

green accountability platform

Enhancing transparency, inclusion and accountability in climate finance: stories from Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Mexico and Senegal

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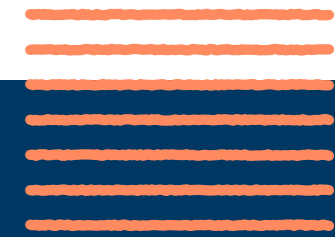
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Acronyms

ADD	Association pour le Développement de Diaoulé (<i>Association for the Development of Diaoulé</i>)	DF	Dataful	IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka	EECO	Espacio de Encuentro de Culturas Originarias (<i>Space for Encounter of Indigenous Cultures</i>)	JETP	Just Energy Transition Partnership	PRAAN	Participatory Research and Action Network
BEDS	Bangladesh Environment and Development Society	Enda ECOPOP	Espacios de Co-producción des Offres Populaires pour l'Environnement et le Développement (<i>Spaces for Co-production of Popular Solutions for Environment and Development</i>)	LEAF	Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance Coalition	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
CAJUST	Citoyens Actifs pour la Justice Sociale (<i>Active Citizens for Social Justice</i>)	FBMC	Fórum Brasileiro de Mudança do Clima (<i>Brazilian Climate Change Forum</i>)	NAP	National Adaptation Plan	SEMARNAT	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (<i>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</i>)
CCNAP	Climate Change National Adaptation Plan	FPAmb	Frente Parlamentar Ambientalista (<i>Environmental Parliamentary Front</i>)	NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal	SNGM	Stratégie Nationale de Gestion des Mangroves (<i>National Mangrove Management Strategy</i>)
CEVA	Comissão Estadual de Validação e Acompanhamento (<i>State Commission of Validation and Monitoring</i>)	FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent	NSEcoEco	Núcleo de Economía Socioambiental e Ecológica (<i>Centre for Socioenvironmental and Ecological Economics</i>)	SSN	SouthSouthNorth
CFA	Climate Finance Action Group	GAP	Green Accountability Platform	OCCAP Clim	Observatoires Citoyens pour les Collectivités Amies du Climat (<i>Citizen Observatories for Climate-Friendly Local Authorities</i>)	SFI	Sustainable Finance Index
CIPCRE	Cercle International pour la Promotion de la Création (<i>International Circle for the Promotion of Creation</i>)	GFLAC	Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para América Latina y el Caribe (<i>Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>)	OFC	Observatorio de Financiamiento Climático (<i>Climate Finance Observatory</i>)	SSFI	Subnational Sustainable Finance Index
CNS	Conselho Nacional de Populações Extrativistas (<i>National Council of Extractivist Populations</i>)	GPSA	Global Partnership for Social Accountability	OPIRJ	Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Juruá (<i>Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of Juruá</i>)	TMX	Transparencia Mexicana (<i>Mexican Transparency Organisation</i>)
COMINSUD	Community Initiative for Sustainable Development	HC	Huairou Commission	PACTEJ	Plateforme des Acteurs de la Société Civile pour une Transition Énergétique Juste au Sénégal (<i>Platform of Civil Society Actors for a Just Energy Transition in Senegal</i>)	UCAF	Union Climate Action Forums
CoP	Community of Practice	INAI	Instituto Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos Personales (<i>National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Data Protection</i>)	PNT	Plataforma Nacional de Transparencia (<i>National Transparency Platform</i>)	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
COP30	30th United Nations Climate Change conference	NESC	Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos (<i>Institute for Socio-Economic Studies</i>)			VELEC	Volontaires Endogènes pour la Lutte contre les Effets du Changement Climatique (<i>Endogenous Volunteers for the Fight against the Effects of Climate Change</i>)
COPINA	Communauté de pratique sur les Innovations et Solutions Vertes et Bleues dans les zones humides en Afrique					WFAC	Women for a Change
CSO	Civil Society Organisation					WRI	World Resources Institute



Introduction

The global climate finance landscape continues to suffer from a lack of clear, consistent and accessible information on funding flows. This leaves many communities without meaningful input on how climate finance is allocated, accessed or whether it effectively responds to their needs. As climate impacts intensify and debates continue over the quantity and quality of climate finance, it is increasingly important to ensure that funds are used responsibly, efficiently and with integrity. Civil society plays a vital role in this effort. By enabling citizens to participate in and influence decisions on how climate finance is spent, monitored and governed, green accountability helps ensure that climate finance systems are not only more effective but also more equitable.

The Green Accountability Platform (GAP) was launched by **World Resources Institute** (WRI), **SouthSouthNorth** (SSN), and the **Huairou Commission** (HC), in collaboration with and supported by the World Bank's **Global Partnership for Social Accountability** the predecessor of the **Civil Society and Social Innovation Alliance** (CIVIC). Between October 2024 and December 2025, the Platform provided strategic finance to 25 civil society organisations (CSOs) working on the front lines of climate action to strengthen citizen participation, improve access to climate-relevant information, enhance oversight of climate finance and share strategies and tools for testing green accountability approaches across various contexts.

Operating across Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Mexico and Senegal, these organisations are improving climate finance transparency, strengthening community-centred accountability mechanisms, and advocating for policy reforms that reflect their local realities and national climate priorities.

These efforts, showcased below, demonstrate how community-rooted strategies can foster stronger oversight of climate and environmental legislation, improve the green allocation of public expenditure, and deepen trust between governments and the communities most affected by climate change.

The Green Accountability Platform spans several key thematic areas and supports a Community of Practice (CoP) and three affinity groups. These include:

- Advancing transparency through improved data accessibility and information systems.
- Strengthening advocacy and engagement in climate policy processes.
- Bolstering accountability through awareness-raising and capacity strengthening in relation to climate finance.

This compendium presents nine case studies that illustrate diverse expressions of green accountability across varied national and local contexts. Each example reflects a distinct thematic entry point, advocacy focus, and mode of engagement with government institutions. Taken together, the cases show how community-rooted initiatives can influence more transparent, inclusive and equitable climate finance systems. The report applies a qualitative methodology that combines a review of national policies, online academic literature, project materials, interviews with the grantees and project coordinators, and insights drawn from CoP Affinity Group discussions. This approach supports the development of context-rich case studies that document and synthesise best practices and lessons learned, aiming to strengthen transparency, inclusion and accountability in climate finance and climate policy processes. A shorter analysis of the main findings can be found in the policy brief.

“Strengthening the role of civil society actors in climate finance.”

01

Case Study

Advancing gender equality in climate finance in Cameroon

Cameroon

In Cameroon, Wfac has advanced gender equality in climate finance by building cross-sectoral coalitions to promote dialogue, developing communication products to enhance community understanding from a gendered perspective and engaging in national and regional dialogues to advocate for community priorities.



Background

According to the World Economic Forum's **Gender Gap Report 2025**, Cameroon ranks 93rd out of the 148 countries surveyed in the report, reflecting persistent gender disparities across access to resources, economic and political participation, education, and health. These inequalities are exacerbated by the limited integration of gender considerations into national policy frameworks, alongside political instability and broader governance constraints. Civic space is also under pressure: the **CIVICUS Monitor** rated Cameroon poorly in 2024, scoring 26 out of 100, while its 2025 **report** highlighted several irregularities during the presidential election.

Cameroon is also increasingly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing floods, droughts, and declining

agricultural output.¹ Women are disproportionately affected by these impacts,² yet national discussions on gender-responsive adaptation and women's access to climate finance remain limited. The voices of women, particularly marginalised and Indigenous communities, are seldom recognised in policy processes, despite their knowledge in community-based adaptation.³

While the government has expressed its commitment to mainstreaming gender and youth considerations into climate policies, implementation has been slow. This presents an opportunity for CSOs to reshape the national climate finance discourse and promote greater accountability for gender-responsive climate finance.

1. Lotsmart Fonjong and Regina Ndip Zama, "Climate change, water availability and the burden of rural women's triple role in Muyuka, Cameroon", *Global Environment Change* 82, (2023).
2. Fonjong and Zama "Climate change."
3. CIVICUS, "CAMEROON: Indigenous people should be at the forefront of our own movement and speak for ourselves," CIVICUS, August 2, 2022.



Innovative Approaches

Women for a Change (Wfac) is working to address gender imbalances by placing women at the centre of climate action, ensuring their needs and contributions to climate solutions are integrated into climate policy and finance mechanisms.

To advance discourse on gender and climate finance, the **Climate Finance Action Group (CFA)**, a 20-member, multi-sectoral working group including representatives from finance and health sectors, academia, media and civil society, was established. Meeting monthly, the group exchanges experiences, monitors developments and identifies opportunities, while also engaging in regular and ad-hoc meetings with state structures. For many stakeholders, such as micro-lending institutions, this introduces new concepts and provides ways to integrate gender into financial planning.

To strengthen public understanding, Wfac developed a climate finance manual through a participatory process. The manual localises climate finance concepts, promotes community engagement and contextualises domestic climate finance by highlighting community-level actions, such as waste recycling, plastic reuse and sustainable agriculture, as valuable contributions to climate finance. Simplifying complex terminology, it provides a participatory, community-based tool for accountability. It is available in several languages, ensuring its accessibility across Central Africa and serves as a resource for communities to track and influence climate-related decisions.

Wfac has also developed policy briefs that link climate finance and gender equality to agriculture and food security, as well as water, sanitation, reproductive health, and menstrual hygiene management. These



Photo: Youth engagement in Wfac's menstrual dignity work. Images courtesy of Wfac.

briefs call for the institutionalisation of participatory accountability mechanisms to ensure that communities can access information and influence budget decisions.

In addition, Wfac has contributed to the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) revision and the **1325 National Action Plan (NAP)** through engagement with the Ministry of Environment,

Nature Protection and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family. In 2025, members of the CFA participated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Subsidiary Bodies meetings in Germany and the second Africa Climate Summit in Ethiopia, further strengthening linkages between local advocacy and regional and global climate dialogues.

