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SEEDS GROW

Harvesting Global Food Security
and Justice in the face of Climate Change

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ANDES	Asociacion para la Naturaleza y el Desarrollo Sostenible
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
BASF	Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik
BtB	Behind the Brands (Oxfam International campaign)
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAN	Climate Action Network
CAWR	Centre for Agro-ecology, Water and Resilience
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CGN	Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIP	International Potato Centre
CoP	Conference of Parties (used in the context of UNFCCC)
COPINH	Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
DESA	Desarrollos Energéticos S.A.
DSF	Dispute Settlement Facility
ETC group	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration
ETS	Emissions' Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FMO	Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden
FPIC	Free, Prior Informed Consent
FSE	Farmer Seed Enterprise
GB6	Sixth session of the Governing Body of the ITPGRFA
GPC	Global Program Committee
HRWG	Human Rights Working Group
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPSHF	Indigenous Peoples and Smallholder Farmers
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPL	National Postcode Lottery (the Netherlands)
NUS	Neglected and Underutilized Species
PGR	Plant Genetic Resources
PVP	Plant Variety Protection
RSPQ	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SBTi	Science-Based Target Initiative
SD=HS	Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SEARICE	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPPA	Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement
UMP	Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe district, Zimbabwe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
UPOV	Union for the Protection of Plant Variety
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Land Tenure
WFC	Women.Food.Climate
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO-TRIPS	World Trade Organization agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



Photo: Sacha de Boer / Oxfam Novib

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹ sets ambitious and urgent targets to end poverty, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. The SDGs demand that humanity ‘maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species’. It highlights that, since the 1900s, ‘some 75 percent of crop diversity has been lost from farmers’ fields. Better agricultural biodiversity can contribute to more nutritious diets, enhanced livelihoods for farming communities, and more resilient and sustainable farming systems.’ The SDGs are clear on the role of women farmers as well: ‘if women farmers had the same access to resources as men, the number of hungry in the world could be reduced by up to 150 million.’

The SDGs address the effects of severe climate change. Climate change and its disastrous consequences pose huge threats to food and nutrition security. At the same time, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment shows that human actions ‘lead to irreversible losses in terms of diversity...and these losses have been more rapid in the past fifty years than ever before in human history’.² Current food production, distribution, trade and consumption is not effective at stopping hunger, poverty and under nutrition. Hunger is not due to an inadequate amount of food; it is a matter of unequal access to food. This is a result of a complex reality of unequal power relations, gender inequality, insufficient governance structures, climate change, land-use rights, low investment in smallholder farmers, declining biodiversity and food price volatility.

SeedsGROW—thanks to the invaluable support of its partners Sida, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Dutch National Postcode Lottery (NPL), among others—contributes to the creation of equal and sustainable global seeds and food systems. SeedsGROW connects people and institutions on local, national and global levels. It demonstrates how to make changes and identifies how effective methods can be replicated and sustained.

This second progress report for the five-year Sida-funded program ‘SeedsGROW: Harvesting Global Food Security and Justice in the Face of Climate Change’ provides a comprehensive review of program activities, progress towards outcomes, risks encountered and lessons learned in the second year, from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

The overall objective of SeedsGROW is:

Harvesting greater food security and food justice by supporting the gender-just transformation of the global governance of food systems, and strengthening affected citizens’ access to knowledge, livelihood resources and public goods in the context of climate change and increased competition over resources.

To achieve this objective, SeedsGROW—comprising of the Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security (SD=HS) program and the GROW campaign—uses a multi-stakeholder, gender-just approach focusing on:

- enabling seed diversity, harvesting food and nutrition security; and
- building a more equitable and sustainable food system by strengthening the rights, opportunities and resilience to climate change and related injustices of people living in rural poverty, particularly women, to fairly access livelihood resources and global public goods.

SOWING DIVERSITY=HARVESTING SECURITY (SD=HS)

SD=HS aims to uphold, strengthen and maintain the rights and technical capacity of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers, and to influence local to global policies and institutions on the access to—and sustainable use of—plant genetic resources for food and nutrition security under conditions of climate change.

The SD=HS program recognizes that indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers have decisive roles in global food production and global seed systems. Nonetheless, most governments’ policies fail to support individual farmers and their seed systems, mainly because of commercial interests. The formal seed systems focus on the development and marketing of main commodities and their high yielding varieties of which they can efficiently make a profitable business. These systems are part of a highly and increasingly centralized market. The crops from formal systems, mostly hybrid varieties, cannot easily be reproduced by local farmers. They are not adapted to local conditions and may not cater to local farmers’ needs.. However, local seed enterprises have the potential to generate wealth for the rural economy and to contribute to biodiversity with local crop varieties.

SD=HS COUNTRIES:

Laos
Myanmar
Peru
Vietnam
Zimbabwe
India
Senegal
Mali

NOTE

¹ See Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. (n.d.). Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

² See A.K. Duraiappah, S. Naeem et al. (2005). Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Biodiversity Synthesis. World Resources Institute. <http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.354.aspx.pdf>

In Year 2, progress has been made on all four pillars of SD=HS:

- **Pillar 1 (Scaling up models):** Strengthen the adaptive capacities of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers (IPSHF) in seed conservation, access and sustainable use by scaling up innovation and engendered models of biodiversity management.
- **Pillar 2 (Farmer Seed Enterprises (FSE)):** Enhancing the livelihoods and seed security of IPSHF by producing and marketing high-quality and diverse seeds through public-private partnerships.
- **Pillar 3 (Women, seeds and nutrition):** Empower women to reclaim their role in food security by strengthening their capacity in seed management, nutrition and global policy engagement enabling them to claim their right to food.
- **Pillar 4 (Governance and knowledge systems):** Strengthen the capacities and knowledge base of developing countries and their IPSHF to secure national and global legislation and policies for the full implementation of farmers' rights, and everyone's right to food.

In Year 2, partner organizations³ implemented SD=HS in eight countries. The process began with the finalization and validation of baseline surveys and the development of Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Considering the global scope of the program—involving around sixty partners and allies with many stakeholders—it has been vital to agree on expectations, the definition of joint-program interventions, the pooling of expertise and resources, and the sharing of commitments. Successful baseline surveys have been conducted in Vietnam, Laos, Peru and Zimbabwe; in Myanmar, the baseline survey has been initiated. However, there have been delays in the baseline surveys in India, Mali and Senegal. Given these delays Oxfam Novib decided against issuing a contract for year three to CAWR.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Established 172 FFS; the majority of participants are women.
- Selection of Zimbabwe as FSE pilot country.
- Successful multi-stakeholder consultation meeting for FSE start-up phase.
- Global framework for Pillar 3 baseline finalized, baseline survey completed for Zimbabwe and Vietnam and experiences used to improve the tools.
- Published and implemented FFS curriculum.
- 400 seed clubs in the Mekong Delta supplied 30% of the total seed requirement in 2014.
- 750 potato seeds from the Potato Park were deposited in Svalbard Global Seed Vault.
- SD=HS scaling-up pathways presented at GB6.
- SD=HS partners contributed to PVP handbook for developing countries.
- Global seed law studies executed; findings validated through national and regional workshops.

Methodological development

To strengthen and maintain the rights and capacities of IPSHF and influence global policy, the SD=HS program thrives on its participatory, multi-stakeholder and multiple-evidence-base approach as developed and recommended by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.⁴ The Program enables and supports collaborative processes between people and institutions with diverse backgrounds on the basis of equity and reciprocity. An example of this participatory approach is the 'Facilitators' Field Guide of FFS for Participatory Plant Breeding in Maize, Pearl Millet, Sorghum and Groundnut', which was developed jointly by the participants of a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop, Oxfam Novib and the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) in Zimbabwe.

The development and testing of methodologies was important for a coherent global framework to allow cross-country learning, comparison and aggregation towards a global policy agenda that supports farmers' seed systems. Methodologies have therefore been adapted and tested in many locations through participatory processes. These include baseline surveys, household diet diversity scores and resource flow maps of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS).

SD=HS works across highly diverse agro-ecologies and cultural settings. The methodological phase was important for its scaling-up strategy, which enables communities, civil society organization (CSO) partners and allies to implement their own local programs. The tools have been calibrated for gender sensitivity, in order to cater to the women who play a crucial role in biodiversity management for food and nutrition security. The developed concept and tools will be widely published and disseminated for other programs and organizations to use and adapt through the Program's website.⁵ Feedback from users outside the scope of the Program will enable further testing and improvement.

The consultations with indigenous and farming communities have been enriching processes consistent with the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). FPIC is a prerequisite for these groups' ownership and empowerment. The consultations refined the objectives and methodologies for each country's projects and ensured downward accountability. The consultations were also important for the integration of indigenous and scientific knowledge. The findings from the community and

NOTE

³ Partner organizations are sometimes referred to as 'consortium partners'. A list can be found at the start of **Chapter 3**.

⁴ See <http://www.ipbes.net/>

⁵ See www.SDHSprogram.org

country consultations were brought together in a meeting in January 2015. Intervention strategies and activities were discussed and refined into a four-year program logframe (as reported in the progress report for Year 1).⁶

Program progress

In 2015, internal and IFAD-led external evaluations were carried out for the SD=HS pilot projects in Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. The internal and external evaluations confirmed that the Program had been successful in scaling up and mainstreaming its innovations and the use of its tools, and, most importantly, in empowering indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers. The Program delivered successful results in all four pre-agreed major outcome areas, as evidenced by the following indicators:

- 83,700 households had been reached in Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe (including 15,532 primary target households; or 82,400 inhabitants with at least 60 percent women).
- A total of 172 FFS had been established.
- Improved seed security, as illustrated by an increase in the accessibility of genetically diverse seeds.
- Improved food security, with a 30 percent increase in productivity, and better pest and disease resistance.
- Local to global policy engagement, resulting in new local ordinances and global policy recommendations on Farmers' Rights.

PILLAR 1

Year 2 saw the development and strengthening of the IPSHF plant genetic resources (PGR) adaptation strategies' concept and tools, as exemplified by the participatory improvement of the FFS curriculum. A crop-specific FFS curriculum and ToT field guides have been co-developed, tested and implemented with partners and local communities, which strengthened the existing FFS while forming new ones. To date, almost 70 percent⁸ of the Program's target for FFS has been achieved in Laos, Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe for Pillar 1.

Furthermore, the participatory approaches and experiential learning allowed IPSHF to identify and strengthen their own coping strategies for climate change. The Program responded in a timely and rapid way to Zimbabwe's worst drought in twenty years. Given that El Niño-related climate events manifest differently in different agro-ecologies and countries, SD=HS plans to further refine the FFS curriculum to include climate change disaster management for PGR for food and agriculture.

Through the effectively functioning FFS in Laos, Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe—along with other innovative models as described by the six scaling-up pathways—the Program has facilitated farmers' efforts to maintain and increase

agricultural biodiversity, carry out local crop improvement serving their diverse needs and interests, and adapt to climate change. This directly contributed to increased technical capabilities and strengthened IPSHF's local knowledge with scientific knowledge on seed management, crop improvement and weather forecasting. Furthermore, through PGR-focused FFS lessons, the Program facilitated access to, and collaboration with, public sector genetic resources, which ultimately increased IPSHF's access to more diverse PGR. Alliances with the public sector are essential for farmers to sustain all the activities necessary for them to continuously adapt their farming systems, especially given the fast-changing climate and market pressure. An example is the collaboration with the international gene bank. 750 potato seeds from the Potato Park in Peru have been deposited in the Svalbard Global Seed Vault.

Year 2 was also important in ensuring that IPSHF's challenges, needs and adaptation strategies were included in local, national and global policy discussions. The importance of gender for the program's scaling-up pathways is exemplified by the inclusion of women's specific needs into the FFS field guide, as well as the submission of a 'women and biodiversity' case study to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the State of the World's Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The FAO report is due to be finalized in 2017.

In addition, the Program's scaling-up pathway was submitted to and accepted as an official information document by the 6th Governing Body meeting (GB6) of the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) in October 2015. The potential for outreach is considerable, given that the Treaty has about 150 countries as contracting parties.

PILLAR 2

A major achievement in Year 2 was the selection by the Global Program Committee (GPC) of the Farmer Seed Enterprise (FSE) pilot country, Zimbabwe.⁹ This was the result of a comparative analysis based on the findings of

NOTE

⁶ SeedsGROW. (2015). *SeedsGROW. Harvesting global food security and justice in the face of climate change. Progress Report. 1st October 2013-31st March 2015.* <http://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/publication-two/>

⁷ For a report on the evaluations, see: SD=HS. (2016). *Putting lessons into practice. Scaling up peoples' biodiversity management for food security. Grant completion report.* <http://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/grant-completion-report-putting-lessons-into-practice-scaling-up-peoples-biodiversity-management-for-food-security/>

⁸ 78 out of the 117 planned for Year 5.

⁹ Two pilots for Zimbabwe and Myanmar were initially selected before the Sida budget cuts were announced in the beginning of 2016.

a scoping process to assess the potential of four SD=HS countries (Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Peru and Myanmar). The analysis compared the countries according to key parameters as defined by a consultation on FSEs organized by Oxfam Novib in late 2013. These parameters are also coherent with the 'make or break' points identified in the draft business model originally submitted as an annex to the Sida proposal. There was a delay in the selection process due to internal staff changes and competing demands.

