MEGAPROJECTS

As the FGG Alliance sees a large number of financial institutions support large infrastructure projects with limited participation of local groups and adverse environmental impacts, it specifically targets water-related master-planning projects in which the Dutch infrastructure sector is involved during the initial stage. New work on infrastructure megaprojects picked up steam in 2018 with preliminary research into Indonesia's Kuala Tanjung seaport. In both the research and related advocacy work, FGG members Both ENDS and SOMO and their partners pay specific attention to the gendered impacts of large infrastructure or master planning processes and the role of women in the decision-making processes. In October, SOMO organised a Public Forum on Infrastructure in Bali, and shared knowledge with other CSOs about the impact of megaprojects, the corporate and financial actors involved, as well as preliminary findings related to Kuala Tanjung. Regarding another megaproject, the Manila Bay master planning, the Dutch consultancy company and local CSOs met and discussed the project after continuous requests of their local partner in Manila and FGG members. The local CSO was later invited to a planning meeting, but as this was on a too short notice, it made participation de facto impossible. This shows how hard it is to change these masterplanning processes, even though small steps are being taken in an early stage.

To demonstrate how inclusive water management could be organised, Both ENDS collaborated with a Kenyan partner to implement a Negotiated Approach to inclusive water management, which ensures attention for the impacts of water management and governance on women, and for which specific meetings with women were facilitated. This project sets out to enhance capacities of CBOs and NGOs in the watershed to jointly discuss problems concerning water governance with relevant policymakers at the local, regional and national level, and to propose and negotiate inclusive, gendersensitive alternatives. Similarly, a Negotiated Approach alternative in Bangladesh was prepared in 2018, which will be implemented in 2019. Likewise, together with partners, TNI organises capacity development and joint advocacy to end water privatisation in Jakarta and to recognise community water systems as water services providers in the Americas.

4.7. REVEALING SYSTEMIC PROBLEMS OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING ALTERNATIVES

The tenth anniversary of the recent global financial crisis provided an important opportunity to re-focus public attention on the underlying structural problems in the sector, i.e. the unsuccessful regulation of the financial sector, that continues to impact ordinary people in the global North and South.

The FGG Alliance contributes to several alliances and networks calling for urgent reform of the international financial system. For example, building upon a seminar, which SOMO organised and NGOs from Asia, Latin America and Europe participated in, SOMO and partners together launched an international call to curb capital mobility and support the UNCTAD Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism initiative.

At the same time, CSOs in the FGG Alliance's network have actively explored alternatives to the current system, and together with partner organisations, FGG members have intentionally focused (through policy briefs and papers) on alternative visions and policies to maximise the power of public finance to make desirable changes happen, namely universal basic services and green transition. They were well received by civil society groups working on finance democracy, debt, poverty eradication and climate justice who are now increasingly questioning why we cannot use public money to decarbonise society with decent new jobs (for example as a green new deal).

5. REFLECTION ON COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

5.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

The FGG Alliance consists of a wide network of civic actors around the world, the majority of whom work in LLMICs, collaborating with and complementing each other. Strengthening each other's capacities through what FGG calls 'mutual capacity development', strategizing together, and implementing joint lobby work, advocacy and campaigns, is crucial for the effectiveness of the Alliance's work. To learn from its joint work and collaboration, the FGG Alliance monitors the collaboration with partner organisations in different ways: in 2018, a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) of the FGG programme was completed, which, among other aspects focused on the collaboration between FGG members and partner organisations. In addition to this MTE, which reviewed the programme from 2016 to 2018, FGG members completed their yearly 'partner talks' to jointly reflect on their collaboration and in particular mutual capacity development.