Wfac is also expanding digital learning through its **gShe** e-learning platform. The platform promotes sexual and reproductive health education to young people and now integrates gender and climate finance modules. Partnerships with journalists, media outlets and influencers have also amplified Wfac's outreach and sustained public engagement around gender-responsive climate finance.



Key impact

Through coalition-building, advocacy, and policy engagement, Wfac has enhanced national understanding of climate finance through a local and feminist lens. Media attention on women's contributions to climate action, particularly through social media and newspaper articles, has also expanded significantly (for example, see the following social media video from media outlet, CBS Radio Buea FM 95.30 MHz, [here](#)). This initiative has built confidence among communities and young people to engage in policy dialogue. It has fostered collaboration among CSOs and promoted a shift towards

participatory accountability rather than top-down governance, as seen through greater government openness to CSO engagement and heightened political awareness of the interlinkages between gender and climate. This work has strengthened the capacities of CSOs in gender-responsive budgeting, monitoring and reporting linked to the NDC, NAP and national Gender Action Plans. Wfac has also built coalitions that connect local actions to regional and global accountability mechanisms, ensuring that grassroots women's voices inform climate finance reforms at multiple levels.



Photo: Workshop on advancing climate finance action in Cameroon ahead of COP30. Image courtesy of Wfac.



Lessons learned and way forward

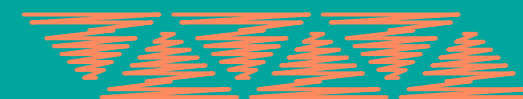
Wfac's work demonstrates how feminist CSOs can transform climate finance from a technocratic process into a participatory and justice-driven endeavour. By establishing a cross-sectoral coalition and developing tools for engagement, Wfac is embedding accountability, inclusion and gender equality into Cameroon's climate finance architecture.

Simplifying climate finance concepts through context-based examples increases public engagement, while integrating a feminist analysis helps to uncover systemic barriers and ensures that financial systems become responsive to women's needs. In addition, multi-sectoral collaboration fosters shared learning. In this regard, digital platforms have proven effective for sustaining participation beyond geographical and political constraints, particularly for youth as seen through the **gShe** platform.

An enabling factor has been vibrant CSO networks that collaborate on

climate governance. These alliances have strengthened solidarity, amplified advocacy messages, and created spaces for holding government and donors accountable. They are helping to drive a cultural shift in which accountability is understood as collective and participatory rather than top-down.

Wfac's credibility in promoting gender equality has enabled it to convene diverse stakeholders around issues of transparency and inclusion. Its feminist, community-centred approach is building trust, strengthening democratic engagement and advancing climate justice. Importantly, by aligning its efforts within international frameworks such as the **Paris Agreement**, the **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action**, and the **Generation Equality Action Coalitions**, the organisation reinforces its legitimacy and draws support from international partners, strengthening its role within national and global climate governance.



Case Study

Building participatory climate governance in Cameroon's municipalities

CIPCRE in Cameroon has enhanced citizen participation in municipalities by conducting climate risk mappings, developing a local environmental accountability platform and creating a network of volunteers to implement practical adaptation measures.



Background

Local authorities worldwide play a critical role in implementing climate action.⁴ They oversee and manage critical sectors such as land, water, waste and infrastructure, which directly influence adaptation, resilience, greenhouse gas emissions. They are also responsible for delivering many public services that intersect with environmental sustainability and climate change. Yet, these sectors are among the most vulnerable to climate change and climate risks remain poorly integrated into municipal planning, budgeting and investment decisions.

In Cameroon, despite ongoing security challenges and fiscal constraints, the decentralisation process has advanced



Innovative Approaches

To support municipalities in developing and implementing climate-resilient budgets, the **International Circle for the Promotion of Creation** (Cercle International pour la Promotion de la Création, CIPCRE) has launched a project to strengthen citizen participation and accountability in local governance and to establish community engagement

through a series of institutional reforms designed to bring the government closer to its citizens.⁵ Anchored in the **General Code of Regional and Local Authorities**, these reforms have expanded municipal powers and have led to the establishment of regional councils in each of the ten regions, now responsible for managing their own budgets and development priorities. However, while the legal and institutional framework for decentralisation is now in place, sustained fiscal transfers, strengthened local governance and inclusive citizen participation are essential to translate these reforms into real drivers of sustainable and climate-resilient territorial development.

and monitoring mechanisms for climate action.

The project works in five municipalities across Cameroon, namely Bafoussam I, Bafoussam III, Foumbot (west), Mandjou (east), and Ngaoundéré III (Adamawa), selected for their climate vulnerability.

4. Estibaliz Sanz, Lorenzo Chelleri, Aline Chiabai, Maria José Sanz, **Enhancing local governance for climate action: A guiding conceptual framework**, *Urban Governance*, Volume 5, Issue 4, 2025, Pages 455-465.

5. Business in Cameroon, **"Cameroon decentralization 2018-2025: progress made but autonomy still limited,"** October 1, 2025.

Some of CIPCRE's key areas of innovation include:

1. Advocating for the appointment of municipal climate focal points to coordinate early warnings and responses in collaboration with civil society. In addition, CIPCRE provides awareness-raising workshops for mayors, councillors and municipal staff to integrate climate risk into development plans and budgets.
2. Establishing the Community Citizen Observatories for Public Climate Action (Observatoires Citoyens pour les Collectivités Amies du Climat, OCCAP-Clim) to monitor local climate investments and municipal performance, using standardised scorecards and community dashboards.
3. Creating a network of Endogenous Volunteers for the Fight against the Effects of Climate Change (Volontaires Endogènes pour la Lutte contre les Effets du Changement Climatique) to implement practical adaptation measures such as reforestation and flood protection.
4. Co-producing manual and digital climate risk maps with citizens, local leaders and technical staff to inform the development of municipal adaptation plans.
5. Developing a local online environmental accountability platform, underpinned by real-time data, that consolidates climate and budget information into accessible formats, enabling transparent, structured and continuous communication between communities and municipal officials.
6. Promoting and disseminating educational materials, posters, scorecards and other tools for citizens to learn about adaptation and local climate finance.

When combined, these interventions shift municipalities towards a more structured, participatory model of climate governance. Data becomes actionable, citizens become active partners, and climate risks begin to be systematically integrated into local planning and resource allocation.



Photo: Students from the Public School of Vava join the Endogenous Volunteers. Image courtesy of CIPCRE.



Photo: Students from the Public School of Gada-Dang and livestock breeders join the Endogenous Volunteers. Image courtesy of CIPCRE.



Key impact

CIPCRE's work has supported dialogue and collaboration between citizens and local government, demonstrating that decentralised climate action can be transparent, inclusive, and accountable. Local officials now use climate risk data, produced and informed by collaborative efforts and on-the-ground realities, to guide their investment decisions and prioritise adaptation interventions.

Through OCCAP-Clim and VELEC, communities are actively participating in monitoring municipal investments and implementing local responses to climate risks. Participatory mapping exercises resulted in climate risk maps for the five municipalities, while VELEC volunteers

implemented resilience measures in flood-prone and deforested areas. Awareness campaigns have reached various audiences, allowing citizens to understand climate issues and act accordingly.

Advocacy with local authorities has built trust and institutional commitment, strengthening the technical and organisational capacities of municipalities. Participatory risk assessments, combined with digital tools such as community dashboards and online accountability platforms, have made local climate data actionable for both citizens and policymakers.



Lessons learned and way forward

Early and continuous advocacy with local authorities has proven essential to building trust and gaining political buy-in, ensuring that climate accountability mechanisms are integrated into municipal structures rather than operating in parallel. The project also highlighted the increased effectiveness of participatory risk assessments when complemented by user-friendly tools, including digital dashboards, monitoring sheets and community maps, which make climate data understandable and actionable for elected officials and citizens. Sustaining these community mechanisms beyond the duration of the project required the mobilisation of existing municipal staff and volunteer networks, helping to ensure continuity at a lower cost and fostering of local ownership.

However, the limited capacity of local governments hinders the integration of climate monitoring into planning processes, while the lack of access to

data and the fragmentation of budget information hinder effective citizen control. Low financial autonomy of municipalities limits their ability to maintain accountability mechanisms, and institutional overlaps and slow administrative procedures often delay implementation. In addition, citizen participation remains irregular, especially in more isolated municipalities such as Mandjou and Ngaoundere. Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the community mechanisms and strengthening the institutionalisation of participatory climate governance, therefore, remain priorities for the subsequent phases of the initiative.

Going forward, CIPCRE seeks to expand participatory climate risk assessments to all municipalities, support the formal adoption of municipal climate change adaptation strategies in regional frameworks and advocate for direct access to climate finance for local governments.

03

Case Study

Strengthening citizen engagement in mangrove ecosystem governance in Senegal

Senegal

In Senegal, Enda ECOPOP has enhanced shared governance and implementation of climate solutions by developing a community of practice to engage with national mangrove management, forming partnership compacts with local authorities and creating a citizen alert platform.



Background

Faced with rapidly degrading coastal and riverine ecosystems, Senegal adopted its first **National Strategy for the Management of Mangrove Ecosystems, 2023-2027** (Stratégie Nationale de Gestion des Mangroves, SNGM) to protect and restore one of the country's most critical natural assets. Mangroves underpin local economies and community resilience, providing essential ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water filtration, coastal protection and livelihoods through fishing, oyster farming, beekeeping and ecotourism.⁶ Yet these ecosystems are increasingly threatened by erosion, pollution and unsustainable activities.

While participation is recognised as a core principle in the Senegalese Constitution, and the SNGM explicitly acknowledges the role of diverse stakeholders, meaningful citizen engagement and local ownership remain limited. Weak access to information and insufficiently inclusive policy processes undermine the quality,

transparency and accountability of climate and environmental governance. Strengthening participation in environmental decision-making is also one of Senegal's twelve commitments under the **Open Government Partnership (OGP)**, yet environmental education is still inadequately integrated into school curricula, leaving young people without the knowledge base required to claim their right to participate.