Once Zimbabwe was confirmed, intensive consultation with representatives from key sectors relevant to the establishment of an FSE took place in preparation for a multi-stakeholder meeting in March 2016. The meeting was attended by 50 participants from a wide range of sectors. Their input determined the next steps, including crop recommendations. They will guide the subsequent business model and plan. The current FSE pilot allows the testing of multiple aspects of current seed laws and how they affect farmers' rights to produce and sell seeds in local markets.

PILLAR 3

Pillar 3's focus on healthy and diverse nutrition levels under all circumstances, and the strengthening of women especially to reclaim their position in the food production system, guided the Program's work. Pillar 3 uses a participatory approach (mainly through FFS) based on and enhancing traditional knowledge. A focal point of the Pillar are the Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS), since they are often highly resilient and of significant nutritional value.

Baseline surveys have been conducted in Vietnam, Zimbabwe and Peru. However, a delay was caused by the need to repeat the baseline surveys in order to capture the biodiversity of diets during both sufficiency and hunger periods, because reliance on NUS differs between these periods. The delays in India, Mali and Senegal on crucial elements as baseline surveys and FFS were reason to evaluate the participation of CAWR and its partners in those three countries in the Program. In April 2016, Oxfam Novib as contract holder decided to end the collaboration with this partner.

NOTE

¹⁰Correa, C.M., S. Shashikant, and F. Meienberg. (2015). *Plant Variety Protection in Developing Countries: A Tool for Designing a Sui Generis Plant Variety Protection System: An Alternative to UPOV 1991*. Available at: <http://www.apbrebes.org/news/new-publication-plant-variety-protection-developing-countries-tool-designing-sui-generis-plant>

¹¹See http://www.twn.my/title2/intellectual_property/info_service/2015/ip151003/457628655560ccf2b0eb85.pdf

¹²GRAIN. (2015). *Infographic: Seed laws around the world*. <https://www.grain.org/article/entries/5153-map-seed-laws-around-the-world>

Since the first baselines provided useful insights, these served as the basis for participatory diagnosis and planning with local communities and stakeholders (for example, alliances with governments and research institutions). Hence, the activities in Vietnam and Zimbabwe are already being implemented in FFS. At national and global levels, the Program started to design FFS curricula considering women and biodiversity in nutrition.

The tools used in the baseline have been improved and updated since the implementation in the FFS. They represent the traditional knowledge of women farmers combined with scientific knowledge. A consolidated report was produced compiling the results and lessons from the baselines in Zimbabwe and Vietnam, which will be further complimented once the reports from Myanmar and Peru are finished. The results were shared in national forums and used to inform Pillar 3 interventions.

A major achievement for Pillar 3 was the establishment of 72 women-focused FFS in four additional districts in Zimbabwe.

PILLAR 4

In Year 2 the partners in SD=HS produced several trend analyzes and policy reviews on the national and global level. Third World Network and South Center have reported regularly on developments and decisions made in relevant meetings of the Union for the Protection of Plant Variety (UPOV), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). TWN together with other CSOs elaborated a handbook on Plant Variety Protection (PVP). The handbook aims to assist developing countries to balance their PVP legislation with the need to protect Farmers' Rights and comply with other relevant international treaties dealing with the protection of traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing.¹⁰ TWN also published an analysis of the contradictions between Farmers' Rights recognized in the ITPGRFA and the activities of UPOV and WIPO.¹¹ The need to examine the interrelations between Farmers' Rights in the ITPGRFA and UPOV and WIPO has been recognized by the Governing Body of the ITPGRFA.

The ETC Group initiated a proposal for a United Nations Technology Facilitation Mechanism, which was formally adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, in order to provide advice on the potential implications of new technologies on the SDGs. GRAIN produced an interactive map, 'Seed laws around the world', which provides an overview of what farmers can and cannot legally do with the seeds they produce and buy.¹² Oxfam Novib, together with the Centre for Genetic Resources, conducted a global study of seed laws in the

SD=HS Program countries. Together with experiences from the FFS and preparations for the FSEs, the impacts of seed laws on farmers' livelihoods were discussed with farmers, breeders and policy makers in Zimbabwe, Peru, and Laos.

Based on the combination of concrete experiences from a number of countries, multi-stakeholder perspectives and the integration of indigenous and scientific knowledge, the Program established a multiple-evidence-based and bottom-up approach to national and global policy engagement. This approach was presented at the GB6 in the form of a briefing note and a side event entitled 'Farmers' Rights in Action: Scaling up people's biodiversity management for food security'.¹³ The innovative character of the SD=HS approach lies in the linkages that are being established between local, national and global levels, which means that the policy advocacy is increasingly based on experiences at local and national level that are being aggregated at the global level. Thus, SD=HS is working on new models to improve and strengthen bottom-up global policy advocacy.

Another notable event was the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture endorsement of the 'Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy, to which Program partners had previously provided substantial inputs.¹⁴ This guide calls on countries to acknowledge and support farmer-managed seed systems alongside formal seed systems in national seed policies and legislation.

The Program outputs and lessons learned, including the experiences from the other Pillars, were presented and discussed with external experts at the 'Global Expert Meeting on Seeds' in Geneva in March 2016. The outcomes of this meeting have fed into an outline of the SD=HS Global Policy Agenda, which will direct the Program's future work on promoting the full implementation of farmers' rights and the right to food.

GROW

GROW is Oxfam's main campaign dealing with the right to sustainable livelihoods.¹⁵ This report mainly describes the Sida-funded activities and other activities in which Sida was an important contributor. Reference is made to both 'Oxfam International' and 'Oxfam Novib'. This is to differentiate between Sida support for GROW campaign activities led by other Oxfam affiliates.

GROW aims to contribute to building a more gender-just, equitable and sustainable global food system by empowering people living in rural poverty, particularly women, to increase their resilience and claim their rights and opportunities to fairly access food, livelihood resources and public goods.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Launched public action 'Women.Food.Climate' in seven African countries, reaching nearly 7 million people.
- Present at CoP21 as an important civil society actor, influencing the agendas of negotiators.
- Launched LandRightsNow campaign under the Global Call to Action on indigenous and community land rights, resulting in over 500 organizations and communities signing up.
- Expressed a swift and public response to the murder of Berta Cáceres, which contributed to the decision of the Dutch FMO, the Finnish Finnfund and the Central American CABEL to suspend their funding for the Agua Zarca project that Berta was fighting against.
- Made progress on shaping provincial climate change policies in Punjab, Pakistan.

The Sida funding for GROW focuses on local, national and global policies on climate change, land rights and biofuels. This focus is reflected in the three objectives of the GROW logframe of the SeedsGROW program:

- **Specific objective 1:** building global multi-stakeholder movements.
- **Specific objective 2:** improving global policies and governance.
- **Specific objective 3:** improving national policies and governance, and linking these with global campaigns.

Campaigning in turbulent times

Developments within GROW provide insight into the complex and unpredictable ways in which advocacy can change policy. Although not all anticipated outcomes were accomplished, unforeseen events and opportunities were met with determined action—and led to significant achievements.

One of Oxfam's critical campaign targets for 2015–16 was the global climate discourse. Much of Oxfam's campaign engagement was geared towards the December 2015 UNFCCC Conference of Parties (CoP) in Paris.

NOTE

¹³ Rome, 5–9 October 2015. See: ITPGRFA. (2016). GB6 – Meeting room. <http://www.planttreaty.org/content/gb6-meeting-room>

¹⁴ FAO. (2015). *Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation*. <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/272c15fb-0949-479d-aba9-72d918891fc5>

¹⁵ For more information, see: Oxfam International. [n.d.]. *About GROW*. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/campaigns/about-grow>



Prior to the CoP, Oxfam launched a public action in seven African countries. These actions, which were called 'Women. Food.Climate' (WFC), reached nearly seven million people. Public attention put climate change on the political agenda in many countries. Oxfam's focus was on channeling sufficient funds to smallholder farmers, especially women, to help them adapt to new climate conditions. This discourse continued through the CoP itself and was part of Oxfam's advocacy in Paris. Oxfam was acknowledged as an important civil society actor able to influence negotiators' agendas. New pledges by donor countries to advance their \$100bn per year commitment were welcomed.

The Paris package highlights the need to increase climate finance. The agreement mentions the need for scaling up provision, with financial resources aiming to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. However, neither a clear roadmap (setting out periodic cycles with differentiated financial commitments) nor a specific quantitative adaptation finance goal were adopted in Paris.

Governments need to articulate their climate ambitions in order to meet the targets and implement the CoP agreement. One of the governments working towards the targets is Pakistan. The GROW campaign is supporting Pakistan by influencing the provinces of Punjab and Sindh to create and implement a climate change policy that benefits small-scale producers. A major opportunity was seized when the Punjabi High court ordered the provincial government to establish a committee to draft such a climate policy. Oxfam and partners played an active role in shaping the climate policy in Punjab and made sure that it reflected the needs of rural communities.

A major public event for Oxfam related to the Behind the Brands campaign (initially scheduled for autumn 2015) had to be cancelled. The decision to cancel the event was

taken after assessing the risks to Oxfam program staff and partners in the country in which the case study for the public event had been developed.

A major part of GROW is Oxfam's work on land rights. In 2015–16, Sida supported the successful launch of 'LandRightsNow: the Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights' on 2–8 March 2016, with the release of a flagship report entitled 'Common Ground: Securing land rights, Safeguarding the Earth'. LandRightsNow has engaged and mobilized communities, organizations, and individuals worldwide in promoting and securing land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. The overall aim of LandRightsNow is to double the area that is legally recognized as owned or controlled by indigenous peoples and local communities by 2020. The launch resulted in over 500 organizations and communities signing up to the call, including the Government of the Netherlands.

At the same time, Oxfam launched a public action in response to the murder on Berta Cáceres. This Hondurian land activist was leading the struggle against the Agua Zarca hydroelectric project. As a result of this action, the Dutch FMO, the Finish Finnfund and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) decided to suspend their funding for the Agua Zarca project.

Supported by Sida, Oxfam continued its advocacy efforts with the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). With the World Bank, the focus of Oxfam's advocacy was on its ongoing safeguard revisions, for which the World Bank organized a consultation process. Because of Oxfam's involvement, the World Bank set up a working group to address concerns in the World Bank action plan, issue a formal response to a letter from a number of CSOs about resettlement, and compensate communities that are already affected.

The new World Bank environmental and social safeguards have recently been approved. The team involved testified about the impact of Oxfam's engagement, with the inclusion of a new labor standard and the importance of the right to free, prior and informed consent for indigenous peoples. Still many gaps persist, including on livelihood restoration for all who are displaced economically or physically by World Bank projects. Oxfam hopes that its guidance notes and accompanying documents can help to clarify and strengthen the safeguards in some of these important areas.

Oxfam co-published with its allies a report, 'The Suffering of Others', about the IFC's lending through financial intermediaries. The report forced the IFC to admit that they can disclose information—albeit only with their clients' consent.

Oxfam participated in a consultation on safeguards by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in September 2015. Oxfam helped to develop input for this consultation, providing a submission that draws on the work already done on the World Bank's safeguards, and contributed to a substantial improvement for the AIIB's first draft.

Oxfam Novib went through a major reorganization in 2015, which had a moderate effect on its ability to accomplish the objectives set out in the 2015–16 plan. Oxfam Novib decided to focus the support from Sida on parts of the GROW project with the greater potential to link local issues with global campaigns (e.g. WFC), at the expense of supporting national GROW campaigns. Consequentially, technical assistance to Cambodia, Mozambique and Vietnam (Objective 3.2) decreased. Due to Sida's budget cuts announced in February 2016, technical support to these countries ended.

In Niger, the GROW campaign (locally called 'Cultivons') revisited its model and methods. Cultivons will retain its platform function, but the Sida grant will be used to support one theme (agricultural investment and resilience) with a limited number of partners until March 2017. The political context of Niger was dominated by national presidential elections that hampered ongoing GROW advocacy efforts to influence policy reform. The main task was to get political parties to commit to the demands of the Cultivons campaign. To this end, it developed a manifesto, dubbed #AlkawaliNiger, which was signed by seven out of fifteen political parties providing candidates for the presidential election.

Conclusion

The nine partners of the SD=HS consortium made firm progress towards the outcomes as stated in the log frame. In Year 2, both the number of households reached and the FFS established for Pillars 1 and 3 are on track. Pillar 2 selected two focus countries and started with the establishment of an FSE. For Pillar 4, partners have contributed to debates on UPOV, WIPO, CBD, UNFCCC and FAO. The consortium developed a bottom-up global policy approach, consistent with the participatory nature of the program.