The FGG Alliance is proud that the evaluators of the MTE conclude that the collaboration between FGG members and partner organisations is fruitful and valuable: "...collaboration between Alliance members and partners is (very) positive, which does not exclude the fact that partner relations at times can be tense. The evaluation research showed that the quality of collaboration between Alliance members and partners is probably the most important institutional capital of the program." Key to this positive assessment is a combination of factors including the quality of the interpersonal and inter-organisational relationships, firmly grounded in an (often) long-standing cooperation based on mutual trust, respect, shared values and high levels of commitment, and are constantly nurtured via intensive discussions, email exchange, visits and workshops, which characterises FGG's mutual capacity development approach. Relating to the latter, the evaluators argue that this is a clearly distinguishing aspect of the FGG programme: "...the equality of the FGG partnerships and the multitude of interactive forms of collaboration, often embedded in long-standing partnerships, imply that capacity development often becomes a rather unique process of mutual strengthening - the actors involved develop each other's capacities. The present capacity development approaches in that way are well adapted to the flexibility and creativity required to adequately support [lobby & advocacy] processes."

From the partner talks, a positive picture emerges: partner organisations and FGG members often much appreciate the mutual capacity development taking place and the collaboration underlying this mutual capacity development. In 2018, mutual capacity development in the FGG programme has contributed to the access of CSOs to policymakers, media and companies; to strengthened constituencies in the form of better connections and mutual understanding between FGG Alliance members and FGG partners and local communities and women's and youth groups;

to knowledge, for example, of tax laws and policies and laws (leading to compensation for affected communities); to skills for e.g. women's groups to advocate for a UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights and for environmental NGOs in Palestine to advocate for mainstreaming gender in energy policies; to more leverage to push for transparency of garment brands (and related increased credibility and legitimacy, which means to be taken more seriously by influential actors, leading in turn to more leverage); and to an enabling environment, for example, in the form of safe spaces where human rights defenders and communities can speak out against multinationals.

Further details and examples for each type of capacity can be found in annex 2.

A PARTNER FROM BANGLADESH REFLECTS UPON INCREASED KNOWLEDGE

The Bangladeshi government started the development of a coal-fired power plant, due to which many local communities are suffering from land grabbing and lost occupations. Local CSOs, together with FGG member ActionAid, started a mutual capacity development trajectory to strengthen people's knowledge:

"We developed our knowledge on laws and policies, so that we now have the capacity to identify policy gaps. We also transferred this knowledge to the community level. Communities also learn about their rights, which allows them to do advocacy on the local level."

A PARTNER FROM TANZANIA REFLECTS UPON STRENGTHENED ACCESS TO DECISION-MAKERS

In 2018, a Tanzanian partner managed, with support of SOMO, to get access to the National Human Rights Committee of Tanzania and to discuss in particular a complaint on the negative impacts of a uranium mine on local communities:

"For the first time we managed to meet with different stakeholders from the governments, especially the civil servants working on the National Action Plan on Business and human Rights, but also on grievance mechanisms. We managed to convince government officials to intervene in uranium mining. It was key to making sure they understand the communities are going to file a complaint and need their support. From now on we are keeping in touch with them. And they are updating us and we are updating then. For the first time they admitted that uranium mining was such an impactful project in a negative way."

5.2. PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Regarding the strategic partnership between the FGG Alliance and the Ministry, the MTE states "...there are likely few (if any) other alliances that liaise that intensively with the Ministry and cooperate with the Ministry in so many areas. Interviews with Ministry and Alliance members' staff provided clear examples of the added value realized via collaboration or, at least, intensive dialogue between staff of the two parties." FGG members recognise this characterisation of the strategic partnership also in 2018, with various fruitful meetings taking place, the policy dialogue in February, a meeting with several Ministry delegates and the FGG Alliance's Advisory Group in June, and visits of Ronald Siebes to FGG partner organisations in Mozambique and Jelmer Kamstra to partner organisations in Myanmar, to name but a few; and close collaboration between FGG colleagues and their counterparts within the Ministry, on several dossiers related to, for example, women and mining, women's land rights, trade, and development finance institutions (see box 7).

For the FGG Alliance, cooperation with the Ministry and to stay engaged in dialogue is extremely important. It strengthens FGG members' understanding of policy processes in the Netherlands and helps them to work towards the Strategic Partnership's objectives on civic space and policy coherence. The arguments and approaches taken by the Ministry and the FGG Alliance sometimes differ, but it is felt that they have the potential to strengthen each other, and that in general the dialogue has been fruitful. The FGG Alliance greatly appreciates the efforts the Dutch Government takes regarding the protection of human rights and particularly women's rights in UN forums and is confident that its collaboration with the Ministry will continue to bear fruits in the final two years of this partnership. To this aim, the FGG Alliance will in the coming year make efforts to seek interaction, alignment and complementarity with the Ministry on common agendas, and to continue to engage in dialogue on the more critical dossiers, as a means to understand each other's positions and roles, and to seek common ground.