Recent policy developments, such as the **adoption of Law No. 14/2025 on access to information**, signal progress, but climate and environmental data are still rarely available in national languages, limiting accessibility and practical use. These gaps underscore the urgent need to empower civil society and communities with the knowledge, tools and platforms necessary to understand ecological processes, influence policy and mobilise collective action for Senegal's sustainable mangrove management.



6. UNEP, "An inside look at the beauty and benefits of mangroves", July 25 2023.



Innovative Approaches

To enhance inclusive governance, the Ministry of Environment invited CSOs to support the implementation of the SNGM. In response, Spaces for Co-production of Popular Solutions for Environment and Development (Espaces de Co-production des Offres Populaires pour l'Environnement et le Développement, **Enda ECOPOP**) is increasing awareness among citizens about climate change and strengthening the participation of CSOs in the implementation and monitoring of the SNGM. These efforts align national policies with local implementation.



Photo: Environmental education workshop in Saint-Louis. Image courtesy of Enda ECOPOP.

Stakeholders co-designed an operation plan, resulting in renewed social pacts of commitment between CSOs, communities and local authorities to formalise partnerships for SNGM joint implementation and monitoring. Each social pact follows six phases:

1. joint analysis of local challenges;
2. signing declarations of commitment;
3. developing action plans;
4. mobilising financial partners;
5. implementing citizen actions and monitoring; and
6. assessment and knowledge exchange.

A local stakeholder training program strengthened skills in environmental education, shared governance and participatory monitoring. During the



training, tools were shared, including the **Global Mangrove Watch** and Yécité (Enda ECOPOP's citizen alert platform, designed to enhance community monitoring and data sharing on biodiversity). Stakeholders were also capacitated on shared governance, operational co-management and the SNGM content. Enda ECOPOP also developed a guide to promoting citizen participation in mangrove management within marine protected areas. A bilingual **video** (in French and Wolof) was produced to explain the SNGM in accessible languages.

In partnership with the Centre for Education and Environmental Empowerment and other CSOs, more than 7000 students and teachers in Joal-Fadiouth, Saint-Louis and Mbodiène have been reached through environmental education workshops and mangrove field visits. Teachers were also provided with materials to integrate environmental topics into school curricula.

Workshops with departmental authorities, CSOs and vulnerable communities, such as the inhabitants displaced by climate change in the Doune Baba Dièye village, co-created policy recommendations like integrating oyster farmers into national debates and recognising oil pollution risks in coastal areas.



Photo: Launch of the CoP on Green and Blue Solutions for Wetland Management. Images courtesy of Enda ECOPOP.



Key impact

Overall, the project strengthened institutional collaboration, policy coherence, and the implementation of national policy frameworks, advancing shared governance and transparency in climate and biodiversity management.

Renewed social pacts in Saint-Louis and in Mbour support sustained civic commitment to mangrove protection. Schools in target regions now integrate environmental education into their daily curricula. The SNGM has also been popularised through workshops, videos and citizen guides, enhancing community accessibility.

Through COPINA, members from 15 African countries, including Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Senegal and Mauritania, are developing better knowledge management and harmonisation between community action and state strategies. COPINA's establishment promotes local innovation and the integration of African experiences in international dialogues on climate and biodiversity governance.



Lessons learned and way forward

The initiative demonstrates that civil society plays a crucial role in linking public institutions and communities, helping to ensure that local priorities meaningfully shape policymaking. CoPs have fostered continuous learning, collaboration and adaptive improvements in natural resource governance, while environmental education has supported the emergence of sustainable ecological citizenship and behavioural change. Making

policy frameworks accessible in local languages and user-friendly formats has strengthened community ownership. Meanwhile, social compacts have proven to be valuable accountability tools that build trust between CSOs, government institutions and communities. In addition, shared partnerships and digital tools, like Yécité, have enhanced transparency, collective responsibility and the long-term sustainability of interventions.

Case Study

Advocating for a just and transparent energy transition in Senegal



CAJUST has promoted a just energy transition in Senegal by training communities to articulate climate justice demands, convening dialogues to develop an equitable resource governance pact, and diversifying outreach through local media advocacy.



Background

Senegal has recently emerged as a producer of oil and gas, with the new administration prioritising the expansion of oil and gas revenues.⁷ This policy shift raises concerns about balancing the country's economic ambitions with climate commitments,⁸ against a backdrop of escalating climate impacts, notably recurrent flooding disrupting livelihoods in northern and eastern communities.

Senegal has also entered a €2.5 billion **Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)**, aiming to improve universal access to electricity and support an inclusive, decarbonised energy sector. While the JETP offers an opportunity to advance the country's climate goals, concerns exist around its implementation.⁹ Citizens have raised issues over access to information and limited citizen engagement regarding the JETP's investment pipeline and governance. They note that much of the financing is loan-based rather than concessional, with implications for debt.¹⁰ In response, the government is taking steps to enhance participation

through the establishment of the JETP Steering Committee, co-led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Energy, Oil and Mines, alongside a multi-stakeholder oversight body.

The interaction between extractive activities and the JETP affects the livelihoods of coastal and agricultural communities. For example, the approval of the offshore Greater Tortue Ahmeyim Gas Project temporarily banned artisanal fishermen from the surrounding waters.¹¹ Increasing environmental degradation in areas such as Saint-Louis, Fatick and Thiès, which face coastal erosion, salinisation, and flooding, also threatens marine ecosystems and agricultural productivity. While the government has established a conflict-resolution mechanism, including a dedicated grievance hotline, disagreements continue over access zones near offshore platforms. Industry actors cite safety risks, but local fishers argue that these exclusion areas are among the richest fishing grounds.

7. Phillip Lemmerich, "The Next Fossil Fuel Trap?" Climate Justice Central, April 2024.

7. Africanews, "Production Starts at Senegal's First Offshore Oil Project," January 2024,

8. SouthSouthNorth, "Country Lessons in Piloting Accountability Mechanisms for Climate Action," May 26, 2025,

9. Aida Diop, Nafi Quarshie Fatima Diallo, "Senegal's JETP: Lessons, Challenges and Opportunities and the Role of Civil Society," Natural Resource Governance Institute, December 2024,

10. Elimane Haby Kane, "Economic Opportunity or Imminent Disaster?" Rosa Luxembourg Stiftung, June 27, 2023,

National narratives around energy transitions remain contested. Many stakeholders perceive a fossil fuel phase-out as a Western narrative that conflicts with Senegal's development aspirations. However, communities emphasise that economic growth should not come at the expense of vulnerable people.

Senegal's path toward a just and climate-resilient energy future relies on embedding transparency, accountability and citizen participation in governance systems, ensuring benefits for rural and coastal populations without deepening climate-related inequalities.



Innovative Approaches

Active Citizens for Social Justice (**Citoyens Actifs pour la Justice Sociale, CAJUST**) works to raise JETP awareness by ensuring citizens have access to information, decision-making platforms and advocacy capacity. CAJUST also advocates for public tracking of JETP and NDC-related finance flows, mobilising communities to scrutinise spending, and creating inclusive decision-making spaces for underrepresented groups. It supports the decentralisation of NDCs by promoting their integration into local development plans.

Target groups include fishing communities threatened by restricted access to fishing zones; coastal populations facing rising sea levels and coastal erosion; farmers affected by soil salination, limited access to electricity, and gas and mining impacts;

and women, youth and people with disabilities frequently excluded from consultation processes.

CAJUST has empowered vulnerable communities to articulate climate-justice demands by establishing dedicated platforms for dialogue and advocacy. In Saint-Louis, it created a forum for displaced persons to amplify their voices and call for safer, more dignified relocation processes. In Thiès, it supported the development of a community advocacy plan focused on the sustainable management of maritime and agricultural resources. In Fatick, CAJUST facilitated a women-centred forum that addresses access to water and energy, as well as the impacts of coastal erosion on island communities.



Photo: Community Forum for displaced persons in Saint-Louis. Image courtesy of CAJUST.



Photo: Women-centred community forum in Fatick. Image courtesy of CAJUST.

In addition, three rounds of community forums, held with local authorities, community leaders and faith representatives across the extractive regions, reached over 700 beneficiaries. CAJUST also convened a multistakeholder dialogue in Thiès, bringing together communities, ministries, parliamentarians, locally elected officials, the Oil and Gas Orientation and Strategy Council, and companies such as the Senegalese Petroleum Company (Société Pétrolière du Sénégal, PETROSEN) and Eramet Grande Côte. This led

to a social pact for transparent and equitable resource governance, which includes a call for the creation of a local development fund financed by 1 percent of oil and gas companies' annual turnover. A policy briefing, outlining community priorities for the JETP, is forthcoming. In addition, CAJUST convened two policy roundtables, one with the National Assembly Committee and another inter-ministerial dialogue, to promote continued government and civil society engagement.



Key impact

CAJUST has strengthened community capacity to articulate demands, call for greater climate finance transparency, enhance NDC implementation and JETP accountability and advocate for resilience actions like mangrove restoration in the Saloum Delta. Communities are now engaging with local authorities and the media on the challenges and opportunities of the energy transition.

CAJUST actively participates in the **JETP Steering Committee**. Together with other CSOs, CAJUST established the Platform of Civil Society Actors for a Just Energy Transition in Senegal (Plateforme des Acteurs de la Société Civile pour une Transition Énergétique Juste au Sénégal, PACTEJ), a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together diverse stakeholders to discuss climate and energy policy. Through PACTEJ, CAJUST has



contributed to the NDC revision, advocating for the inclusion of an annual emissions report, reform of the five-year review cycle and domestic resource mobilisation commitments for climate action.

Advocacy achievements have resulted in government commitments, including a pledge by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Energy, Oil and Mines to develop a national climate policy, and commitments to enhance transparency on emissions, including for methane.



Photo: Multistakeholder policy dialogue in Thiès. Image courtesy of CAJUST.



Lessons learned and way forward

CAJUST's leadership in promoting climate justice is now widely recognised in Senegal. Its experience informs regional knowledge-sharing in countries like South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya that also grapple with just transition complexities, while underscoring the value of community-driven engagement and coordinated CSO action.