Grow has been successful in reaching a huge audience with its campaigns, but was aiming for a larger number of people to engage—with signs or otherwise. A significant focus was on the CoP21 of the UNFCCC in Paris. Despite the cancellation of the BtB spike, Oxfam managed to influence important stakeholders around the globe. The Paris agreement is an important step, but needs following-up to change the reality of smallholder food producers. On land, Oxfam saw promising results at international financial institutions as the Worldbank, IFC and the newly established AIIB. On EU biofuels, Oxfam was influential in the establishment of a European Commission taskforce to elaborate a bioenergy sustainability policy. The campaign in Niger targeted the CoP21 delegation and supported CSOs in influencing the Nigerien government. The campaign needed a restructuring to be effective and centered on agricultural investment and resilience. The campaign in Pakistan highlighted climate change, with work on district and provincial budgets as well as the completion of twelve Local Adaptation Plans of Action.

PROGRAM FINANCE

The total expenditure for SeedsGROW in Year 2 was €4,495,820 of which €4,044,024 (90%) was funded by Sida and €451,796 (10%) by NPL with an absorption rate for both projects of 75%.

The total expenditure for the pilot program 'Scaling up people's biodiversity management for food security' for the period of 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015 was \$615,771 of which \$350,078 (57%) was funded by IFAD and \$265,693 (43%) was funded by Oxfam Novib. See Chapter 5 for more information on finances.

In February 2016 Sida communicated to the SeedsGROW program a budget cut of SEK 42.000.000 (equivalent to €4.666.000). This is 22% percent of the 5 year budget. For both program parts a new log frame and a new multiple year budget have been submitted to SIDA in July 2016. In this adjusted budget the under-spend of the first two years has been taken into account as well as cut out staff and activities. The absorption rate will be higher in the following years.



Photo: Gideon Mendel / Oxfam

CHAPTER 1

CHANGING CONTEXTS

The contexts in which SeedsGROW operates are changing both in terms of policy environment and their commercial seed sectors. Such developments require the Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security (SD=HS) program's policy agenda to be revisited.

SD=HS: CHANGES IN THE SEEDS SECTOR

The main developments in the seed sector described in the Year 1 Progress Report¹⁶ have continued over the last year. The consolidation in the global seed sector continues at pace. After several unsuccessful bids by Monsanto to overtake Swiss seeds and pesticides firm Syngenta, the China National Chemical Corp (ChemChina) has offered a \$43bn share buyout for Syngenta, which was approved by the company's board in February 2016. A few months earlier, Dow and DuPont announced that they were merging to form DowDuPont, with a combined value of \$130bn. During the writing of this report, the takeover of Monsanto by Bayer was announced. In case this takeover materializes, the first links of the global industrial food chain will largely be in the hands of just three companies, which together control over sixty percent of global pesticide sales and commercial seed sales.¹⁷ This development leads to greatly reduced competition in the market and reduced variety choices for farmers, and is likely to increase the cost of seeds and chemicals.

Another continuing theme is that regional harmonization processes are favoring the establishment and implementation of seed-marketing and plant variety protection laws in support of the private seed sector. The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), which represents 19 mainly Anglophone African countries, adopted the Arusha Protocol for the protection of new varieties of plants in July 2015. This protocol is based on the 1991 Convention of the Union for the Protection of Plant Variety (UPOV). Like the UPOV 1991 Act, the Arusha Protocol sets strict limitations on the rights of farmers to freely save, use, exchange and sell seeds of protected varieties, which may reduce the accessibility, affordability and availability of protected varieties in local markets and communities. Besides these regional harmonization processes, many developing countries are involved in international trade agreements,¹⁸ which often include obligations that may negatively affect farmer seed systems. One example is the requirement to allow patents on plant material. Patents are even more stringent than plant breeders' rights, as they effectively reduce the genetic material available for further breeding, giving breeders and farmers fewer options to integrate preferred new traits into their own varieties or to adapt such varieties to local circumstances.

On a more positive note, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture approved a Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation at its 15th regular session in 2015. This is significant because it recognizes and supports the importance of farmer seed systems, contrary to most seed policies and laws, which cater only for the formal sector. Despite being voluntary, it is hoped that many developing countries will consult the guide when formulating or revising their national seed regimes. Civil society organizations (CSOs) and farmer organizations may also use the guide as a reference when developing proposals to their governments for more inclusive seed systems.

The need for SD=HS work has become increasingly evident in the light of the severe effects of El Niño, which caused the worst drought in twenty years in Zimbabwe. This has had direct implications for Pillar 1 work on participatory varietal selection trials organized through Farmer Field Schools (FFS). It was reported that around 80 percent of the trials were affected by the drought. However, from those trials that produced a decent crop, a number of adaptation strategies were developed and shared among farmers. These include, for example, breeding for local conditions, crop diversification, conservation agriculture, staggered planting and water-harvesting techniques.

GROW: CHANGES IN POLITICAL CONTEXT

In 2015, there were a number of major conferences, including a global conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (in Sendai) and a forum on Finance for Development (in Addis Ababa). Major global agreements were concluded, in the form of the Sustainable Development Goals ('Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development') and the 21st Conference of Parties on Climate Change in Paris (CoP21).

NOTE

¹⁶ SeedsGROW. (2015). *SeedsGROW. Harvesting global food security and justice in the face of climate change. Progress Report. 1st October 2013-31st March 2015.*

¹⁷ ETC Group. (2016). *Merge-Santo: New Threat to Food Sovereignty.* Briefing note. <http://www.etcgroup.org/content/merge-santo-new-threat-food-sovereignty>

¹⁸ For example, the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement. More information about similar trade deals can be found at: <http://www.bilaterals.org/>, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/development/economic-partnerships/> and <https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements>



The Year 1 Progress Report stated that a growing awareness about climate change among the global community would strengthen Oxfam’s case for setting ambitious goals in this regard. This expectation partly materialized in 2015. CoP21 brought forth an international and legally binding agreement to address climate change. More than 190 countries made pledges to cut emissions, covering 94 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. Six years after the failed Copenhagen CoP, followed by intense negotiations from 2012 to 2015, this is a remarkable achievement. In addition to the political willingness of governments, corporate executives made pledges to reduce their carbon footprint. Some 115 companies from across the world committed to align their emission reduction targets. The financial sector stepped in with pledges of billions to assist the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, and the insurance sector collectively pledged \$109bn to tackle climate impacts. Yet, the Paris agreement leaves large amounts of work to be done on the mitigation, adaptation and finance agendas. Results in different policy strands within the new agreement are mixed.

For Oxfam’s Behind the Brand (BtB) campaign, which calls on food companies to step up in combating climate change, a remarkable announcement came from cereals giant Kellogg. The company committed to reduce its carbon footprint by 65 percent before 2050 across their own operations and to reduce emissions by fifty percent before 2050 in their supply chain. Marks & Spencer and Unilever signed a new pledge committing to prioritize responsible sourcing for major commodities, including palm oil, beef and paper.

The global discourse on climate change intersected with increasing global and public awareness of security issues and the refugee crisis. One immediate consequence was the limitation of CSOs to organize public gatherings during the CoP21. Despite all of this, Oxfam has observed that these crises did not influence or interrupt the global discourse on climate and land thus far.

NOTE

¹⁹ For a more in-depth analysis by Oxfam on CoP21, see Oxfam. (2015). *Oxfam’s initial analysis of the Paris Agreement: What will the Paris Agreement be remembered for?* https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/post_cop21_analysis_final_181215.pdf

However, donors are reallocating their budgets from development cooperation to the urgent matter of receiving and accommodating asylum seekers. This might hamper Oxfam advocacy work on climate and land in the future. In February 2016, Sida announced a budget cut for the SeedsGROW program. Other donors also indicated to reprioritize their budgets.

National political contexts

In its 2016 annual report, Civicus, the world alliance for civic participation, reconfirmed that, in many countries, and in all global regions, civic space has noticeably shrunk in recent years.²⁰ The reduction of civic space, and thus the freedom for civil society to operate, is visible directly or indirectly.

In Pakistan, cooperation between CSOs and government is quite constructive. The involvement of Oxfam and partners with national and provincial governments in discussions around climate mitigation and adaptation policies is an example of this. At the same time, the government is increasingly restricting space for civil society. For instance, in 2015, all international NGOs were requested to apply for re-registration with the government, a process that is still pending at the time of writing. A similar process for national NGOs will follow. One direct consequence of this process was that Oxfam could not be part of the Pakistani delegation to CoP21.

In Niger, the political dynamics were dominated by the spring 2016 parliamentary and presidential elections. This resulted in another suspension of parliamentary sessions in the second half of the reporting year, causing delays to the processing of new agricultural laws, and limited influencing opportunities for CSOs.

CHANGES IN OXFAM'S INTERNAL CONTEXT

Oxfam envisions the world without poverty and injustice. In its effort to make this possible, Oxfam is changing to better serve the world's most vulnerable people. Oxfam's strategic plan for the period 2013–19, 'The Power of People Against Poverty', provides the framework for its eighteen affiliates' work. The SeedsGROW work specifically falls under two strategic goals of this plan, 'sustainable food' and 'fair sharing of natural resources'.

Oxfam Novib

2015–6 was a turbulent time for Oxfam Novib, the Dutch affiliate and Sida-contract holder for SeedsGROW. It was forced to cut back expenditures on partners and staff considerably as co-financing from the Dutch government came to an end. Oxfam Novib's new organizational structure was implemented in July 2015. It is now a project-based organization, with new multifunctional teams that will be more agile and better placed to access alternative sources of funding. SeedsGROW is one of those teams.

NOTE

²⁰ A. Firmin (ed.) (2016). *State of Civil Society Report 2016: Executive Summary*. Civicus. http://www.civicus.org/images/documents/SOCS2016/summaries/State-of-Civil-Society-Report-2016_Exec-Summary.pdf

Photo: Sacha de Boer / Oxfam Novib



CHAPTER 2

PROGRESS REPORT ON SD=HS

APRIL 2015–MARCH 2016

SD=HS is being implemented by a consortium of nine international organizations:

- the Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE);
- the Third World Network;
- GRAIN;
- the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group);
- the South Centre;
- the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT);
- *Asociacion para la Naturaleza y el Desarrollo Sostenible* (ANDES);
- the Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR);²¹ and
- Oxfam Novib.

Two partners are themselves working directly with national partners:

- SEARICE works with:
 - o The Metta Foundation in Myanmar;
 - o The Mekong Delta Development Research Institute of Can Tho University, and the Plant Resources Centre, in Vietnam; and
 - o The Plant Quarantine Division of the Department of Agriculture in Laos.
- CAWR works with:
 - o The Deccan Development Society in India;
 - o The Association Sénégalaise de Producteurs de Semences Paysannes in Senegal; and
 - o The Convergence des Femmes Rurales pour la Souverainete Alimentaire in Mali.

SD=HS aims to provide greater access to seeds and nutritious foods, to raise policy awareness and increase the technical and influencing skills of 300,000 households, with women comprising at least fifty percent of beneficiaries. The aim is to enable them to uphold, strengthen and mainstream their rights and technical capacities, to access and sustainably use plant genetic resources (PGR) for food and nutrition security.

Oxfam Novib and the SD=HS consortium partners built on the interventions and lessons learned from the pilot program 'Putting Lessons into Practice' – initially funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Oxfam Novib. The current Sida grant enables significant scaling up of proven concepts and methodologies. Extensive documentation and record-keeping allows for international comparisons and analysis, and improved knowledge management for South-South capacity building. This includes consistency in concepts (e.g.

scaling-up frameworks), methods (e.g. participatory plant breeding, baseline surveys) and indicators (e.g. number of households and women reached, seed security, food and nutrition security, and policy engagement). This consistency has been developed in an iterative and participative manner with inputs from partners and communities, and scientific and technical experts, in consultations led by Oxfam Novib.

The program global frameworks, methodologies and tools are tailored to local circumstances. Pilots have been conducted in the field involving communities, partners and experts, allowing for further refinement. Meaningful local information is obtained in a form that can be aggregated and analyzed at regional and global levels, in order to inform global policy debates with evidence-based advocacy. Oxfam's resulting publications and reports are distributed to global governance bodies, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Committee for World Food Security. A special contribution will be submitted for the State of the World Report on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture 2017, to be published by the FAO.

The Program and its advocacy is centered on the abilities and knowledge of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers (IPSHF), bolstered by and assessed through scientifically robust frameworks, methodologies and tools. It was imperative that a common approach was accepted by all consortium partners at the beginning of the Program; they did so by building upon existing work and experience from related programs, such as the aforementioned 'Putting Lessons into Practice'.

Year 2 activities are briefly described below, followed by detailed accounts of outputs and progress made on the four pillars of SD=HS, between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016. The activities as outlined in the Annual Workplan submitted to Sida in the interim report on 27 February 2015 are used as guidance in this report.

NOTE

²¹In program documents, CAWR is referred to as CAFS, the organization's previous name. Due to the Sida funding cuts announced in February 2016, CAWR will not be funded by the Program from Year 3.

SD=HS PILLAR 1: SCALING UP MODELS

Strengthen the adaptive capacities of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers in seed conservation, access and sustainable use by scaling up innovation and engendered models of biodiversity management.