BOX 7. STRUCTURAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN FGG AND MINISTRYOF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & MINISTRY OF FINANCE ON IFIS

Over the course of 2018, FGG Alliance members SOMO and Both ENDS, together with other CSOs, established a regular, structural dialogue on IFIs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. The dialogue has helped ensure a strong line of communication between CSOs and the government about its position on environmental and social standards and accountability at these institutions. The strengthened relationship allowed us to work closely with the Dutch Government to secure improvements to the accountability mechanisms at several IFIs, including the AIIB and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Strong, effective accountability mechanisms are necessary to ensure that communities in LLMICs (in which IFIs often lend)

can access remedy for the harms caused by IFI-financed projects, especially true in contexts where communities may not feel safe raising objections to their local or national authorities for fear of retaliation.

On several occasions, with input of FGG members and partner organisations (such as CEE BankWatch Network and CounterBalance), the Dutch Government was instrumental in securing improvements and reforms at IFIs. For example, the recommendations of the Dutch Government led to better oversight of EIB's Complaint Mechanism Policy and its cases at its Board of Directors. The final policy still contains many significant deficiencies, but the Ministry of Finance has asked the FGG Alliance to inform them if the concerns the Alliance has with the complaint process materialise. FGG also provided the Ministry of Finance with an analysis of the drafts of the AIIB's complaint mechanism, the Project Affected Peoples Mechanism (PPM). Again, this input was prepared in close collaboration with partner organisations, including Philippines-based NGO Forum on the Asian Development Bank, resulting in a consistent and coordinated CSO position, which was shared with shareholders and the mechanism itself at consultation meetings in, for example, The Hague. The final PPM policy that the AIIB Board approved in December 2018 was a significant improvement over the previous drafts—removing problematic language that would have required complaints to demonstrate 'substantial harm' and limit their ability to have CSO support throughout the process. Still, serious concerns remain, in particular about the mechanism's accessibility.

5.3. COLLABORATION WITHIN THE FGG ALLIANCE

After eight years of collaboration, FGG members still gladly work with each other. Their joint vision and complementary roles and expertise have proved effective in 2018, for example in their joint effort to put women's rights on the Dutch political agenda. This positive perception of the collaboration was reflected in the MTE as well: "The FGG Alliance constitutes a unique configuration of six member organisations that have a lot in common and likewise show much respect for each other's specific characteristics and choices. A combination of factors constitutes the basis for this success and for the Alliance's capacity to create distinctive added value."

To assess whether its theory of change and the assumptions underlying it still hold, the FGG Alliance has in 2018 started an internal reflection process: is FGG still doing the right things (and in the right way), also given changes in the context that the Alliance observes and the lessons that it can draw from its mutual capacity development, lobby and advocacy in past years? This is an internal and confidential exercise, but the Alliance is happy to share some of its reflections and insights orally.

5.4. COMMITMENT AND JOINT LEARNING ON THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

In the course of 2018, the FGG Alliance again took significant steps to integrate women's rights and gender equality in all the work implemented under the Alliance's umbrella. All six FGG members carried out an analysis of a specific part of their work, to assess the extent to and ways in which women's rights and gender equality were taken into account and addressed in this area of work. Based on the concrete experiences and lessons described in these 'gender analyses', key overall strategies and lessons were drawn and summarised in a synthesis providing seven key recommendations that can help the FGG Alliance in its commitment to further advance women's rights and gender justice within the entire FGG programme. These recommendations include (1) develop a strategy for addressing women's rights and gender justice from the beginning, (2) carry out a structural and political analysis to determine what FGG wants to achieve and how, (3) identify gendered impacts and gendered power relations through participatory research that empowers women, (4) partner up with and learn from feminist experts, (5) work with partner organisations to learn and collectively improve efforts to advance women's rights and gender equality, (6) integrate women's rights and gender justice goals in FGG's lobby work and advocacy, and (7) build solid internal structures, processes and capacity to women's rights and gender justice. Where the Alliance already implements these lessons, FGG aims to make its efforts on gender equality and women's rights more visible. The FGG Alliance is committed to learning from its analysis with colleagues and partner organisations throughout the last two years of this programme in order to continue advancing women's rights and gender equality across the FGG Alliance.