CAJUST's strategy uses innovative media advocacy, including a video series featuring a **comical character** addressing

authorities on JETP transparency, justice, and equity. Collaborations with comedians, musicians and the National Association of Community Radios have diversified outreach, with radio segments enabling local groups to discuss issues in their own languages. CAJUST is including testimonies from displaced families in Khar Yalla in an upcoming documentary. These creative approaches broaden public attention and civic engagement in the energy transition debate.

Case Study

Advancing community-led climate action in coastal Bangladesh

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, PRAAN has institutionalised community participation in coastal climate action through the establishment of participatory rural appraisals and climate action forums, while implementing joint action planning and social audits.

Background

According to the [World Risk Index 2023](#), Bangladesh ranks ninth worldwide for climate disaster risk.¹² By 2050, it will lose approximately 17 percent of its territory to rising sea levels, resulting in a 30 percent loss of agricultural land.¹³ Coastal populations are particularly affected by flooding, cyclones, erosion and salinity intrusion, driving inland migration. Local government institutions, particularly Union Parishads, the smallest rural administrative government institutions in Bangladesh, are most affected, yet often struggle to integrate adaptation measures into local development plans and budgets. Centralised decision-making, fragmented resource allocation and weak partnerships with CSOs reinforce top-down governance. Political unrest since mid-2024 has disrupted local governance and community meetings, while droughts in early 2025

and severe floods in July compounded vulnerabilities, requiring adaptation in project delivery.

In the remote Char Clerk and Mohammadpur Unions in Subarno Char Upazila of Noakhali District, climate change impacts are acute, and government services are limited. Both areas face frequent flooding that submerges infrastructure for weeks, while the Meghna River's encroachment has displaced hundreds of families. Rising salinity and water scarcity have forced farmers to drill deeper tube wells and adopt costly hybrid crops, increasing debt and straining future water resources. In Mohammadpur, the river that once lay forty kilometres away is within a kilometre of settlements, forcing households to abandon agriculture.



Photo: Participatory Rural Appraisal Session in Char Clerk. Image courtesy of PRAAN.



Innovative Approaches

The [Participatory Research and Action Network \(PRAAN\)](#) bridges national climate policy and local adaptation realities, strengthening resilience by promoting community engagement in climate policy and budgeting. To empower Union Parishads and communities to integrate adaptation into local plans and budgets, PRAAN institutionalised community participation through participatory rural appraisals (PRAs) and union-level planning in Char Clerk and Mohammadpur Unions. Across 18 PRAs, covering the nine wards of each union, over 500 people, including farmers, fisherfolk, market traders, climate migrants, women and youth, identified local vulnerabilities and proposed adaptation measures based on their lived experience, including improved flood preparedness, salinity management, erosion control and cyclone response.

To foster collaboration between CSOs and local government, PRAAN established two Union Climate Action Forums (UCAFs), each with 25 members, including farmers, fisherfolk, small businesspeople, animal

husbandry workers, tailors, labourers and bamboo crafters. The UCAFs identify climate risks, set adaptation priorities and influence local budgeting. Capacity-building sessions improved community understandings of climate impacts and participatory governance mechanisms, translating local findings into actionable strategies. To build evidence for using national climate finance to support local solutions, PRAAN also explored innovative adaptation models, such as climate-resilient agricultural practices in Satkhira and climate-smart farming practices at the Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh's Climate Centre in Gazipur. Participants are now inspiring other communities to start such practices through regular meetings.



Photo: Participatory Rural Appraisal Session in Mohammadpur. Image courtesy of PRAAN.

12. Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV), [WorldRiskReport 2023](#), Berlin: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 2023.

13. Amruta Veer, ["Climate Change Exposes Bangladesh to Greater Risk,"](#) Bologna Institute for Policy Research, 2025.



Photo: Female farmers training at the CCDB Climate Centre, Gazipur District.

PRAAN also implemented a joint action planning and social audit process for citizen feedback on Union Parishad performance. A visible complaint box at both Union Parishads enables confidential submissions, reviewed bi-monthly by a designated committee.



Key impact and lessons learned

Both Union Parishads have now allocated funds for climate adaptation in their 2025–2026 budgets. While small (with around 2–3% of the total budget allocated towards climate finance in both Mohammadpur and Char Clerk), this signals institutional commitment to resilience. These allocations enable participatory budgeting and financing for community-identified priorities.

Community members have transitioned from passive aid recipients to active decision-makers in local planning, improving trust, communication and political tensions between Union Parishads and CSOs. Local officials increasingly view climate action as integral to governance, shifting towards more holistic resilience planning.

Beyond this, PRAAN has collaborated with partners to influence policy. Under the Green Accountability Platform, PRAAN worked with the **Bangladesh Environment and Development Society**, **WaterAid Bangladesh**, **WAVE Foundation** and **Dataful** to co-author a policy brief calling for a people-centred, transparent and participatory NDC revision. This translates Bangladesh’s top-down pledges into locally owned and accountable climate action, ensuring that national commitments align with local realities.

The brief argues that, while mitigation ambitions are high, the NDC process lacks stakeholder participation, sectoral action plans, and financial clarity, weakening its credibility. It calls

for the inclusion of CSOs, the private sector, and experts in defining sector-specific decarbonisation targets and the integration of clear adaptation goals aligned with the NAP. It also calls for the establishment of a transparent, publicly accessible Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework and the creation of a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism under the Ministry of Environment. Finally, it calls for the development of a strategic plan for equitable access to climate finance and carbon markets.

PRAAN’s scalable model for locally led resilience has embedded adaptation within Union Parishad governance structures and strengthened partnerships between government and communities. As Bangladesh revises its **NDC** and operationalises its **NAP (2023–2050)**, institutionalising participatory mechanisms and transparent MRV systems will be essential to align community priorities with national targets. Engaging women, youth and climate migrants leads to more sustainable solutions that reflect lived realities.



Photo: Male farmers training climate-resilient agricultural practices in the Satkhira District. Images courtesy of PRAAN.

06

Case Study

Strengthening community voices for more accountable Brazilian carbon markets and REDD+ projects



In Brazil, the Fronteiras Institute has enhanced equitable benefit-sharing from carbon markets by providing recommendations from Indigenous groups to the government, consolidating information on private deforestation and forest degradation projects into an online observatory and calling for an investigation into the state's use of carbon credit funds.



Background



Acre, a state in Brazil's western Amazon, hosted Brazil's first jurisdictional 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation' (REDD+) programme, supported by Germany and the United Kingdom between 2012 and 2023.¹⁴ However, the programme struggled to deliver equitable and sustainable forest conservation outcomes.

In Juruá, a biodiverse region in the Amazon, with high forest cover and home to fifteen Indigenous groups, REDD+ benefits have been unequally distributed. Traditional forest protectors and local stakeholders are marginalised, with limited access to finance or sustainable forest-based livelihood opportunities. At the same time, industries such as cattle

ranching, agribusiness and infrastructure expansion continue to receive strong state incentives, undermining forest protection and eroding the credibility of climate finance initiatives.¹⁵

The state's recent proposal to sell carbon credits through the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance Coalition (LEAF) Coalition, a global public-private partnership aimed at mobilising climate finance, has further raised accountability concerns. Communities report being excluded from the decision to shift from donation-based finance to market-based mechanisms, risking their ability to generate their own carbon credits and raising concerns about double-counting of emission reductions. Information on climate finance flows remains

fragmented, with many communities learning about decisions only after their finalisation in the state capital.

Meanwhile, strong economic incentives for cattle ranching, soybean production and road expansion continue to compete with forest conservation, reducing REDD+ finance's perceived value. Policymakers

often fear CSO criticism and remain reluctant to engage, while some NGOs aligned with the state's REDD+ model fear public scrutiny. Political shifts towards conservative leadership, particularly under the Bolsonaro administration, further weakened participatory governance and accountability.



Innovative Approaches

The Fronteiras Institute (*Instituto Fronteiras*) strengthens accountability, transparency and community participation in Acre's jurisdictional and private REDD+ initiatives, by ensuring that Indigenous Peoples and local communities are consulted, benefit-sharing mechanisms are fair and transparent and climate finance contributes to forest conservation and local well-being.

The Fronteiras Institute has implemented a range of advocacy, research and capacity-building activities to strengthen governance and accountability in Acre's jurisdictional and voluntary REDD+ programmes. To promote the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), it organised consultations with the National Council of Extractivist Populations (Conselho Nacional de Populações Extrativistas, CNS) and the Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of Juruá (Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Juruá, OPIRJ) to discuss the government's plan to sell carbon credits through the LEAF Coalition. These dialogues revealed that communities had not been consulted



Photo: Instituto Fronteiras advocacy and capacity building activities. Images courtesy of Instituto Fronteiras.

in the plan, prompting OPIRJ to draft a public letter demanding consultation.

The Fronteiras Institute was subsequently invited to participate in a meeting of the State Commission of Validation and Monitoring (Comissão Estadual de Validação e Acompanhamento, CEVA), where it presented evidence and recommendations for equitable benefit-sharing, governance and IPLC rights in carbon market access. In April 2025, the organisation published formal recommendations calling for FPIC to be embedded in the implementation of the CEVA Carbon Programme and the LEAF Coalition.

14. Amy Duchelle, Maron Greenleaf, Denyse Mello, Maria Fernanda Gebara and Tadeu Melo, *Acre's State System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA)*, Chapter 2. Case Report: Brazil. CIFOR_ICRAF.

15. Uma Lele, Virgilio Viana, Adalberto Verissimo, Stephen Vosti, Karin Perkins and Syed Husian, *Brazil: Forests in the balance: Challenges of conservation with development, Evaluation Country Case Study Series*. The World Bank, 2000.



Lessons learned and way forward

Strong CSO networks, rooted in Indigenous and extractive populations, provide a foundation for mobilising around accountability issues. Formal institutional spaces such as CEVA offer entry points for dialogue, enabling communities to push for greater transparency and inclusion.