'After learning how to cross-breed and develop new varieties, my family now supplies five pure-bred varieties to several villages. In the past I had to buy hybrid seeds that came from China, but now I can produce my own seeds that have greater productivity and sell for a higher price. Now I sell the rice grain and exchange the seeds. I feel a lot more confident, thanks to the Farmer Field Schools.'
—Ms. Huong, a female FFS participant from Bao Ai commune (Focus Group Discussion in North Vietnam, 2015)

'Oxfam Novib ably leverages on each partner's comparative advantage, and is sensitive to ensuring that the approach and activities are relevant and specific to the differing country contexts, while at the same time identifying common ground to ensure that lessons learned and results can be meaningfully aggregated and compared, so that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.'
—Rima Alcadi, Grants Portfolio Adviser, IFAD, cited in internal²² and IFAD-led external²³ evaluations in 2015²⁴

Year 2 was instrumental in the development of concepts and tools relating to PGR adaptation strategies for IPSHF building upon both traditional and scientific knowledge (Output 1.1.1). Thirteen²⁵ engendered scaling-up tools were developed and strengthened (two in Laos, two in Vietnam, three in Peru, three in Zimbabwe, and three global ones). The development and inclusion of climate-related tools enables comparisons between farmers' perception of climate change and meteorological data that could not have taken place otherwise. These climate-related tools for farmers include baseline survey global frameworks; an FFS curriculum tailored to specific national needs (global); the 'Facilitators' Field Guide for Farmer Field Schools on Participatory Plant Breeding in Maize, Pearl Millet, Sorghum and Groundnut', co-

NOTE

²² Oxfam Novib, ANDES, CTDI, SEARICE and CGN-WUR. (2015). Internal Evaluation Report. 3-9 September 2015. Vietnam. Oxfam Novib. Internal document.

²³ T. Berg. (2016). *From Lessons to Practice and Impact: Scaling up pathways in peoples' biodiversity management*. External programme evaluation commissioned for IFAD. Oxfam. <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/from-lessons-to-practice-and-impact-scaling-up-pathways-in-peoples-biodiversity-579456>

²⁴ Aide Memoir Supervision Mission of 'Scaling up people's biodiversity management for food security' program in Zimbabwe (IFAD 2013).

²⁵ 18 planned at the end of Year 5.

²⁶ 117 are planned to be established by the end of Year 5.

developed by CTDI and Oxfam Novib (Zimbabwe, global); Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions (Laos, Peru, Vietnam, Zimbabwe); baseline survey tools (Laos, Vietnam); a climate vulnerability assessment tool (Peru); a sandponic multiplication centre (Peru); and seed fairs (Zimbabwe).

The baseline surveys contributed to Outcome 1.1, as they aimed to understand and build on IPSHF perceptions, knowledge and needs, and to identify and strengthen their coping strategies for climate change. The baseline data is being used for participatory problem diagnosis and planning, and to track the progress of the Program. The baseline survey measures four key indicators (seed security, food security, policy engagement and gender inclusion) consistently (baseline, mid-term and end-line). In Peru and Zimbabwe, baseline data will be collected during the upcoming mid-term evaluation. Given that FFS are both the entry and exit strategies for the Program, solid organization and structures for FFS in each of the three countries were essential. These were established by a systematized and well-developed framework and curriculum, as well as through ToT. In Year 2, ToT sessions were organized in Laos, Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe and, to date, the Program has drafted, tested and used an improved curriculum for ToT sessions in Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. The FFS curriculum was developed and improved based on extensive literature reviews, agreed common framework with partners and participatory development during season-long ToT between Oxfam Novib, country partners, and farmers.

Year 2 also witnessed the strengthening of IPSHF's technical capacity for management of PGR at different scales (crop, farm, landscape) for climate change adaptation (Output 1.1.2), through the establishment of 78 FFS²⁶ (four in Peru, six in Vietnam and 68 in Zimbabwe). The FFS contributed to Outcome 1.1 because they are effective instruments in building the capacity of IPSHF through experiential learning and participatory approaches, allowing participants to come up with their own solutions and adaptation strategies. Furthermore, the FFS approach proved to be an effective model for sustained adaptation strategies by farmers.

Through FFS, communities in Peru and Zimbabwe were able to increase the diversity of both their crops and varieties as adaptation strategies. In Vietnam, FFS allowed sustainable rice intensification to be adapted to specific agro-ecologies. With FFS as the main approach, the Program developed at least nine innovative and country-specific PGR adaptation strategies and models (Output 1.1.3) in Year 2. This includes breeding for local adaptation in Laos; the installation of a sandponic seed multiplication facility and the creation of a local and international alliance in Peru; breeding for local adaptation and integrated farming of rice, maize, sesame and mungbean in Vietnam; collaboration with research stations and

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centers for FFS trials, seed and food fairs and strengthening IPSHF’s capacity to access germplasm from research institutes in Zimbabwe; and the development of six scaling-up pathways at global level.

The installation of the sandponic seed multiplication facility in Peru enables further strengthening and scaling of participatory genetic improvement and multiplication of diverse native potato seeds repatriated by the International Potato Centre (CIP) and the National Institute of Agricultural Innovation, or from the communities themselves, through FFS. The alliance between local and international stakeholders in Peru is considered key in ensuring sustained PGR adaptation strategies. Collaboration between Quechua farmers, ANDES and CIP—with support from the IFAD-funded part of the Oxfam Novib program, Sida and the FAO’s ITPGRFA—allowed 750 potato seeds from the Potato Park to be deposited in the Svalbard global seed vault²⁷ in August 2015. This reflects the combination of *in situ* conservation in the field and *ex situ* preservation in international gene banks, combining centuries-old tradition with cutting-edge science to conserve plant genetic heritage for future generations.²⁸



Representatives of indigenous Andean communities deposit potato seeds in the Svalbard vault and visit the vault.

Photo: Luis Salazar/Crop Trust

In Laos and Vietnam, breeding and pre-breeding activities with partner research institutions (Agriculture Research Center in Laos and Mekong Delta Institute in Vietnam) contributed to IPSHF’s own innovative adaptation strategies, because they allow sustained access to farmers to PGR for future variety selection, enhancement, and breeding. This is crucial for farmers to continuously adapt to changing climates.

Similar to Laos and Vietnam, access to a portfolio of diverse crops and varieties is also considered a key innovation for farmers’ adaptation strategies in Zimbabwe.

The Program has managed to create strong alliances with government research stations (Crop Breeding Institute) and the CGIAR’s International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). Through these partnerships, nine advanced lines of pearl millet and eleven lines of sorghum from the Crop Breeding Institute as well as thirty lines of open pollinated varieties of maize obtained from CIMMYT were distributed through 68 FFS for on-farm evaluation. A total of 34 diversity plots evaluating 26 crop varieties were established in these FFS that also included comparative evaluation of farmer varieties and varieties from the seed banks.

In line with ensuring IPSHF access to germplasm, the Program facilitated awareness in Zimbabwe on the different options to access PGR diversity (i.e. through the community seed bank and ICRISAT gene bank), and some of the relevant procedures, such as repatriation and regeneration. Likewise, procedures related to germplasm collection, and the receiving and storing of seed accessions, were introduced. At the global level, the Program ensured continued support to country partners liaising with the breeding institutions. This effort will be strengthened in Year 3 through the development of a framework through a protocol and a memorandum of understanding to facilitate IPSHF access to germplasm.

Seed and food fairs proved to be an effective innovation in Zimbabwe, because these allowed farmers not only to display and exchange seeds and knowledge, but also to openly share experiences and concerns about seed and farming systems. The fairs provided input to national legislation pertaining to the ITPGRFA.

Furthermore, six scaling-up pathways building on achievements of the pilot program were concluded at global level. These scaling-up pathways are important for a knowledge-intensive program to ensure that the outputs are used within and outside program coverage in a way that improves social, environmental and economic conditions. In other words, such pathways describe how impact can be spread.

In Year 2, engendered scaling-up tools—namely the baseline survey tools, the gender sensitive participatory rural appraisal, the FFS curriculum and the ToT field guides—were developed and shared on the SD=HS website.²⁹ The tools focus on understanding farmers’

NOTE

²⁷ A facility established ten years ago within the Arctic Circle, funded by the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the Government of Norway. The seed vault currently holds over 860,000 food crop seeds from all over the world, to preserve important food crops for future generations.

²⁸ FAO. (2015). *Ancient crops preserved for future generations in Arctic seed vault*. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/326369/icode/>

dynamics in adapting to climate change. Ensuring access to these tools for a larger number of farming communities will help them to develop their own solutions and adaptation strategies when facing similar challenges.

The three-year pilot program 'Putting lessons into practice: Scaling up people's biodiversity management for food security' (2012-2015), initially funded by IFAD and Oxfam Novib, was further scaled-up into the Sida-funded SD=HS Program. The pilot's internal and external evaluation confirmed in December 2015 that the Program collaborated closely with local and national stakeholders and that the baseline surveys and field guides were well-received and will be further mainstreamed as key tools in PGR management. The evaluations verified that FFS have gained recognition and support from relevant PGR management stakeholders. The collaboration of organized farmers with public institutions proved to be effective in ensuring mainstreaming of the adaptation strategies and tools of the Program to other communities, and will be further strengthened in Years 3 to 5.

In Year 2, the Program enabled policy engagement through a number of local, national, regional and global forums. One example was a national workshop on the implementation of seed laws in Zimbabwe and a regional workshop in Hanoi covering Laos and Vietnam. Through such events, local awareness of seed policies and the impact of these policies on local seed systems was increased in Year 2. The increased capacity of communities to engage in and influence agricultural and climate change policies at local to global levels by articulating their challenges and needs was an achievement.

Year 2 also witnessed an increased awareness among local, national and global stakeholders of the barriers faced by farmers and their capacity to adapt. This in turn ensures that proposed ways to further strengthen and support farmers' role in PGR management and food security will be included in local and national policy discussions, thereby contributing to Outcome 1.3. The Program's policy engagement at all levels resulted in new local ordinances and global policy recommendations on farmers' rights. As an effort to ensure that IPSHF's adaptation strategies are included at global policy discussions (Output 1.3.1), farmers' innovation and adaptation strategies from the SD=HS program were

developed into a briefing note. This was submitted to the sixth session of the Governing Body (GB6) of the ITPGRFA,³⁰ and distributed as an official working document of the GB6.³¹ The same lessons—with an emphasis on women's roles in biodiversity management—were submitted as a case study³² for inclusion in the FAO's 2017 report on the state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture.

Lessons learned and reflections

In Year 2, the development of the Facilitator Field Guide in Zimbabwe was very well received by local stakeholders. As one of the Program's engendered tools, it was developed in a participatory way with the communities and FFS participants, and remains an evolving document. Continuous collaborative modification of the field guide is necessary to cater to the changing needs of farming and seed systems. This modification will be based on feedback received from activities carried out during FFS sessions. The field guide in Zimbabwe will therefore be revisited in Year 3.

The development of much improved country-specific field guides for Laos, Peru and Vietnam will be pursued. These will be based on the existing field guides, initially (jointly) developed by partners and farmers in the countries. It has been noted that appropriate methods and tools to incorporate traditional knowledge and local cultures and beliefs are needed. This may involve the use of local languages and visual aids (symbols), to create a more user-friendly format to include a broader range of stakeholders. In Year 3, the Program will consult partners and local stakeholders to explore ways to further strengthen the country- and crop-specific field guides.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The Program aims to strengthen farmers' technical capacities and rights. Therefore, it requires a strong technical base. One of Oxfam Novib's roles is to provide technical support to its partners, to ensure that the Program delivers high-quality activities and outputs that benefit its main constituency (IPSHF), and is able to relate and contribute to the work of international scientific communities. The monitoring activities for Pillar 1 in Year 2 were carried out back-to-back with the backstopping support of the technical operations advisers in the countries, particularly through ToT sessions in Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe, and the development of the field guide in Zimbabwe.

Case study: Seeds and local conditions

The work in the Mekong Delta in South Vietnam builds on experiences in North Vietnam and Oxfam Novib's past work in the south. Together with the intervention in the Northern province, the SD=HS program makes a good case for how this kind of comprehensive program can be relevant to a wide range of agricultural systems, from marginal and subsistence agriculture in the

NOTE

²⁹ See <http://www.SDHSprogram.org>

³⁰ Oxfam Novib et al. (2015). *Compilation of Submissions on Farmers' Rights [sic] for the Sixth Session: Addendum 1*. Paper submitted to the 6th Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. FAO and ITPGRFA. http://www.planttreaty.org/sites/default/files/gb6inf05e_Add1.pdf

³¹ *ibid.*

³² T. Berg. (2016).

northern provinces of Vietnam to the prime irrigated and market-oriented agriculture in Mekong Delta.