7. CONCLUSION

2018, the third year of the second FGG programme and strategic partnership with the Ministry, was, again, a year of opposites. On the one hand, FGG members are extremely happy and proud to see the fruits of the work that they do with their partner organisations -ranging from improved democratic decision-making on trade and investment agreements in Indonesia to Dutch policy commitments to women's land rights. On the other hand, the forces that oppose the improvements in policy and practice that the FGG Alliance stands for are strong –and in some areas they are gaining ground. Where people defend their rights, and where FGG members and partners jointly push for corporations and governments to respect human rights and the environment, some corporations and governments have repressed or aggressively countered FGG's efforts where this work touches upon their profits and power. Through FGG's strategic collaboration with the Ministry, the Alliance will continue to jointly support the social and environmental justice agendas of partner CSOs around the world, by mutually strengthening the capacities needed to affect positive change and each playing their own role in advancing human and environmental rights.

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Annex 1

THEORY OF CHANGE 1: IMPROVED CORPORATE CONDUCT

TABLE 2. MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT INDICATORS RELATED TO FGG INDICATORS AND FGG RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018 TO IMPROVE CORPORATE CONDUCT

MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT CORE INDICATOR (RELATED TO FGG INDICATOR(S FOR TOC1; IMPROVED CORPORATE CONDUCT)	FGG RESULTS IN 2018 FOR TOC1; IMPROVED CORPORATE CONDUCT
DD1: # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development. (1.F.a., 1.F.b.)	7 practice changes, where governments took active steps to identify, prevent and mitigate adverse social, gender and environmental impacts of corporate activities, while 30 companies took similar concrete steps themselves.
DD2: # of laws, policies and norms/ attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development (1.E.a., 1.E.b.)	26 mechanisms, policies and regulations improved or introduced by national, regional and international government bodies to encourage more sustainable company practices. These mechanisms have the aim to improve accountability in respect of human rights and environmental impacts, as well as provision of adequate remedy to victims of adverse impacts. There were 14 outcomes in terms of companies improving their policies.
DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (1.A.a., 1.A.b., 1.D)	12 mechanisms being put in place or improved by governments that guarantee access for civil society to democratic decision making processes related to corporate conduct. In addition, the push for adoption of grievance mechanisms is starting to bear fruits; with 7 such mechanisms put in place or improved. A total of 147 policy proposals being put on the agenda of various decision-makers - both in governments and in the private sector, as well as that of social movements, scholars, and journalists, and thereby entering the public domain.
DD4: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency (1.C., 1.D.)	19 alternative, participatory initiatives and models related to corporate conduct being developed or gaining momentum. A total of 147 policy proposals being put on the agenda of various decision-makers - both in governments and in the private sector, as well as that of social movements, scholars, and journalists, and thereby entering the public domain.
DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities (1.B.)	Strengthening the capacities of 284 CSOs in LLMICs so that they were able to better lobby and advocate for responsible corporate conduct based on increased skills, knowledge or network contacts.
DD6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (Total # of FGG partners (based on # partners in our partner database at time of reporting) – N.B. not separated per ToC.)	On the 31 st of December 2018, the FGG Alliance had a total of 1028 partner organisations in its partner database. These are partner organisations with whom we have a strong working relationship (not always financial) around the globe.