Translating technical information into accessible community tools, like the REDD+ Observatory and community guidebook, significantly empowers local actors, bridging the gap between policy and practice. Collaborations with the Federal University of Acre, the National Society for Ecological Economics and research institutions have also added depth and legitimacy to community-led advocacy.

Brazil's hosting of COP30 and the revision of its NDC have also created political momentum to connect local accountability demands to national and global debates. This alignment has provided the Fronteiras Institute with increased leverage to push for systemic reform.

The Fronteiras Institute plans to establish the Juruá Independent Multi-Sector Forum on Climate Finance, a permanent dialogue platform for communities, government, researchers and private-sector actors. It plans to expand the REDD+ Observatory to other Brazilian states, including the Tocantins and Amazonas, and enhance its indicators on FPIC, land tenure and financial transparency. The Fronteiras Institute also aims to ensure that governance, consultation and benefit-sharing standards are built into the emerging carbon-market secretariat framework.

The organisation is also partnering with NGOs to pilot biodiversity-credit methodologies suitable for low-deforestation regions and is strengthening alliances with partners such as Vozes do Tocantins to deepen a green accountability culture. It will continue to support cross-border community dialogues on environmental issues, such as proposed road infrastructure along the Peru-Brazil frontier.



Photo: Instituto Fronteiras advocacy and capacity building activities. Images courtesy of Instituto Fronteiras.

To equip civil society and local actors with tools and knowledge to monitor and influence climate finance decisions, the Fronteiras Institute developed a multilingual online **REDD+ Observatory**, which consolidates data from all private REDD+ projects on Verra's **website**,¹⁶ mapping over 20 voluntary and two jurisdictional REDD+ projects, with indicators for assessing prior consultation, land tenure regularisation and safeguards. The Fronteiras Institute has also produced several knowledge products translating complex concepts into practical resources for communities. These include a **booklet**, **policy brief** and an **analytical report** on governance, accountability, participation, and benefit-sharing in jurisdictional REDD+ programmes, consolidating analysis of 11 audit reports and 142 governance meeting minutes. Together, these tools have improved public understanding of how carbon markets operate and how communities can assert their rights within them.

The organisation has also convened the Juruá CoP, bringing together Indigenous associations, extractive reserve leaders, prosecutors, NGOs, and state officials. This platform has helped communities to articulate their priorities, explore options for community-led REDD+ projects, and develop joint advocacy recommendations. In addition, the Fronteiras Institute co-ordinated the XVI Brazilian Ecological Economics Conference in Cruzeiro do Sul in September 2025, which gathered more than 300 participants to discuss ecosystem service payments and climate finance in the run-up to the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30). During this event, the organisation launched the REDD+ Observatory and co-authored **a letter** calling for investigations into REDD+ financing in Juruá, prompting a formal inquiry into the state's use of REDD+ funds by the State Public Prosecutor's Office has opened.



Key impact

Work by the Fronteiras Institute has revealed discrepancies in Acre's REDD+ financial reporting and linked declining community participation with rising deforestation, resulting in increased public scrutiny of REDD+ practices.

Indigenous and traditional communities gained tools to assess REDD+ projects, challenge inequitable benefit-sharing, and demand accountability. The organisation's advocacy has helped secure investigations by the Public

Prosecutor's Office, while community groups engage more confidently in government forums defending consultation rights.

Juruá's perspectives were also reflected in Brazil's COP30 presidency preparations. Locally, communities are exploring alternative financing mechanisms such as biodiversity credits, which may offer more inclusive and transparent options for low-deforestation regions.

16. Verra is a not-for-profit organization that sets standards for climate action and sustainable development. It administers the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), which is the largest carbon credit standard globally, and acts as a registry to track the issuance and retirement of carbon credits.

Case Study

Promoting climate federalism and budget equity in Brazil

INESC has promoted decentralised and multi-level climate finance governance in Brazil by developing working groups to scrutinise public spending in terms of inequality reduction and advocating for environmental safeguards.



Background

Brazil ranks among Latin America's most climate-vulnerable countries, increasingly exposed to floods, landslides and droughts. Yet, climate finance and governance across national and subnational levels remain fragmented, underfunded and often inequitable. A system of parliamentary amendments, whereby members of Congress control significant discretionary portions of the federal budget,¹⁷ further complicates climate planning and budgetary allocation, directing only a small share of funding towards long-term, climate-resilient policies.

The current Congress, dominated by vested interests, remains largely resistant to climate-justice agendas. Civil society proposals to earmark more oil revenues for adaptation and the Climate Fund were rejected, while the new fiscal framework, which caps discretionary spending, further constrains resources for climate action. Paradoxically, federal amendments and extraordinary funds mobilised substantial recovery support after the 2024 Rio Grande do Sul floods, yet allocations for risk and disaster management in the 2025 budget declined sharply, highlighting the volatility and short-term nature of existing financing mechanisms.



Innovative Approaches

The **Institute of Socioeconomic Studies (Instituto de Estudos Socioeconomicos, INESC)** strengthens democratic and multi-level governance (known as "climate federalism") by attempting to secure more robust and equitable financing for adaptation. Their project also explicitly links climate finance to social justice, highlighting how class, racial, gender and territorial inequities

shape vulnerability to climate risks in Brazil. INESC seeks to increase the allocation of public resources to climate adaptation, especially through political influence with parliamentary members. To achieve this, INESC conducts rigorous research and budget analysis to influence decision-making processes. It mapped 13 budgetary actions relevant to adaptation, feeding directly into advocacy on the

17. Jamie McGeever, 'Brazil congress approves constitutional amendment granting lawmakers greater say on federal budget', ConstitutionNet, June 2019.



Photo: Seminar on Environmental Racism and Climate Justice. Images courtesy of INESC.

2025 and 2026 Annual Budget Bills. It published technical studies and briefing notes on themes such as disaster risk management, adaptation finance and oil revenues, including a widely cited note on the Pre-Salt Social Fund, which revealed that only 0.1 percent of oil revenue had been allocated towards environmental and climate priorities.

Armed with this evidence, INESC engaged 29 parliamentarians and worked closely with the Environmental Parliamentary Front (Frente Parlamentar Ambientalista, FPAMB). Key knowledge outputs include a **technical note** on adaptation in climate extremes and a **factsheet** on climate federalism, encouraging greater budgetary allocation to climate adaptation, disaster prevention and risk management.

INESC has also worked to promote a federalist governance model that decentralises decision-making and integrates municipal and community needs into climate planning.

INESC achieved a major milestone in April 2025, when it co-created a new budget working group inside FPAMB, co-coordinated by INESC and the Institute for Democracy and Sustainability (Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade, IDS). This

mechanism institutionalises climate budget discussions within Congress, connecting legislators with CSOs and social movements.

At the same time, INESC has been building multilevel governance alliances between parliamentarians, municipal leaders, CSOs and grassroots movements to advocate for climate justice. INESC has consolidated its leadership in broader coalitions, such as the Climate Observatory, a network of over 130 CSOs, and contributed to Brazil's public consultation on the new NAP and its sectoral components. Moreover, INESC was one of only two NGOs on the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy Advisory Committee, advocating successfully for socio-environmental safeguards in sustainable investment classification.

INESC amplifies marginalised voices through the congressional Environmental Racism Working Group, which co-organised a national seminar on addressing systematic inequalities in climate policies. Testimonies from fisherfolk, quilombolas (a distinct traditional community), babassu coconut breakers (traditional women who harvest coconuts), and Black women activists underscored the intersections between adaptation, just transition and social justice.



Key impact

This initiative highlights the use of the public budget as a political tool through which justice and accountability can be advanced. By training civil society and grassroots partners, INESC has demystified budget processes and reframed adaptation financing as a question of equity and rights.

Despite persistent political resistance, the project achieved notable institutional shifts such as the establishment of a Budget Working Group within Congress dedicated to climate and environmental finance, the mainstreaming of adaptation issues into national budget debates



and the advancement of proposals for a National Adaptation Fund.

INESC positions climate federalism and budget equity centrally in Brazil's domestic and international adaptation discourse, showing how evidence-based advocacy, coalition-building and social participation can open political space for climate justice amid adversity. By linking adaptation financing to inequality reduction and embedding participation in governance, the project has laid the groundwork for a more democratic, accountable and resilient climate regime in Brazil.



Lessons learned

INESC's strong networks, public finance technical expertise, and its recognised role in government coordination mechanisms such as the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (Comitê Interministerial de Mudança Global do Clima, CIM), have collectively amplified the reach and legitimacy of its advocacy.

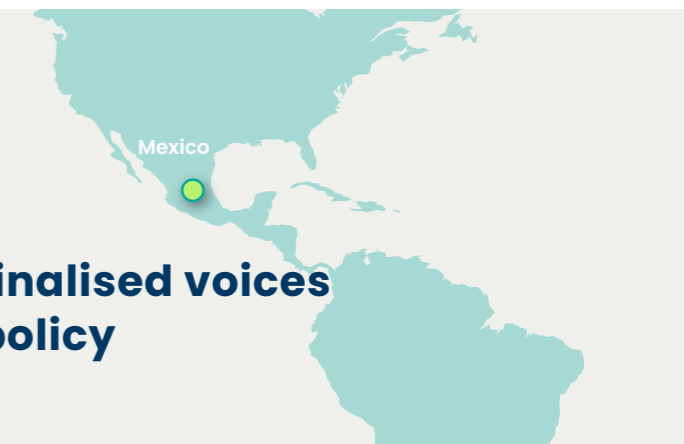
Brazil's current Congress presents a significant obstacle as powerful interest

groups keep pushing climate adaptation out of the legislative agenda. INESC has described this as a form of climate denialism within Congress, undermining long-term planning as a prerequisite for climate justice and equity. Nonetheless, it maintains a strategically constructive presence in policy spaces to sustain influence, advocating for adaptation policies that address structural inequalities and engaging in action without being perceived as oppositional.