Through FFS activities in North Vietnam, women have become more seed secure as a result of strengthened technical capacities. They are now much better placed to control the quality of the seeds they produce, as well as to select and store seeds for the next growing season. Previously, each season they had to rely on purchasing costly hybrid rice seeds, the quality of which was reportedly unreliable. The women confirmed that their selected variety³³ had a higher yield, improved quality, and fetched a higher price in the market. The women in Go Chua village (Bach Ha commune, Yen Bai province) confirmed that having control over seeds is important to them, since they know which seeds are best suited to their local conditions.³⁴

'I have an area of 0.1ha that was used exclusively to grow a Chinese hybrid, but after participating in the FFS, I was brave enough to grow only Nep Lech.³⁵ The Chinese hybrid would usually yield a 500kg harvest; Nep Lech yields only around 300 kilogram, but it fetches a very good price in the market, so I earn more. With the income from Nep Lech, I can then buy two tons of hybrid rice! The Nep Lech harvest is sold as young sticky rice, and even the stalk can be used as straw, to produce brooms that are sold for \$1.10 each. The stalk is much stronger than that of hybrid varieties. Also, I have more savings as a result of using fewer chemicals. It was a good decision to choose Nep Lech—my income has increased four-fold!

—Bao Ai commune woman farmer in a focus group discussion in North Vietnam, 2015.



Women farmers participating in an FFS participatory plant breeding exercise in North Vietnam.

Photo: Hoang Huy/Oxfam Novib

SD=HS PILLAR 2: FARMER SEED ENTERPRISES

Enhancing the livelihoods and seed security of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers by producing and marketing good-quality and diverse seeds through public-private partnerships.

Making progress towards Output 2.1.3, local pilot Farmer Seed Enterprises (FSEs) have been established with good linkages and alliances to national and local relevant networks. Zimbabwe and Myanmar were the two countries selected by the SD=HS Global Program Committee (GPC) for establishing pilot FSEs based on technical, financial and institutional 'make-or-break' points. In Myanmar, discussions with the Dutch-based seed company East West and the Agricultural Counselor of the Dutch Embassy revealed positive indications for the potential of a public-private partnership collaboration on a mungbean FSE. Unfortunately, this opportunity was suspended due to

a prolonged delay in resolving an indirect cost-recovery issue with the local Myanmar partner, and a delay in following up with East West. An internal decision was thus taken to decrease the number of FSE pilots in light of the impending Sida budget cut. Zimbabwe was therefore selected as the only country in which to run a pilot FSE. However, new fundraising efforts will be included in Year 3 to support efforts in Myanmar and Peru, which was one of the countries initially scoped for the Pillar 2 pilot FSEs.

NOTE

³³ Despite the dominance of hybrid and modern rice varieties, farmers still maintain some traditional varieties for their eating qualities and cultural importance (e.g. sticky rice).

³⁴ Focus Group Discussion in Go Chua village, Bach Ha commune, Yen Bai province. Conducted by Oxfam Novib in 2015.

³⁵ *Nep Lech* is a traditional sticky rice variety that is frequently consumed by farmers on special occasions and is a favourite amongst all the program sites in North Vietnam.

The FSE pilot in Zimbabwe will continue to demand rigorous innovation and experimentation based on the experiences of the private seed sector and other initiatives. A major multi-stakeholder national consultation was organized in Zimbabwe, which was attended by fifty participants with a broad range of backgrounds: farmers, representatives of the commercial seed sector, governmental agencies, extension workers, research and breeding institutes, and agro-dealers. The consultation was the first forum to discuss with experts on how to develop a business model and launch a pilot FSE that ultimately leads to:

- Enterprises that are sustainable, financially viable and equitable to small farmers;
- Delivery of seeds of increased genetic diversity, good quality, affordable and manageable for small farmers in stressful production zones often neglected by the formal seed supply system; and
- Learning platforms to lobby for seed laws and policies that are more inclusive of farmers seed systems especially international property rights regimes like plant variety protection (PVP) laws, varietal registration and seed certification systems.

Input from a recently successful local seed business, Zimbabwe Super Seeds, was crucial for ensuring that the lessons learned will be captured in the development of this FSE. The meeting resulted in significant conclusions and agreements, including the type of legal entity that the FSE should be registered as; initial crop selection; potential seed production locations based on CTDT's FFS and the identification of supportive seed regulatory services. Planning and budgeting for the next phase of the Pillar 2 was informed by the meeting, as were the terms of references for the production and marketing studies and a business model.

Such broad endorsement and buy-in for the FSE will ensure that all the key actors are supportive and proactive in the FSE's start-up stage and the experimental nature of the new business. This support will also facilitate official FSE registration and seed certification processes. Furthermore, it will yield constructive advice and commitment from stakeholders on providing technical support for the plant-breeding materials and seed production training throughout the project.



Head of Zimbabwe's Seed Services presenting at the multi-stakeholder meeting in Harare in March 2016. Photo: NEDICO

The pilot FSE in Zimbabwe has the advantage of building upon the success of the Mekong Delta seed clubs in Vietnam. As a result of long-term funding from the Dutch government and IFAD support for the last three years, a network of 400 seed clubs with FFS roots was supplying thirty percent of the Mekong Delta's rice seeds by 2014. This demonstrated that farmer organized seed ventures could be effective as high yielding producers for the local rice market and produce quality seeds comparable to the commercial producers. Acknowledgement of the seed clubs' contributions by the provincial level government was also a crucial achievement. The pilot in Zimbabwe will be similarly targeting areas where CTDT has been holding FFS to establish seed grower associations.

Lessons learned and reflections

CTDT has demonstrated its capacity to bring a strategic network together, and proven the value of maintaining and expanding formal and informal partnerships across sectors. The scoping process and intensive bilateral interviews were also significant to gain thorough understanding of local contexts and to prepare stakeholders to participate more tactically in the multi-stakeholder consultation.

With information about the expected Sida budget cut, a decision to forgo Myanmar as a pilot FSE was taken, and an important private sector partnership was put on hold.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The technical operations advisor and newly recruited Pillar 2 Lead intensively monitored and guided developments for the FSE in Zimbabwe from October 2015 onwards. This included two visits and strong collaboration with CTDT in planning the implementing the multi-stakeholder meeting.

SD=HS PILLAR 3: WOMEN, SEEDS AND NUTRITION

Empower women to reclaim their role in food security through strengthening their capacity in seed management, nutrition and global policy engagement enabling them to claim their right to food.

'If we could create a new agricultural research system from scratch, I would suggest we start with this simple premise: "farmers' knowledge + scientific knowledge + collaboration between both + biodiversity = sustainable food".'
 —Gerda Verburg, Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and Chair of the Committee on World Food Security 2013-2015

The baseline under Output 3.1.1 was the main activity for Year 2 for all partners. This contributed considerably to Pillar 3's first outcome: empowering women farmers to enhance their knowledge, access and use of biodiverse sources of nutrition for building stronger seed systems of important nutritional crops. A global framework for cross-country analysis was developed through a multi-evidence-based approach recognizing the diversity of environmental and cultural views of communities within and among countries. The framework also considers different gender perspectives and power relations, as well as local and scientific knowledge systems. The baselines consist of a combination of qualitative methodologies (focus group discussions) and quantitative methodologies (household surveys). The baseline

survey tools collect data in a participatory manner. The enumerators are trained to facilitate the participatory research at community level. The baselines collect data to understand the situation of communities, in particular women's diverse nutritional sources in sufficient periods, the seed systems of traditional nutritious crops including NUS, and the roles that women farmers play in improving food biodiversity of the communities. After collection, the data was analyzed and validated with the communities as well as with key stakeholders in the Program areas. ANDES in Peru worked on Pillar 3's objective by providing thorough training of five local technicians in NUS and 'Nutrition to Lead' focus groups in communities. A hundred community members participated in the latter, around eighty of whom were women.



A seasonality calendar was used for the baseline survey in Peru to capture seasonal availability of NUS species.

Photo: Sanne Bakker/Oxfam Novib

In Zimbabwe, the second baseline survey was conducted during the sufficiency period in the four project sites (Tsholotsho, Chiredzi, Goromonzi and the Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe (UMP) district). To assess changes in food intake and dietary diversity, the results were compared with those from the survey during a hunger period conducted in Year 1.

Partners in Vietnam also completed a second survey in Year 2 and submitted a final report. Samples for NUS are currently with the Vietnam National Institute for Nutrition to analyze their nutritional value. In Myanmar, only the first baseline survey was conducted. The second survey will be completed in Year 3.

For Zimbabwe, Vietnam and Peru, Output 3.1.1 has been achieved. The household surveys provided insight in the dietary diversity of the target households and coping mechanisms used during the hunger period. The NUS flow map informed the community and program staff on the components of agriculture and food systems existing in communities and the linkages between them, differentiated by gender in terms of access and use. The consolidated baseline report for Zimbabwe and Vietnam concluded that minor crops and wild food plants (some of which can be classified as NUS) play an important role in food security, especially in periods of hunger.

The baseline survey activities in the CAWR countries (India, Senegal and Mali) were limited and delayed for structural reasons. As a result, data collection could not be completed in Year 2. In India, the first round of the baseline survey was carried out in four contrasting agro-ecological regions, but the global framework for the baseline methodology was not followed. The data collection and report could not be completed in Year 2. In Mali, only the preparatory work for the baseline survey was completed in Year 2. In Senegal, NUS inventories were started, but not the household surveys. Projections at the end of Year 2 were that the baseline study for Mali and Senegal could be completed in 2017 at the earliest. So far, the CAWR partners in these three countries have identified three innovative seed strategies for NUS and nutrition:

- Landscape approaches for the management of wild NUS food plants;
- Appropriate public sector support for partner (companion) cultivated and non-cultivated crops; and
- Cultivated but neglected (orphan plants), such as millet species that could be improved through participatory plant breeding.

Women farmers' capacity building has progressed through farmer platforms for mutual learning, and the strengthening of women's local organizations and networks in India, Mali and Senegal.

The tools used in the baseline in Vietnam, Peru, Zimbabwe and Myanmar have been improved and updated throughout the process by sharing lessons between the country teams involved in the surveys. The tools represent the traditional knowledge of women farmers combined with scientific knowledge. This knowledge was already combined in the baseline survey report, and will be integrated further through the FFS. The baseline process also led to the development of new tools in Year 2, such as the diversity wheel for NUS in Zimbabwe and a seasonal calendar for the community resource flow map in Peru (Output 3.1.1). The FFS baseline studies conducted at the start of the FFS on nutrition will further contribute to Output 3.1.1.

FFS for Pillar 3, in which farmers increase their knowledge of biodiversity, NUS and nutrition (Output 3.1.2) will start upon completion of the FFS curriculum, which is expected in September 2016. This curriculum is informed by the outcomes of the baseline study. Since the curriculum for Pillar 3 is new, the FFS for Pillar 3 will be rolled out gradually, covering the total number of FFS by the end of the project period.

Output 3.2.1, on women farmers' innovative biodiverse nutrition strategies (described and publicly available), will be achieved through FFS activities in Year 3. The FFS curriculum will be designed in such a way that women farmers will assess their current practices related to the use of biodiversity to improve nutrition and fill remaining gaps in their diets. The curriculum will guide the selection of NUS crops and related interventions to bridge those gaps.

South-South exchange and cooperation (Output 3.2.2) has already taken place within the West Africa region—mainly between Mali and Senegal, but with interactions and exchanges between farmers and scientists from Benin, Burkina Faso and Gambia. Further, indigenous and local farming communities across the Indian sub-continent have participated in farmer exchanges for mutual learning; first as part of the all-India Millet Network and second as part of the nascent transatlantic millet network that enables South-South exchange between Indian and West African women farmers.

Outputs—in the form of tools, strategies, models, and success stories from the activities under Outcome 3.1 and 3.2—will be used for policy engagement under Outcome 3.3. The baseline findings for Zimbabwe have already been used in regional forums to brief stakeholders about dietary diversity in the Program districts. The FFS curriculum for Pillar 3 will also include modules on policy engagement. A desk study to explore the policy arena for women, nutrition, and biodiversity has been completed in Year 2.

Through an additional grant from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery (NPL) for Zimbabwe, the Program was able to establish women-focused FFS (almost 70 percent of members of the 72 FFS are female) in four additional districts (Matobo, Mt Darwin, Rushinga and Mudzi). Their activities in Year 2 have been focused on facilitating biodiverse farms, adapting to climate change and thereby empowering women to improve their families' food security.

The baseline on the role of women farmers in food security and seed management in the four additional districts of Zimbabwe was carried out in Year 2, with the help of agriculture extension workers. In each district, a total of 400 questionnaires were completed. A first draft of the baseline report has been submitted in the first quarter of Year 3.



Photo: Community seed banks in Rushinga with completed brickwork.

Sanne Bakker/Oxfam Novib

FFS participants have come up with the following practices as climate change adaptation strategies:

- Farmers are diversifying the crops and varieties that they grow each season. Planting is also being staggered to counter the effects of climate change-induced droughts, late starting rainfall seasons and prolonged mid-season droughts.
- Farmers are now prioritizing the growing of small grains (millets and sorghums) and legumes (cowpeas, Bambara nuts and groundnuts) in all four districts, because they adapt to changing climatic conditions (i.e. drought). Though these small grains and legumes were being grown 30–50 years ago, they had been replaced by hybrid maize that was vigorously promoted by the private seed sector with heavy government subsidies.
- There is an increased interest in and consumption of wild vegetables, fruits and tubers that are available within local communities. There is also an increased interest among smallholder farmers to collect indigenous vegetables—especially during the rainy season—to dry them for consumption in the dry season.
- Farmers in the project sites are now using better land and water management practices in their fields, such as conservation agriculture and water harvesting.
- After exchange visits by farming leaders to UMP and Goromonzi, traditional methods of season forecasting are being explored to a larger extent in Mudzi, Rushinga and Mt Darwin. Interestingly, youth are also taking an interest in these activities. The elderly are becoming a source of information to the youth at the beginning of the season.