TABLE 3. MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT INDICATORS RELATED TO FGG INDICATORS AND FGG RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018 TO IMPROVE TRADE AND INVESTMENT

MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT CORE INDICATOR (RELATED TO FGG INDICATOR(S) FOR TOC2; IMPROVED TRADE AND INVESTMENT)	FGG RESULTS IN 2018 FOR TOC2; IMPROVED TRADE AND INVESTMENT
DD1: # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development (2.F)	1 mechanism, policy or regulation was implemented and enforced by national, regional and international government bodies to ensure policies related to trade and investment advance policy coherence for development in LLMICs.
DD2: # of laws, policies and norms/ attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development (2.E.)	13 mechanisms, policies and/or regulations were improved or introduced by national, regional and international government bodies related to improving policy coherence between development and trade and investment policies in LLMICs.
DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (2.A.a., 2.A.b., 2.D.)	9 mechanisms were put in place or improved by governments that guarantee access for civil society to democratic decision-making processes related to trade and investment, in part as a result of engagements by the FGG Alliance. Contributed to a total of 64 proposals for improvement to policies related to trade and investment being discussed by national, regional and international government bodies and/or by private policymakers, in academia, public agenda, media and social movements.
DD4: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency (2.C., 2.D.)	11 alternative approaches to the current trade and investment regime were developed, piloted and/or promoted with CSOs in LLMICs. These related to alternative climate and energy policies; natural resource management and land governance; and trade and investment negotiations. Contributed to a total of 64 proposals for improvement to policies related to trade and investment being discussed by national, regional and international government bodies and/or by private policymakers, in academia, public agenda, media and social movements.
DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities (2.B.)	Strengthened the capacities of 131 CSOs in LLMICs which as a result took initiatives that demonstrated they were able to better lobby and advocate for improved policies related to trade and investment.
DD6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (Total # of FGG partners (based on # partners in our partner database at of reporting) – N.B. not separated per ToC)	On 31 st December 2018, the FGG Alliance had a total of 1028 partner organisations in its partner database. These are partner organisations with whom we have a strong working relationship (not always financial) around the globe.

TABLE 4. MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT INDICATORS RELATED TO FGG INDICATORS AND FGG RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018 TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL AND TAX SYSTEMS

MFA DIALOGUE & DISSENT CORE INDICATOR (RELATED TO FGG INDICATOR(S) FOR TOC3; IMPROVED FINANCIAL AND TAX SYSTEMS)	FGG RESULTS IN 2018 FOR TOC3; IMPROVED FINANCIAL AND TAX SYSTEMS
DD1: # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development (3.F.a., 3.F.b.)	3 mechanisms for improved financial, tax and spending policies were implemented and enforced by national, regional and international government bodies. Also, 8 concrete steps were taken by public financial institutions, to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts of their investments
DD2: # of laws, policies and norms/ attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development (3.E.a, 3.E.b.)	4 actual measures were taken by national, regional and international government bodies to ensure financial, tax and spending policies advance socially just and sustainable development in LLMICs. Furthermore, 6 policies were improved or introduced by public financial institutions and private actors on accountability, transparency and safeguards, or investment policies adopted that advance socially just and sustainable development in LLMICs.
DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (3.A.a., 3.A.b., 3.D.)	6 mechanisms were put in place or improved by governments and/or financial institutions and developments banks that guarantee access for civil society to (democratic) decision-making processes related to finance, tax and spending, in part as a result of engagements by the FGG Alliance. We also contributed directly to 2 grievance mechanisms being adopted or improved by financial institutions, such as in Zambia, where a mining corporation set up a platform to share and discuss information on its activities and tax payments. 55 proposals for improvement of financial, tax and spending policies were discussed with private and public policymakers, and/or in academic, public, media and social movement arenas.
DD4: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency (3.C., 3.D.)	14 alternative proposals to financial and tax and spending policies were developed, piloted, and promoted with CSOs in LLMICs. 55 proposals for improvement of financial, tax and spending policies were discussed with private and public policymakers, and/or in academic, public, media and social movement arenas.
DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities (3.B.)	60 proposals for improvement of financial, tax and spending policies were discussed with private and public policymakers, and/or in academic, public, media and social movement arenas.
DD6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (Total # of FGG partners (based on # partners in our partner database at time of reporting) – N.B. not separated per ToC.)	On 31 st December 2018, the FGG Alliance had a total of 1028 partner organisations in its partner database. These are partner organisations with whom we have a strong working relationship (not always financial) around the globe.