08

Case Study

Strengthening marginalised voices in Mexico's climate policy



In Mexico, EECO has enabled historically excluded communities to participate directly in the design, monitoring and validation of climate policies and finance by creating participatory governance mechanisms and methodological guides on inclusion, while expanding outreach through multimedia communications and an interactive digital participation platform.



Background

Systemic and structural inequalities remain deeply entrenched in Mexico, disproportionately affecting marginalised groups vulnerable to climate change. Mexico has ratified key international instruments such as the [Escazú Agreement](#) and [Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#), which guarantee access to information, public participation, environmental justice and non-discrimination. However, implementation remains incomplete. Nonetheless, these frameworks provide CSOs with legal grounds to demand that climate finance be transparent, equitable and inclusive, in line with [Mexico's General Law on Climate Change](#).

Despite this, many government institutions still view citizen participation as a secondary rather than a fundamental right. As a result, community

input is often not systematically incorporated into climate policies and plans. Another limitation is the lack of transparency of public information on climate finance. The lack of disaggregated and accessible data hinders independent monitoring by CSOs and weakens accountability mechanisms. The digital divide and language barriers further limit participation, while violence in some territories has created hostile conditions for environmental defenders and grassroots organisations.

Nevertheless, growing international recognition of climate justice and an increasing emphasis on intersectional and gender-responsive approaches to climate action has created an enabling environment to strengthen advocacy networks and develop inclusive, binding engagement mechanisms.



Innovative Approaches

Space for Encounter of Indigenous Cultures (**Espacio de Encuentro para las Culturas Originarias, (EECO)**) supports historically excluded populations to participate directly in the design, monitoring and validation of climate policies and financial mechanisms, ensuring that their needs and priorities are adequately reflected. The project promotes the direct participation of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, women, youth, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) people, older people, and people with disabilities to institutionalise mechanisms that make climate governance more inclusive, equitable and accountable.



Photo: EECO's advocacy work for Indigenous Peoples. Image courtesy of EECO.

To achieve this, EECO has strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, SEMARNAT) to jointly create participatory climate governance mechanisms tailored to specific groups. These mechanisms have been designed in collaboration with different sectors and communities to reflect their priorities and ensure that responses are context-appropriate, gendered, culturally relevant and sensitive to their lived realities.

An important outcome in this regard is a methodological guide for the inclusion of historically marginalised populations in climate decision-making, developed through extensive consultation with representatives of each group. The guide integrates gender, intersectional and intercultural approaches and translates community-generated proposals into concrete mechanisms. Beyond being a technical resource, it also serves as a policy tool to promote the systematic incorporation of marginalised voices into Mexico's climate governance frameworks, such as Mexico's latest NDC.

EECO has also launched an innovative multimedia communication campaign to raise awareness of the importance of inclusive participation in climate policies. The campaign uses videos, infographics and radio programs in Spanish and five indigenous languages (Nahuatl, Tzeltal, Maya, Zapotec, Mixtec and Otomi), expanding outreach and participation for excluded populations.

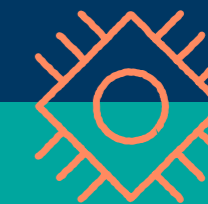


Photo: Infographics to expand outreach and participation. Image courtesy of EECO.



Photo: Infographics to expand outreach and participation. Image courtesy of EECO.

A key innovation of the project is an **interactive digital participation platform**, which functions as a citizen portal for learning, participation and information exchange on climate governance. The platform allows users to propose inclusion mechanisms, monitor climate policies and access data in accessible and easy-to-use formats. It stands out for its inclusive design that uses Indigenous languages and adapts formats for people with hearing or visual disabilities. To engage new audiences, EECO launched a national short video contest, "Your Voice on Climate Change," which reached nearly 6000 views and 50 shares, successfully driving public dialogue on inclusive climate action.



Key impact

EECO has successfully positioned inclusive and participatory climate governance as an essential component of climate justice in Mexico, developing participatory governance mechanisms for six vulnerable population groups and laying the groundwork for sustained citizen participation in climate policies. It established a strong alliance with SEMARNAT, despite initial delays in coordination between the two agencies due to the 2024 federal administrative transition, demonstrating perseverance and adaptability in changing political contexts.

EECO's interactive approach has expanded access to climate information and strengthened citizen awareness, reaching communities that overcome language, geographic and digital barriers. These tools allow for continuous citizen participation, transforming passive consultation into a permanent dialogue. The methodological guide is expected to contribute to further institutionalising participatory practices, providing government agencies and CSOs with a structured approach to integrating gender, intersectional, and intercultural perspectives into decision-making.



Lessons learned and way forward



Mexico benefits from an active and organised civil society with extensive experience in climate justice, gender equality and human rights advocacy. In addition, EECO's participation in national and international networks has strengthened its legitimacy as a bridge between communities and government institutions. Their previous experience in participatory processes, such as the development of the State Climate Change Program and local adaptation plans in indigenous municipalities, has generated methodologies validated by the communities themselves, which are now being expanded and replicated.

The project confirmed that real change occurs when participatory methodologies are co-created with affected groups and supported by concrete tools such as guides, digital platforms and communication strategies. Ensuring accessibility in terms of language, disability and digital inclusion have proved essential for meaningful participation, demonstrating that communication is not a secondary consideration, but a prerequisite for equitable climate governance.

National climate action plans and emerging climate change councils represent important opportunities to strengthen inclusion and accountability. If these mechanisms adopt gender-responsive and intersectional methodologies, they can align climate finance with the real needs of populations. EECO's experience suggests that institutionalizing consultation processes, digital engagement platforms, and

advocacy at all three levels of government will be key to integrating these practices sustainably.

Together, these tools and approaches bridge the gap between access to information, meaningful participation and enforceable rights, offering a replicable model for other contexts in the Global South that face similar social inequalities, digital divides and governance barriers. Ultimately, EECO's experience reinforces the idea that climate justice is inseparable from social and gender justice, and that inclusive and binding participation must become a fundamental requirement of climate finance and policies. This not only strengthens democratic legitimacy but also improves the effectiveness and resilience of climate action.

The project also highlighted some persistent systemic barriers. Administrative changes at the federal and state levels often disrupt the continuity of advocacy, creating uncertainty about previous commitments. The inclusion of organisations of persons with disabilities remains limited, while digital and language barriers, as well as insecurity in certain territories, continue to restrict full participation. The implementation of participation mechanisms is still partial and lacks strong legal obligations to ensure that authorities take community input into account. To safeguard progress, EECO stresses the need for formalised collaboration agreements, sustainability strategies and security protocols for organizations operating in high-risk regions.

09

Case Study

Mexico

Establishing Mexico's climate finance observatory for better climate finance transparency

GFLAC has strengthened climate finance transparency by developing climate tracking tools, establishing methodologies for climate policy programmes and piloting monitoring frameworks for sustainable taxonomy.



Background

While Mexico is diversifying its energy mix to include more renewable sources, the power sector remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels.¹⁸ This dependence, coupled with the continued use of fossil-fuel subsidies,¹⁹ shapes a climate finance landscape structurally tied to carbon-intensive revenue streams.²⁰ Without significant fiscal reform, Mexico will struggle to align its financial flows with low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways, as required by the Paris Agreement.

Mexico's highly centralised political system compounds these challenges. The governing party controls the federal executive, legislature and most state governments, weakening institutional checks and centralising decision-making power. At the same time, key transparency bodies, including the National Institute for Transparency (Instituto Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección

de Datos Personales, INAE) have been dismantled, with their functions absorbed into government ministries. This has eroded institutional independence and limited access to detailed budget and finance information. As a result, climate-related public finance remains opaque, and data on the allocation of climate funds is often incomplete or poorly classified, particularly at the subnational level.

These governance weaknesses are unfolding as climate impacts intensify across the country, placing growing financial pressure on local governments responsible for repairing infrastructure and maintaining essential services. International instruments, including the **Escazú Agreement** and emerging jurisprudence from the International Court of Justice on climate obligations, offer CSOs additional legal and political leverage to demand transparency and accountability.

18. Pablo Necoechea Porras, "Despite the Growth in Renewables, Fossil Fuels Will Likely Remain a Significant Part of Mexico's Energy Mix," Climate Scorecard, September 2024,

19. Claudia Ordoñez, "G20 Subsidies to Oil, Gas and Coal Production: Mexico." Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Oil Change International, International Institute for Sustainable Development, November 2015.

20. Climate Action Tracker, "Mexico," December 2022

The rollout of Mexico's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy has further exposed structural constraints. Its voluntary nature limits uptake, while the absence of standardised datasets, low technical capacity and difficulties in applying

safeguards result in slow implementation. There is also no institutional mechanism for regularly updating the taxonomy, leaving it vulnerable to stagnation as national priorities evolve.

In Mexico, the SFI is updated annually, requiring extensive mapping of public data and high volumes of access-to-information requests. The methodology has been adapted for all 32 Mexican subnational states, resulting in the Subnational Sustainable Finance Index (SSFI). This makes it possible to compare states, identify transparency gaps and highlight where subnational budgets reinforce carbon-intensive trajectories or support unsustainable pathways. A comprehensive database of fiscal and budgetary information now underpins

the emerging SSFI, complemented by an open-access digital dashboard designed for user-friendly exploration.

Beyond tracking, the OFC has developed a practical methodology for evaluating climate-related policy programmes at national and subnational levels. It assesses the extent to which climate-labelled programmes advance mitigation, adaptation or biodiversity protection, and whether they integrate gender equality and the inclusion of Indigenous peoples. It reviews alignment



Innovative Approaches

The **Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean** (Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para América Latina y el Caribe, **GFLAC**) aims to strengthen transparency and public understanding of how planning and finance decisions affect climate outcomes. With more than 14 years of experience, GFLAC monitors and tracks climate-related financial flows using robust methodologies and verifiable data. It also evaluates the alignment of budgets with climate and biodiversity goals and assesses the contribution of climate-labelled programmes to national objectives.