Women received training to record their stories in video messages. They have shared their insights on factors that affect local seeds under changing climate conditions.

The first seed and food fairs have been organized, and were attended by women farmers and government staff from the ministry of women affairs and the nutrition department. This is a good start for building links between FFS and nutritional specialists.

After consultation meetings with local authorities to identify sites on which to construct community seed banks in the target districts, three district seed bank management committees were selected by the community. These committees then organized exchange visits with their counterparts managing the established UMP seed bank. The committees learned about the importance of the community seed bank, committee roles and responsibilities, and they shared experiences on seed banking and related issues. In Rushinga and Mudzi, the construction of the seed bank commenced with overwhelming community participation. The community contributed bricks, river and pit sand, quarry stones and labor, while the project supported them with building materials such as cement.

Lessons learned and reflections

The main lessons for Pillar 3 are related to the methodology and tools for the baseline survey and its findings. The study showed how concepts such as hunger periods, coping mechanisms, nutritional wellbeing, and NUS have different definitions and associations between the ethnic groups included in the Program. These differences need to be taken into account when the FFS curriculum is tailored to each country.

In Peru, an important insight was that the methodology for focus group discussions initiated a new dynamic of knowledge exchange about NUS between community members. All community members appeared to have complementary pieces of knowledge on the species. The tool helped them to realize the importance of the NUS and increased their commitment to maintaining this knowledge.

In Zimbabwe, Oxfam Novib and its partner CTDT quickly responded to the worst drought in twenty years by designing and implementing farmers’ plot-by-plot assessments. Thirty percent of the FFS crop varieties have survived, and show strong potential as resistant varieties. Because El Niño-related climate events manifest differently in different agro-ecologies and countries, SD=HS will develop a new chapter in the FFS curriculum on climate change disaster management for PGR for food and agriculture. Compiling findings from different countries helped us to realize that, when a global framework is designed for a baseline methodology, additional attention must be paid to the representation of data—in order to be able to

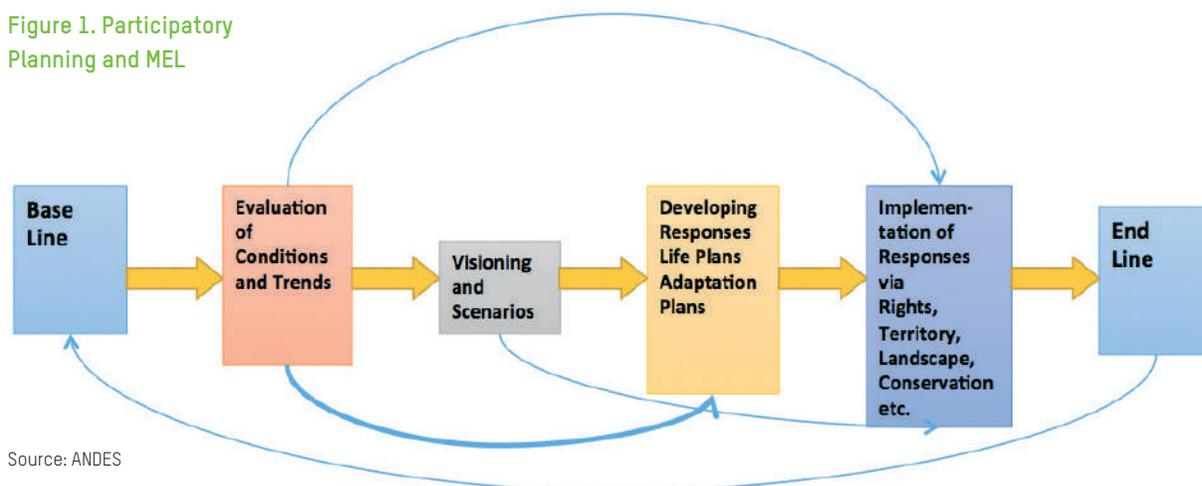
compare findings. Oxfam Novib faced some challenges when making the comparison between countries, since data input was divergent.

The baseline also showed that many minor crops and wild food plants (mainly NUS) play an important role in the food and nutrition security of the SD=HS target communities. The activities for Pillar 3 in Year 2 were based on the inventories of species collected during the baseline.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

As mentioned, the key monitoring activity for Pillar 3 was the baseline survey. Implementation of the work under Pillar 3 starts with a baseline in order to obtain insight into conditions and trends, and thus help shape the vision and scenarios for the work in support of the pillar and the overall Program. Outcomes from the baseline are used to design responses and activities, and to evaluate program impact by comparing the baseline with the findings of endline survey (see Figure 1). In addition, the partners submitted quarterly reports to give updates on their respective activities.

Figure 1. Participatory Planning and MEL



Source: ANDES

Case study: Sharing traditional knowledge

During a field visit to Peru by Oxfam Novib, two technicians, Petronilla Quispe Quispe from the Choquecancha community and María Chasin Zúñiga from the Rosaspata community, presented their experiences of NUS and the nutritional baseline that was carried out in their community. Although the research process seemed unscientific, they showed how they raised interest and motivation among participants.

María demonstrated the importance of having a range of ages represented among participants. This

caused them to realize that together they hold a lot of knowledge, after which they could learn from one another during the early workshops. Maria reported that this led to further conversations within communities after the workshops. Younger participants noted that they were not eating the forgotten species as much as their parents and grandparents used to, and, according to her, their health has worsened, since these species have significant nutritional and medicinal value. María thanked the SD=HS team for allowing this kind of open research to happen in their communities, as these species and their conservation is very important for local cultural heritage and knowledge preservation.



Petronila Quispe Quispe explaining about crops.
Maria Chasin Zúñiga is sitting at her left side.

Photo: Jiska van der Heide/Oxfam Novib

SD=HS PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Strengthen the capacities and knowledge base of developing countries and their indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers to secure national and global legislation and policies for the full implementation of farmers' rights and the right to food.

Most Pillar 4 outputs in the form of publications are shared on the Program's website www.SDHSprogram.org. These outputs contribute directly to Outcome 4.1 (Improved knowledge and capacities of stakeholders), while they indirectly contribute to positive changes (or preventing negative changes) in national and international policy agendas, as required under Outcome 4.2. A selection of outputs from Year 2 is presented below.

Multiple reports have been produced on global and national trends and policies that affect IPSHF (Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2). Third World Network and the South Centre have reported regularly on developments and decisions made in relevant meetings of the UPOV, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the CBD, the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) and the FAO. The Third World Network published a brief analysis of China's revised seed law,³⁶ an analysis examining the contradictions between Article 9 of the ITPGRFA concerning Farmers' Rights and the activities and instruments of UPOV and WIPO and several reports on the contents and implications of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA).³⁷ These analyses have been used for advocacy (Output 4.2.1), targeting parliamentarians in Malaysia who will vote on the decision to sign the TPPA. After intense public campaigning against the TPPA, it is the first time in history that the Malaysian government has tabled a treaty for parliamentary vote after intense public campaigning.

The South Centre produced several policy briefs, one of which presents a comprehensive analysis of the negotiation

process in WIPO on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions (Output 4.1.1).³⁸ It provides recommendations aimed at enhancing the available legal mechanisms that empower indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers through access to and use of resources and traditional knowledge (Output 4.1.3). Its recommendations were influential in shaping the decisions that were taken at the WIPO in October 2015 concerning the future of the negotiations and work plan. The South Centre was requested to present its findings at the opening of an expert seminar prior to the 30th session of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee (Output 4.2.2).

Another notable joint publication by the Third World Network together with SEARICE, the Association for Plant Breeding for the Benefit of Society and several others, is an elaborate set of guidelines to assist developing countries in establishing an alternative model for PVP (Output 4.1.4). While fully compliant with the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (WTO-TRIPS), this handbook allows countries to balance their PVP legislation with the need to protect farmers' rights and comply with other relevant international treaties on the protection of traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing.³⁹ This handbook has been used and presented at several workshops and meetings in order to build capacity amongst relevant stakeholders (Output 4.1.3) and give policy makers and negotiators adequate technical advice (Output 4.2.2).

NOTE

³⁶ Z. Zhenyan. (4 March 2016). *Some Important Provisions in China's Revised Seed Law*. Third World Network. http://www.twn.my/title2/intellectual_property/info.service/2016/ip160302.htm

³⁷ A full list can be found on the Third World Network's website here: <http://www.twn.my/fta.archives.htm>

³⁸ V.M. Tellez. (2015). *The WIPO Negotiations on IP, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge: Can It Deliver*. South Centre Policy Brief 22. <http://www.southcentre.int/policy-brief-22-september-2015/>

³⁹ C.M. Correa, S. Shashikant and F. Meienberg. (2015). *Plant Variety Protection in Developing Countries: A Tool for Designing a Sui Generis Plant Variety Protection System: An Alternative to UPOV 1991*. <http://www.apbrebes.org/news/new-publication-plant-variety-protection-developing-countries-tool-designing-sui-generis-plant>

The ETC Group published reports and videos in multiple languages on emerging technologies such as synthetic biology, and their links with corporate control of the agricultural inputs industries. For example, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders were provided with up-to-date merger and market information (Output 4.1.1), while capacity building (Output 4.1.3) and public and targeted advocacy (Outputs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2) were promoted through various side-events at major international meetings and international teleconferences and webinars. The ETC Group initiated a proposal for a United Nations Technology Facilitation Mechanism, which was formally adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit. It is intended to provide advice on the potential implications of new technologies on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Output 4.2.2). The ETC Group provides one of the ten members of this advisory panel.

GRAIN delivered several reports, videos and an interactive map called 'Seed laws around the world'. The latter provides an overview of what farmers can and cannot do with the seeds they produce and the seeds they buy according to national laws and free-trade agreements (Output 4.1.1 and 4.1.2).⁴⁰ Educational materials based on this major research effort were produced in several languages and widely distributed via printed copies, websites, workshops, posters and videos. These mainly targeted CSOs and farmer leaders around the world that want a better understanding of such laws and their implications (Output 4.1.3), and helped to build new alliances in the process (Output 4.2.1). In general, the GRAIN website received over 330,000 unique visitors during the reporting period, and the number of subscribers to their newsletters increased by 3,052 (to a total of 33,885).

Oxfam Novib, together with the Centre for Genetic Resources, executed an elaborate global study of the relevant seed laws in the Program countries (Output 4.1.2). Together with experiences from the FFS (Pillar 1) and preparations for the FSE (Pillar 2), the impacts of seed laws on farmers' livelihoods were discussed with farmers, breeders and policy makers in Zimbabwe, Peru and at a regional level in Laos (Output 4.1.3). These multi-stakeholder consultative workshops served to validate the research findings and raise awareness among policy makers about the importance of farmer-managed seed

NOTE

⁴⁰ GRAIN. (2015). *Infographic: Seed laws around the world*. <https://www.grain.org/article/entries/5153-map-seed-laws-around-the-world>

⁴¹ FAO. (2015). *Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation*. <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/272c15fb-0949-479d-aba9-72d918891fc5/>

⁴² The expert meeting was held in January 2015 in Driebergen.

⁴³ Oxfam Novib (2016). *SD=HS Global Policy Agenda*. <http://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/the-sdhs-global-policy-agenda-outline/>

systems for improving food and nutritional security in the face of climate change. By presenting and discussing the Program's research findings in combination with the real-life experiences and challenges of local communities, these meetings contributed to solving challenges for other Pillars and strengthened capacities and policy advocacy (Output 4.1.5). Also, they resulted in some local ordinances and national proposals for farmers' rights legislation (Outcome 4.2).

On a global level, the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture endorsed the *Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation*, into which Program partners had previously provided substantial inputs (Outcome 4.2).⁴¹ This guide calls on countries to acknowledge and support farmer-managed seed systems alongside formal seed systems in national seed policies and legislation.

The Program outputs and lessons learned, including the experiences from the other Pillars, were presented and discussed during an expert meeting on seeds⁴², which brought together 37 participants from SD=HS program partners and external experts. The main objectives of the meeting were to identify knowledge and research gaps, provide options for policy measures to support farmers' seed systems and sustainable agriculture, and to discuss possible strategies for advocating and implementing policy measures at national, regional and global levels. The fruitful discussions resulted in an outline for the SD=HS Global Policy Agenda⁴³, which will guide activities for the remaining time of the Program.

Lessons learned and reflections

In terms of policy engagement, the Program has reviewed the seed-related policy environment in the Program countries, identified problems and initiated dialogues with relevant local and national authorities aiming at securing legal space for farmer-based seed multiplication and distribution. The Program has been able to take these issues to the international level in the form of contributions to debates on how to implement farmers' rights. However, it has been difficult to engage with regional political and economic blocs (e.g. the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, ARIPO, the Southern African Development Community and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations). Most meetings of these regional organizations have been behind closed doors with few opportunities for farmers and CSOs to participate. The Program will try to engage more strongly in regional debates in the next phase, since decisions on plant breeders' rights and other seed laws are increasingly being taken at that level. However, this will not be easy given the non-inclusive decision-making processes and strong bias towards support for the formal seed sector.

To counter this bias, the Program will base its policy advocacy on local experiences and lessons learned about farmer seed production and distribution. In addition, the Program will intensify its policy engagement activities at the global level, with targeted interventions that aim to strengthen the implementation of farmers' rights and the right to food. The innovative character of the SD=HS approach lies in the linkages that are being established between local, national and global levels, which implies that its policy advocacy is more and more based on local and national experiences that can be aggregated into global level contributions. In this way, SD=HS is working on new models to improve and strengthen bottom-up global policy advocacy.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) activities for Pillar 4 consist of a baselines study, a global expert meeting and the biannual meetings of the GPC.

The report *'Baseline on Global Policies and Seed Laws for the Management of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Nutrition Security: Integration of Findings and Analysis'* has been published. This document integrates responses from SD=HS partners and identifies the main trends affecting food, nutrition and seed security in combination with the opportunities and threats of relevant international legal instruments to advancing farmers' rights and the right to food. The baseline report also interrogates partners' policy agendas and activities and the strengths and weaknesses identified in these efforts, with respect to partner alliances.

In March 2016, a 'global expert meeting on seed' was organized in Geneva. The meeting brought together SD=HS partners and external experts in order to identify knowledge and research gaps, provide options for policy measures to support farmers' seed systems, and discuss

possible strategies to advocate for and to implement such policy measures. The meeting was used as input for the SD=HS global policy agenda.

The GPC, composed of a representative from each partner organization, met twice to ensure program coherence related to content and policy implementation and to assess the progress, achievements and lessons learned at country and global level.

Case study: Local to global policy engagement

Policy engagement raises awareness among farmers and policy makers alike, and creates alliances for change that extend from local to global levels. It also creates opportunities for IPSHF to claim and establish roles in policy-making processes and increase the impact of their efforts to understand, influence, contribute to and participate in the development of policies.

One example is a briefing note, *'From lessons to practice and impact: Scaling up pathways in people's biodiversity management'*, which presents the innovation of and lessons from the Program's implementation of six scaling-up pathways in other SD=HS pillars. The briefing note formed the basis of a submission about farmers' rights to the GB6. In addition, a side event was organized on *'Farmers' Rights in Action: Scaling up people's biodiversity management for food security'*, at which the four Pillar 1 implementing partners presented the findings of the baseline survey, as well as the overall plans and activities of the SD=HS program.

By setting examples and making recommendations, the Program contributes to the development of evidence-based policies that are also grounded in the experiences of, and validated by, indigenous and farming communities. This provides models for other actors engaged in local-to-global and global-to-local policy influencing work.





Photo: Khadim Jamil / Oxfam Novib

CHAPTER 3

PROGRESS REPORT ON GROW

APRIL 2015–MARCH 2016

This chapter focuses on those activities and accomplishments of the GROW campaign during the reporting period to which Sida made a direct contribution. Sida's contribution builds upon and strengthens Oxfam International's GROW campaign, which has focused since 2011 on local, national, regional and global policies on climate change, land rights and biofuels. These policies are reflected in each of the GROW objectives:

- **Specific objective 1:** building a multi-stakeholder movement;
- **Specific objective 2:** improving global policies and governance; and
- **Specific objective 3:** improving national policies and governance, as well as linking these with global level campaigning.

Oxfam uses a multi-strategy approach in its campaigns, combining research, alliance-building, media outreach, public actions and direct engagement with stakeholders. Moreover, Oxfam tries to link local, regional, national and global issues in order to accomplish coherent campaigning grounded in the realities of its ultimate beneficiaries. As a result, activities and financial matters reported under the different objectives are linked by broader 'campaigning trajectories'. Below is an overview of the most important campaigning trajectories and how they inter-relate with the three objectives and their respective outcomes and results.

Box 1. Campaigning trajectories and GROW objectives

Campaigning trajectory	Objective 1		Objective 2			Objective 3	
	Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Result 2.1	Result 2.2	Result 2.3	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2
Women.Food. Climate Pan-Africa campaign	X		X				X
Behind the Brands	X		X				
UNFCCC CoP: 'Road to Paris'	X		X			X	X
Global land advocacy		X		X			
EU biofuels advocacy		X			X		
National campaigns in Pakistan and Niger						X	
Private sector development in Asia							X

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: BUILDING A STAKEHOLDER MOVEMENT

To help build an influential, global multi-stakeholder movement focused on addressing and improving the broken food system.

'I had a dream of meeting President François Hollande in France and telling him this directly about the support that women farmers need—and I did. Now I feel like I have a huge opportunity and responsibility to raise my voice for me, my country and for the whole of Africa. It is a great honor as a farmer, a woman farmer in particular, to raise my voice.'
—Ipaisha Masvingise, a campaigner from Zimbabwe who paid a visit to French President François Hollande at CoP21 in Paris



Outcome 1.1 International stakeholders and consumers

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

Five million people to be reached; of whom 500,000 engaged or taking action in 25 countries.

Of which, from BtB:

850,000 to be reached (with 125,000 website visits), 200,000 engaged or taking action, i.e. 100,000 sign ups.

Online and offline public mobilization is part of Oxfam's broader campaigning, and is mostly used in support of advocacy with companies, governments and international agencies.

Oxfam successfully reached the public with its messages (8.4 million reached in total), but less engagement than hoped, with approximately 76,000 signs. These numbers were mainly achieved through the Pan-African WFC campaign on World Food Day (14 October 2015), which was rolled out in seven African countries.⁴⁴ Around 6.7 million people saw a video⁴⁵ that was posted on Facebook and Youtube. However, the number of viewers that actually signed the petition (20,000) was below target.

NOTE

⁴⁴ This concerns Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

⁴⁵ Oxfam International. (2015). *Women.Food.Climate*. Youtube video. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kwis5o-oHHs>

⁴⁶ Oxfam. (2016). *End the violence, stop the Agua Zarca dam*. Online petition. <https://act.oxfam.org/international/en/actions/end-the-violence>

⁴⁷ B. Davis. (20 November 2015). *Danone's approach to climate change leaves sour taste*. Oxfam GROW press release. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/danones-approach-climate-change-leaves-sour-taste>

More successful in engaging people was Oxfam's public action following the killing of internationally renowned human rights and environmental defender and Lenca indigenous people's leader Berta Cáceres. She was murdered after leading demonstrations against the Agua Zarca dam project in Honduras. In the context of the Global Call to Action (Outcome 1.2), Oxfam launched a large international public action⁴⁶ in order to request all intermediary lenders withdraw from the project. The related video was watched 1.7m times, and over 56,000 people signed the petition.

Unfortunately, the conclusions of a risk reassessment compelled Oxfam to cancel a BtB 'spike' (a large public action) planned for Autumn 2015. This explains why the number of people taking action is lower than expected, since previous BtB actions showed that these spikes are capable of engaging up to 250,000 people per event. However, BtB continued to engage with the top ten global food and beverage brands, calling for climate action by engaging supporters with an interactive scorecard, supporter quiz, blogs and sharable graphics. General Mills and Kellogg made ambitious public commitments, which Oxfam praised, while DANONE failed to impress with their climate policy, resulting in public criticism.⁴⁷ This

contributed to an open letter to food and beverage brands asking for strong climate action at CoP21, and a high-level breakfast meeting involving the

CEOs of Oxfam and a number of food and beverage companies.⁴⁸ The BtB website had approximately 125,000 visits in 2015.

Outcome 1.2 Working with global partners

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

Land:

Successful media coverage for Southern partners' cases secured in influential media (at least two pieces)

Effective advocacy plans co-developed with allies and Southern partners, facilitated by Oxfam.

Development of joint advocacy position among European CSO toward land policies.

Joint positioning by allies on land right of communities in relation to post 2015 SDGs.

Biofuels:

Coordinated advocacy strategy towards key EU decision makers by Oxfam and its allies throughout the legislative and policy-making processes.

Food Climate Justice:

Voices of partners are heard during the CoP21 meetings.

An important part of Oxfam's joint campaigning and advocacy is the forging of alliances for common advocacy with actors in national and international governments and the private sector. An excellent example in this regard is the launch of the Global Call to Action on 8 March 2016. This call to action aims to build a global movement that promotes and secures land rights for indigenous peoples and local communities. The launch resulted in nearly 500 organizations signing up to the call, including the Dutch government.

Dealing with the World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC), Oxfam coordinated with like-minded CSOs at various stages. For instance, it developed a joint position at European level and encouraged Southern partners to have their voices heard during World Bank meetings, and coordinated input from CSOs on both the World Bank safeguards and in Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) consultations. Oxfam focused on cooperation with CSOs from Latin America to highlight the role of the IFC in the region. For example, the IFC is linked with some of Peru's biggest and most controversial mines through financial intermediaries. These experiences were used during the World Bank annual meetings in Lima, Peru.

A coalition of NGOs on EU biofuels policy (of which Oxfam is part) merged with an informal alliance of NGOs working on the sustainable use of forestry biomass to form an EU bio-energy coalition. Key members are Action Aid, Birdlife, Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe, the European

Environmental Bureau, the Forests and European Union Resource Network, Greenpeace, Oxfam, Transport and Environment, Wetlands International, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The coalition published a joint position paper in April 2015 (*Pitfalls and potentials: The role of bio-energy in the EU climate and energy policy post 2020*)⁴⁹ and coordinated advocacy towards the European Commission and the European Parliament. An EU-wide meeting with national affiliates and partners of the members of the coalition was organized in Brussels on 22 and 23 February 2016 to share information, discuss strategies and prepare joint advocacy.

Oxfam facilitated the participation of Southern partners in CoP21, enabled by national GROW campaigns (see section on Niger on p42). In February 2016, Oxfam took part in the CAN annual meeting in Berlin and contributed to the definition of its Strategic Plan (2016–2020).⁵⁰

NOTE

⁴⁸ A. Sen. (8 December 2015). *From Sidelines to Frontlines: Food companies like Kellogg step up climate ambitions at CoP21*. Oxfam Behind the Brands campaign news. <http://www.behindthebrands.org/en/campaign-news/from-sidelines-to-frontlines,-c-, -food-companies-like-kellogg-step-up-climate-ambitions-at-cop21>

⁴⁹ Actionaid et al. (2015). *Pitfalls and Potentials: The role of bioenergy in the EU climate and energy policy post 2020*. Joint agency briefing. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/pitfalls-and-potentials-role-bioenergy-eu-climate-and-energy-policy-post-2020>

⁵⁰ See the Climate Action Network International website for more information: <http://www.climateactionnetwork.org>

BOX 2. IN THE SPOTLIGHT: WOMEN.FOOD.CLIMATE

On 14 October 2015, Oxfam together with five African CSOs launched a public action, 'Women.Food.Climate, in seven countries. Its 'spike' was targeted at governments in Africa prior to CoP21. Following this, Oxfam conducted an internal review, from which two salient points emerged.

The first concerned balancing online and offline campaigning in public actions. Middle classes in the global South increasingly have access to internet—and thus can be reached via online campaigning—but it requires an additional long-term investment (e.g. building a supporter base) to motivate people to take action (sign petitions). Offline campaigning continues to be an effective tool in Southern campaigns.

For example, lead partner Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance aligned their petition with the We-Have-Faith petition as led by Acting Churches Together. Both partners synchronized the texts of the petition and Oxfam contributed to the printed forms. This petition resulted in 1.7m signatures.

The second point is the assumption underpinning GROW's campaign model, that public mobilization pressures stakeholders (government, companies) to adapt or change policies according to the requests made in the campaign. The internal review showed that public actions contributed to agenda setting of politicians in the national climate change discourse. A good example is Uganda, where a number of ministers participated in a live television debate organized by the GROW campaign, during which they acknowledged the need to prioritize the needs of women smallholders. Several politicians even signed the campaign petition. In Malawi, the campaign influenced the position of the government at CoP21, in particular the need to focus on climate finance and adaptation. The Malawian Ministry of Gender made a commitment to launch a national climate change policy by the end of December 2015.

Oxfam in Zimbabwe used the public action to showcase the importance of traditional seeds and crops for ensuring food security and climate change adaptation. The spike inspired debate and dialogue at the national level, but the official government position did not change. However, the team is looking at mechanisms to recognize traditional seeds and crops in the national policy.

In Tanzania, the GROW campaign team decided not to engage with the national government because the campaign spike was scheduled for immediately before national elections. In other countries (Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia), the spike was not aimed at engaging the government or influencing policy, but at creating public awareness on the effects of climate change.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: GLOBAL LEVEL POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE

To effectively steer relevant stakeholders to improve global-level policies and governance regarding climate change and its impact on food security, the land use rights of local communities, and the negative impacts of bio fuels on food security.

Result 2.1 Food and climate justice

'Citizens, civil society and faith leaders...are demanding action and reminding us of the moral imperative to protect the vulnerable and care for our common home.'