Central to this work is the Climate Finance Observatory (Observatorio

de Financiamiento Climático, OFC), established to generate actionable evidence for citizens, legislators and policymakers. Its core tool, the Sustainable Finance Index (SFI), is a pioneering methodology developed over six years and applied in 20 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean. It measures public, private and international revenues and expenditures that support climate action and contrasts them with those that drive emissions and environmental harm, such as fossil fuel subsidies. By producing comparable datasets, the SFI provides an objective basis to assess whether financial flows are consistent with the Paris Agreement and national climate goals.

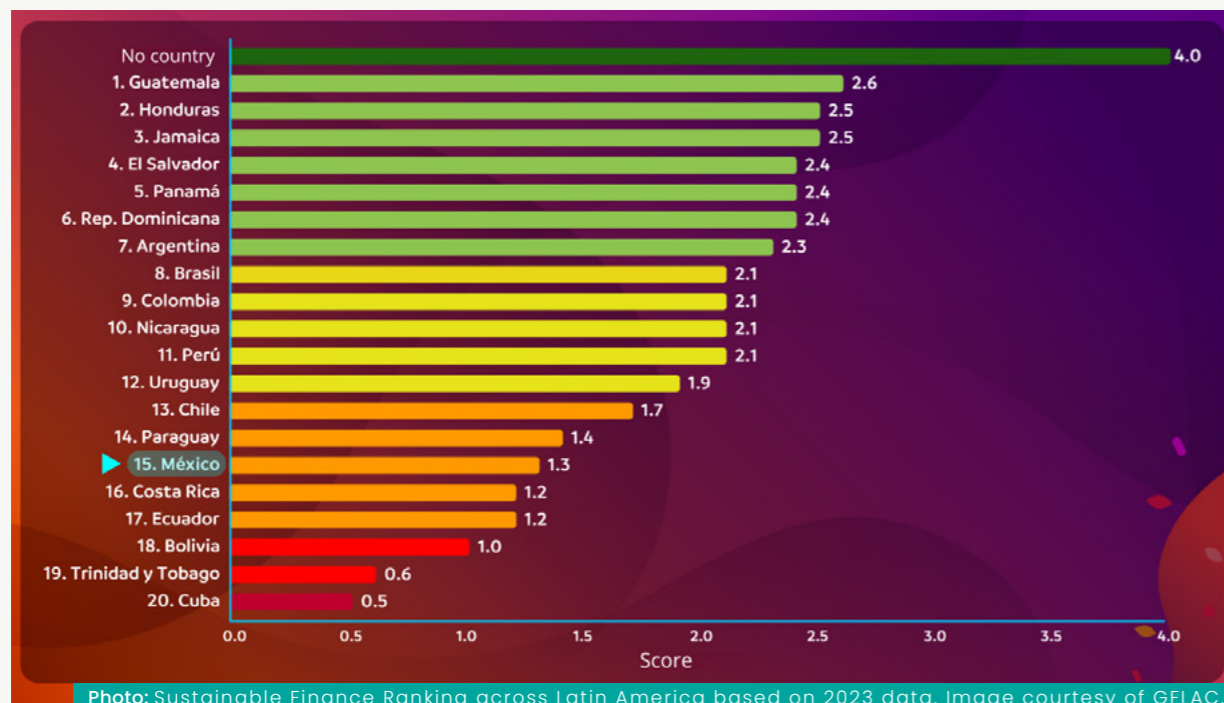


Photo: Sustainable Finance Ranking across Latin America based on 2023 data. Image courtesy of GFLAC.



Photo: Technical workshop on the Climate Finance Observatory. Image courtesy of GFLAC.

with climate commitments, institutional capacity, results orientation, monitoring systems and budget allocation. The methodology is currently undergoing expert peer review ahead of piloting.

As part of this broader agenda, the OFC is also piloting a monitoring framework for Mexico's Sustainable Taxonomy, focusing on its adoption and use by national development banks. Using a mixed-methods approach, the team

carried out technical surveys and semi-structured interviews with key institutions to capture their perceptions, institutional readiness, internal capacities and the main challenges they face in applying the taxonomy. The evidence gathered is informing concrete, actionable recommendations to strengthen implementation, including the integration of gender equality and social safeguards criteria, and this analysis is now being consolidated into a first monitoring

report on the role of development banks in advancing Mexico's sustainable finance agenda.

The Observatory actively connects its technical work to ongoing policy processes. It has contributed to Mexico's 2025 NDC update, supported government climate finance workshops and advocated for a national climate finance strategy, which includes developing a clearer costing of NDC measures and stronger alignment between sectoral budgets and climate targets. It seeks to link its findings to national coordination structures, such as the National Climate Change System and the Inter-Secretarial Climate Commission, where diagnoses of sustainable investment needs can inform its NDP and regional strategies.

Dialogue and capacity-building are integral to the Observatory's approach. It works with legislators, financial institutions and CSOs to encourage the use of the indices in budget debates, fiscal reform processes and the scrutiny of harmful subsidies. It also promotes the use of fiscal instruments to improve the traceability of climate-related revenues and expenditures and explores how existing tools (such as the Performance Evaluation System and Public Accounts reports) can enhance transparency and accountability. All outputs, including reports, dashboards and training materials, are freely available on an open virtual platform.



Key impact

Regional SFI applications reveal stark contrasts. The 2025 edition of the index shows that, in 2024, Mexico generated 85 times more revenue from carbon-intensive activities than from sustainable sources and allocated 15 times more budget to environmentally harmful activities than to climate action.

The first edition of the 2025 SSFI confirms this subnational trend. Taken together, the states generated five times more revenue from carbon-intensive activities than from sustainable sources and allocated 3.4 times more budget to carbon-intensive activities than to sustainable expenditures.

These figures offer a powerful entry point for questioning the country's financial architecture and arguing that climate

objectives cannot be met without substantial budgetary reorientation.

The OFC's work demonstrates the value of clear, accessible and comparable evidence for governing climate finance, with its tools increasingly referenced in policy discussions. Mexico City's Environment and Finance Ministries, for instance, have expressed strong interest in using the indices to identify emissions-driving programmes, strengthen investments in climate action and shape their climate finance strategy. As a result, comparative evidence is informing budget formulation and review processes, strengthening the ability of policymakers and auditors to assess whether spending aligns with climate and sustainable development objectives.



Lessons learned and way forward

The consolidation of power across government reduces institutional incentives for oversight, while frequent staff changes and internal restructuring require continuous relationship-building and adjustments to project timelines. States heavily dependent on fossil-fuel revenues, as well as federal institutions whose poor performance is highlighted by the indices, may be reluctant to engage. This makes careful framing essential, emphasising opportunities to improve data quality, mobilise finance and reduce local risk rather than focusing solely on deficiencies.

Despite these constraints, strengthening institutional capacity, governance practices and incentives can still create meaningful entry points for reform, even when transaction-level transparency is limited. Anchoring monitoring efforts in broad alliances also helps sustain momentum and maintain pressure when formal oversight institutions are weakened.

GFLAC's credibility, technical expertise and methodological rigour have been central to securing stakeholder trust. Its ability to translate complex financial information into accessible indicators has widened the audience for climate finance debates. Strategic alliances across diverse stakeholders have

amplified the Observatory's visibility and influence. Equally important has been the creation of institutional dialogue spaces, from high-level legislative forums to technical workshops with ministries and subnational governments, which allow OFC evidence to feed directly into policy and budgetary processes.

Looking ahead, GFLAC will publish the full SSFI and disseminate its findings through targeted workshops and webinars. Capacity-building sessions with legislators and state governments will aim to further embed the national and subnational sustainable financing indices in fiscal debates and discussions on subsidy and tax reform.

The Observatory also plans to deepen engagement with development and commercial banks, refining taxonomy-based assessments and supporting the design of regulatory frameworks that better channel resources into strategic just transition projects. Strengthening links with emerging regional initiatives, such as Latin American taxonomy observatories and broader climate-finance tracking networks, will ensure that lessons from Mexico contribute to regional and global debates on sustainable finance governance.



Conclusion



These case studies illustrate the diversity and creativity of green accountability practices emerging across developing countries. While each operates within a distinct political, social and environmental context, they share a common commitment to strengthening citizen voices, improving access to information and ensuring that climate finance responds to the priorities of those most affected by climate change. Their work demonstrates that accountability is not an abstract principle but a practical, actionable approach that can transform climate finance systems from the ground up.

Across national and subnational levels, these examples highlight the value of locally driven solutions and underline the importance of investing in the capacities of civil society to monitor, influence and co-design climate policies. CSOs play a particularly critical role in holding governments to account, especially in a landscape where the climate crisis demands constructive engagement from all actors, including state institutions, communities, the private sector and other non-state partners. The ability of CSO initiatives to convene diverse actors, translate complex information into accessible language, build trust, elevate citizen priorities and strengthen public understanding of technically challenging climate and finance concepts makes them key role players to effective and equitable climate governance.

The experiences documented in this report demonstrate the power of alliances and shared learning platforms. By connecting project developers, practitioners and community leaders across countries and thematic areas, these networks build momentum, foster collaboration and accelerate the diffusion of promising approaches. Such cooperation not only enhances the impact of individual initiatives but also supports collective action to keep the goals of the Paris Agreement within reach. In addition, the lessons and challenges emerging from this compendium

offer valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners and funders striving to improve climate governance, reaffirming that transparent, participatory and accountable climate finance is essential to achieving meaningful, just and lasting climate outcomes, and that empowered civil society lies at the heart of that endeavour.

For further examples of the impactful work undertaken by the partners of the Green Accountability Platform, please refer to the Appendix at the back of this report.



Photo: Advocacy efforts in Juruá Brazil. Image courtesy of Instituto Fronteiras.

Appendix

Overview of Green Accountability implementing partners and projects

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	PROJECT TITLE	KEY CONTACT	WEBSITE	PROJECT OVERVIEW
Brazil	Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos (INESC)	Climate adaptation in Brazil and addressing inequalities	Sheilla Dourado sheilla@inesc.org.br	https://inesc.org.br/	INESC enhanced civil society's capacity to monitor and influence climate governance and the allocation of resources to the adaptation agenda.
	Associação Fiquem Sabendo	Environmental Transparency	Maria Vitória Ramos mariavitoria@fiquemsabendo.com.br	https://fiquemsabendo.com.br/	Fiquem Sabendo created a platform of self-directed online courses on environmental information transparency to offer free training to community leaders, socio-environmental activists and local communicators throughout Brazil. They developed recommendations for improving public data portals, standardizing and structuring missing data on environmental issues.
	Instituto Fronteiras	Multistakeholder support to voluntary REDD+ projects in the upper Jurua Basin	Karla Sessin Dialasco karla.dilascio@ifronteiras.org	https://ifronteiras.org/	Instituto Fronteiras empowered local communities in Jurua by developing an open-access online platform for information on climate finance, facilitated discussions on climate finance, and amplified local voices on national and international stages.
	Centro Brasil no Clima (CBC)	Inclusion and Financing Climate: Strengthening climate governance in the Brazilian States	Raiana Soares raiana.soares@centrobrasilnoclima.org	https://centrobrasilnoclima.org/	CBC trained and built climate finance capacity within state secretariats and strengthened state climate forums and the Fórum Brasileiro de Mudança do Clima (FBMC) to be more effective and inclusive.
	Associação Onça D'água	Voices of the Coalition Tocantins for Climate Justice: advocacy, communication and youth training for climate and social justice	Genifer Cristina geniffer.cristina@gmail.com	https://www.oncadagua.org.br/	Onça D'água enhanced the Tocantins Voices for Climate Justice Coalition's networking activities and increased the visibility and mobilization capacity of rural and traditional communities.
Mexico	Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para Latinoamérica y el Caribe (GFLAC).	Observatory of Climate Finance	Sandra Guzmán sguzman@gflac.org	https://www.gflac.org	GFLAC monitored the implementation of Mexico's sustainable taxonomy and scaled its Sustainable Finance Index tool at the subnational level, and generated information to strengthen transparency mechanisms and access to subnational public information on climate change.

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	PROJECT TITLE	KEY CONTACT	WEBSITE	PROJECT OVERVIEW
Mexico	Espacio de Encuentro de Culturas Originarias (EECO)	Climate resilience: Strengthening marginalised communities in Mexico	zinnia Carranza tzinniacarranza@hotmail.com	https://eeco.org.mx/	EECO worked closely with various actors and governments at multiple levels in spaces of participation and coordination for the development of a strategy for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the construction of public policies and the strengthening of climate governance.
	Causa Natura, A.C.	Strengthening environmental and climate governance in the Protected Natural Areas of Sonora	Ana Harumi Hayashida Carrillo anah@causanatura.org	https://causanaturacenter.org/	Causa Natura strengthened the environmental governance for two protected natural areas in northwest Mexico with a focus on inclusion, equity with a gender perspective, citizen participation, transparency, accountability and financial sustainability.
	Transparencia Mexicana (TMX)	Mexico post-FONDEN: Redesign of the institutional mechanisms for climate risk management	Vania Montalvo vmontalvo@tm.org.mx	https://www.tm.org.mx/	Transparencia Mexicana provided research and developed recommendations to support national and subnational governments in identifying in a timely manner how to access climate financing resources to address climate emergencies and disasters.
	Engenera	Community networks for monitoring the climate change and gender budget	Beatriz Olivera Villa beatriz.olivera@engenera.org	https://engenera.org/	Engenera promoted the climate budget analysis capacities of Indigenous and rural women, as well as local organizations, to engage in climate finance decision-making. It created an Observatory of Public Climate Financing in Mexico to monitor the budget spending and identify key budget programs to prepare climate financing proposals.
Senegal	Espaces de Co- production des Offres Populaires pour l'environnement et le développement en Afrique ECOPOP)	Concerted Alliance of CSOs for a Transformative and Sustainable Civic Space for Climate Action in Senegal (ACCESS)	Djibril Mangane djibrilmangane@endaecopop.org	https://endaecopop.org/	Enda ECOPOP built the capacity of 50 civil society organizations and leaders to better monitor the implementation of the National Strategy for the Management of Mangrove Ecosystems.
	Citoyens Actifs pour la Justice Sociale (CAJUST)	Elevate citizen's voices for a transparent, inclusive and equitable JETP implementation in Senegal	Demba Seydi dseydi@cajust.org	https://cajust.sn/a	CAJUST mobilized community players, in particular women's and youth groups, disabled people's associations and community radio journalists to amplify their voices in favor of a transparent and inclusive energy transition plan.
	Action Solidaire International (ASI)	Project to strengthen the capacities of local civil society and communities to improve accountability in the context of climate action financing in Senegal	Mamadou Barry mamadou.barry@action-solidaire.org	https://action-solidaire.org/	ASI made climate finance decisions more transparent and inclusive by convening public authorities and providing civil society capacity building to more effectively monitor climate finance.

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	PROJECT TITLE	KEY CONTACT	WEBSITE	PROJECT OVERVIEW
Senegal	Budgit Foundation	Promoting Green Accountability in Senegal: Improvisation of Climate Finance Data in Agriculture, Energy, and Water & Sanitation Sectors	Amadou Samb budgitsg@budgit.org	https://senegal.budgit.org/	Budgit addressed the lack of accessible and transparent information on climate finance allocations to agriculture, energy, water and sanitation sectors in Senegal through development of the Simplified Green Budget.
	Association Diaoulé D'abord (A2D)	Promotion of inclusive accountability systems for climate financing to support the priorities of vulnerable rural women	Mamadou Toure diaouledabord@gmail.com	https://www.facebook.com/associationdiaouledabord/?locale=fr_FR	A2D built women's capacity to take climate change into account in local adaptation and mitigation policies and demonstrated that the use of renewable energies contributes to women's economic and social empowerment.
Cameroon	Cercle International pour la Promotion de la Création (CIPCRE)	Advocacy for the strengthening of green accountability by decentralized local collectivities in Cameroon	Dr. Mathieu Foka mathieu_foka@cipcre.org	https://cipcre.org/	CIPCRE supported six municipalities in the West, East and Adamaoua regions of Cameroon to advocate for green accountability by supporting the adoption and implementation of participatory climate-resilient budgets and citizen participation in green accountability and local governance.
	Service d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement (SAILD)	Strengthening the involvement of CSOs and IPLCs on accountability and transparency in climate policies and programs in Cameroon	Rodrigue Kouang rodrigue.kouang@saild.org	https://www.saild.org/	SAILD supported the involvement of CSOs and Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the accountability and transparency of climate policies and programs in Cameroon with attention to knowledge improvement, monitoring and advocacy to influence decision making.
	Women for a Change (Wfac)	Enhancing Gender Equality in Climate Finance Actions in Cameroon	Dr. Zoneziwoh Mbongulo-Wondieh zoneziwoh@gmail.com	https://wfaccameroon.org/	Wfac advocated for gender equality in climate finance in Cameroon by focusing on mapping and assessing the needs of women and CSOs, strengthening their capacities and increasing their awareness on gender responsive budgeting for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of NAPs, GAPs and NDCs in Cameroon.
	Community Initiative for Sustainable development (COMINSUD)	Supporting CSOs to engage the Regional Council and Bamenda Municipal Authorities to enhance Green Accountability in the Northwest Region of Cameroon	Fon Nsoh cominsud_ngo@yahoo.com	https://www.cominsud.org/	COMINSUD engaged key stakeholders from local communities, CSOs, Councils in the City of Bamenda, North West Regional Assembly and sectoral ministries to have a better understanding and use of green accountability and climate governance to impact the lives of people in the North West Region of Cameroon.

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	PROJECT TITLE	KEY CONTACT	WEBSITE	PROJECT OVERVIEW
Cameroon	Action for Sustainable Development (ASD)	Strengthening local climate action in Cameroon: Case of Djoum and Mintom municipalities	Genevieve Ndjiki Weladji genevievendjiki@gmail.com	https://www.asd.contact/	ASD strengthened local climate action in the communes of Djoum and Mintom, where it promoted the involvement of local, vulnerable stakeholders, empowered decentralized local authorities and developed a mechanism for sharing and exchanging information on climate change with key actors.
Bangladesh	WAVE foundation	Strengthening Climate Governance with Grassroots Participation in Bangladesh Project (SCGGP)	Anisur Rahman anisur@wavefoundationbd.org	https://wavefoundationbd.org/	WAVE Foundation strengthened climate governance by enhancing civil society participation, community awareness, capacity development of disaster management committees of local government, while promoting the role of media and better multistakeholder coordination.
	Dataful	Academy for Bangladesh Climate Data	Polash Datta polash.datta@dataful.xyz	https://dataful.xyz/	Dataful developed a user-friendly climate finance platform in Bangla and English for use by civil society, communities, policymakers and journalists in Bangladesh.
	WaterAid	Climate Resilient Green Accountability for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Partha Hefas Shaikh parthashaikh@wateraid.org	https://www.wateraid.org/bd/	WaterAid created a platform to make WASH climate finance more accessible and accountable by facilitating dialogue among stakeholders across three climate zones in Bangladesh.
	Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS)	Institutional capacity building of the local selfhelp group to take transparent, accountable and inclusive climate action	Md Maksudur Rahman chief@bedsbd.org	https://www.bedsbd.org/	BEDS built institutional capacity of the self-help groups and strengthened partnership of the local governments and grassroots organizations to develop and implement over 100 locally led climate action plans across Bangladesh through multistakeholder engagement.
	Participatory Research and Action Network-PRAAN	Building Partnerships to Advance LocallyLed Climate Action in Bangladesh	Nurul Alam Masud nurulalam.masud@pm.me	https://praan.org.bd/	PRAAN built the capacity of two local government institutions and of the citizens in coastal Bangladesh to transform and implement public budgets and plans that are climate-resilient and locally led.



Photo: Launch of the CoP on Green and Blue Solutions for Wetland Management. Images courtesy of Enda ECOPOP.



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