—Secretary-General's Mr. Ban Ki-Moon at Opening of the General Assembly High-Level Event on Climate Change, New York, 29 June 2015

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

In at least three African countries, Oxfam launches a campaign questioning governments and regional institutions.

Participants of global meetings (member states and regional bodies) take on policy positions in line with Oxfam's requests.

The EU and its member states take on policy positions in line with Oxfam's requests during global summits.

Ten companies in the food and beverage sector show progress in the biannual updates of the 'BtB scorecard'.

The bulk of Oxfam's advocacy and campaign work on food and climate justice in 2015 revolved around the UNFCCC process culminating in the CoP21 in Paris. Oxfam aimed to see some of its key policy requests reflected in the Paris package, including climate finance priorities, and a roadmap to mobilize the \$100bn per year by 2020 commitment.

At the Paris summit, Oxfam's team engaged with a number of Northern and Southern official delegations to make analysis and policy materials available to negotiators where relevant. It offered policy advice and sought to inform the positions of developing and vulnerable countries' delegations—in particular the Alliance of Small Island States, the Philippines, the African and least developed country groups, the *Asociación Independiente de América Latina y el Caribe*, Colombia and Peru. Oxfam was also able to generate a lot of media attention that was used to influence the terms of the debate and highlight the need for developed countries to provide more funding for adaptation. Such media presence strengthened Oxfam's impact on the UNFCCC negotiations and made key stakeholders and negotiators more accessible.

CoP21 brought forth an international and legally binding agreement to address climate change. Yet, the Paris agreement leaves large amounts of work to be done on the mitigation, adaptation and finance agendas. Results in different policy strands within the new agreement are mixed.⁵¹ On the positive side, there were new pledges by donor countries (including Germany, the UK, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and other bilateral donors and multilateral development banks) to advance their \$100bn per year commitment. The Paris package also includes some strong language on the need to increase finance, and the agreement mentions the need for scaled-up financial resources aiming to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. It also mentions the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.⁵² The collective goal of \$100bn is extended to 2025, when a new collective goal is to be set.⁵³ A clear roadmap (periodic cycles with differentiated commitments on finance) or a separate quantitative adaptation finance goal were not adopted in Paris. On adaptation finance, the goals set in Paris are not as strong as Oxfam proposed in its reports '*Roadmap to \$100bn*'⁵⁴ and '*Game-changers in the Paris Climate Deal*'.⁵⁵

Oxfam issued a specific analysis entitled '*Paris: Unfinished business, adaptation finance*', which was launched at the UNFCCC intercessional in Bonn in May 2016. This publication will inform Oxfam's influencing strategy towards key parties and negotiators from both developing and developed countries, and serves to promote the goal of an adaptation-specific finance roadmap (building on CoP21's commitments that should be expanded and quantified at CoP22 in Marrakesh).

In Europe, Sida's support was mainly focused on Oxfam's advocacy effort to win agreement that the EU Emissions' Trading Scheme (EU/ETS) would include a mechanism to invest a portion of its revenues in climate actions in vulnerable countries. This type of new and innovative climate-finance mechanism is being explored as an opportunity to increase public investments, particularly in adaptation. To pursue this goal, Oxfam engaged with key stakeholders in the EU Environmental Council and the European Parliament, as well as EU member states and climate coalitions.

The Dutch parliament reflected Oxfam's position in a motion on EU/ETS and incorporated some ideas included in Oxfam's briefing notes.⁵⁶ The window of opportunity to influence the review of the EU/ETS remains open in 2016 and the European Parliament in particular holds a position to influence the EU/ETS proposals passed by the Environmental Council.

Despite the cancelled BtB spike, with the support of Sida, Oxfam kept pushing DANONE to address climate change in their value chain. Oxfam France engaged the company, resulting in increased responsiveness by DANONE to Oxfam's communications. The company publicly reacted to Oxfam's scorecard update in March 2015,⁵⁷ and to Oxfam's public reaction on DANONE's newly published climate policy in November 2015.⁵⁸ DANONE is expected to join the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTI) and thus commit to setting an absolute target for greenhouse gas emission reduction along their supply chain, partly as a result of pressure from Oxfam and its allies⁵⁹ on the need to commit to the SBTi before CoP21.

NOTE

⁵¹ Oxfam. (2015). *Oxfam's initial analysis of the Paris Agreement: What will the Paris Agreement be remembered for?* https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/post_cop21_analysis_final_181215.pdf

⁵² See article 9.4 of the CoP21 agreement: Conference of the Parties. (2015). *Adoption of the Paris Agreement: Proposal by the President. Draft decision -/CP.21*. UNFCCC. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>

⁵³ See paragraph 54 of the CoP21 decision, *ibid*.

⁵⁴ Oxfam. (2015). *The roadmap to \$100bn/year by 2020: A foundation for success in Paris*. Oxfam GROW. https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/the_roadmap_to_100bn_per_year_by_2020_-_a_foundation_for_success_in_paris.pdf

⁵⁵ Oxfam. (25 November 2015). *Game-changes in the Paris climate deal: What is needed to ensure a new agreement helps those on the front lines of climate change*. Oxfam media briefing. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/game-changers-paris-climate-deal>

⁵⁶ Oxfam. (2015). *The ETS International Climate Action Reserve: The EU's emission trading scheme as a source of international climate finance*. Oxfam GROW briefing. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/eus-emission-trading-scheme-source-international-climate-finance>

⁵⁷ Danone. (2015). *Danone's Position on Oxfam March 2015 Scorecard*. Danone position paper. http://www.danone.com/fileadmin/Danone_position_on_Oxfam_scorecard10042015_01.pdf

⁵⁸ Danone. (2 December 2015). *Providing clarity on Oxfam declaration about Danone climate policy*. Danone. https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/Danone%20feedback_Oxfam%20declaration%20on%20Climate%20Policy_Business%20Human%20Rights%20021215.doc

⁵⁹ The WWF, the World Resources Institute, and the Carbon Disclosure Project.

BOX 3. IN THE SPOTLIGHT: OXFAM'S INFLUENCE IN AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE UNFCCC DISCOURSE

Awaiting the results of an external review of GROW 2013–15, Oxfam has already reflected on its influence upon the UNFCCC discourse. According to Greenbiz, Oxfam is one of the world's leading NGOs (after WWF and Greenpeace) in terms of influence over the global discourse regarding climate and sustainability.⁶⁰ Transparency International ranked Oxfam as the fourth most influential NGO, in terms of accessing EU policy makers.⁶¹ For CoP21, Oxfam was successful in agenda setting, and its long-term pursuit of climate finance advocacy goals contributed to the pressure on developed countries and raised expectations for the conference. Moreover, Oxfam had good access to negotiators. Oxfam had been nurturing contacts with delegates throughout the year, providing technically sound inputs to the negotiators and integrating policy advisers from 'North' and 'South' in the CoP team. These networking efforts were particularly important in a CoP where access to the negotiations and plenary rooms was strictly limited.

Oxfam secured a good share of media attention in Paris—with more coverage than other key CSO influencers in the climate arena. Of the total media coverage secured between the five leading CSOs on climate (17,988 mentions in media), Oxfam secured 50.1 percent, which is higher than Greenpeace (41.6%), WWF (25.6%), Avaaz (13.3%) and ActionAid (3.4%).

Oxfam proved its adaptive capacity by responding to unexpected challenges and opportunities in Paris. For example, the push for adaptation-specific climate finance commitments (pre- or post-2020) did not resonate with key Southern countries and CSOs. The Oxfam CoP team redirected its energy to pursue the idea of 'collective periodic cycles for climate finance', which survived in the text until the pre-final draft of the Paris Agreement. Human rights and gender equality were not pre-identified by Oxfam as being at risk in the prospective Agreement. When the inclusion of these principles was questioned by some parties, Oxfam reacted swiftly to engage at the highest level with a coalition of CSOs, prominent figures and some parties to the negotiations, who stood up to defend such core principles within the multilateral agreement.

The cost effectiveness of engagement with broad alliances in an overcrowded and highly exposed setting such as the CoP calls for a closer analysis at a later stage. However, positive results of the work with allies in the Paris CoP include:

- the production of the joint report, 'Fair Shares: CSO equity review of Intended nationally determined contributions';⁶²
- the coordination of media messaging within the CAN; and
- the adoption as part of CAN messaging of Oxfam's push for the inclusion of equity considerations as a key piece of climate action.

Result 2.2 Land

'We appreciate the dialogue we have had with Oxfam and other civil society organizations over the years on this important part of our business. Your input has improved the way we work with our clients to manage risk. We value your insight into the concerns of communities affected by sub-projects, such as those highlighted in your report on IFC's lending through financial intermediaries. We take the concerns in each case example very seriously. We are working with our clients to resolve them.'
—Taken from a letter written by the four senior directors of IFC in April 2015 in response to the report 'The Suffering of Others'⁶³ from Oxfam and other NGOs on land and human rights abuses linked to IFC.

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

An updated land strategy including Oxfam positioning towards global actors.

World Bank Safeguards strengthen protection for people affected by land investments, in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Land Tenure (VGGT).

Improvement of IFC's action plan on financial intermediaries.

Progress with the implementation of the VGGTs in three countries, i.e. establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms and systems for monitoring and evaluation.

Revised free, prior informed consent (FPIC) guidelines endorsed by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) board. RSPO to make efforts in mediating Sime Darby land case.

Three new cases to enter the RSPO Dispute Settlement Facility.

NOTE

⁶⁰ E. Whan. (2015). *For climate progress, NGOs are in a league of their own*. GreenBiz. <http://www.greenbiz.com/article/climate-progress-ngos-are-league-their-own>.

⁶¹ Transparency International. (2015). *Lobby meetings with EU policy-makers dominated by corporate interests*. Press release. http://www.transparency.org/news/pressrelease/lobby_meetings_with_eu_policy_makers_dominated_by_corporate_interests

⁶² Global 2000 (2015). *Fair Shares: CSO equity review of Intended nationally determined contribution*. https://www.global2000.at/sites/global/files/Klimastudie_Oktober2015.pdf

⁶³ K. Geary. (2015). *The Suffering of Others: The human cost of the International Finance Corporation's lending through financial intermediaries*. Oxfam joint issue briefing. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/suffering-others>

One focus of Oxfam’s land advocacy was the revision of the World Bank’s Safeguards. In 2015–16, the World Bank organized a number of consultations (Lima, country consultations, Pan-European). Major successes for Oxfam included the creation of a working group with CSOs to address concerns about the World Bank’s Action Plan, and the issuance of a formal joint letter about World Bank resettlement policy,⁶⁴ along with a call for compensation for the communities affected.

On 4 August 2016, the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors approved the safeguard revision. Although the revised policy is significantly improved, Oxfam expressed disappointment⁶⁵ about the lack of policies fully guaranteeing the rights of communities affected by World Bank-funded projects. For its implementation, Oxfam stresses once more to work with civil society on ‘guidance notes’ to close a number of these gaps and to determine how the Safeguards will be functional.

Many of Oxfam’s advocacy efforts were targeted towards the IFC. In April 2015, Oxfam and a host of other organizations⁶⁶ published ‘*The Suffering of Others*,’⁶⁷ a report on IFC lending through financial intermediaries.

For the last three years, the IFC had been reluctant to consider Oxfam’s requests for more transparency on its lending practices, saying this would be illegal under national banking regulations. Oxfam has challenged this argument and forced the IFC to admit that it can disclose information with its clients’ consent. In turn, the IFC agreed to start asking for disclosure from its leading clients on a voluntary basis, beginning with commercial banks. Oxfam asked for more: The IFC should have an obligation to ask clients to disclose, and their refusal must be published on their website. This demand has also submitted to the Bank’s top executives.

Oxfam intensified its engagement with the Dutch development bank FMO, as shown in **Box 4**.

BOX 4. IN THE SPOTLIGHT: BERTA CÁCERES

On 2 March 2016, internationally renowned human rights activist and Lenca indigenous people’s leader Berta Cáceres was murdered, after leading the struggle against the Agua Zarca hydropower river scheme project. Berta and her organization *Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras* (COPINH) had denounced this project because it failed to respect the land rights of the indigenous Lenca people. Dutch development bank FMO together with the Finnish FinnFund and Central American CABEL are the lenders to *Desarrollos Energéticos S.A.* (DESA) and the private energy company carrying out this project. Directly after her murder, Oxfam launched a public campaign to put pressure on the development banks to withdraw their support from the project.



In the Netherlands, Oxfam Novib engaged at different levels to put pressure on the FMO to withdraw, including regular calls, meetings with the Dutch ambassador in Costa Rica, and through parliamentary questions. In addition, Oxfam Novib staff met with the director of FMO and Dutch Minister Ploumen. Oxfam Novib issued three press releases that were picked up by Dutch newspapers in early March. With a coalition of Dutch NGOs, Oxfam Novib organized meetings for a visit by COPINH to the Netherlands at the end of April 2016, including meetings with the Dutch Parliament, the FMO and its supervisory board and Minister Ploumen.

Two weeks after Berta’s death, Nelson Garcia, another COPINH member, was murdered. Following this, the FMO decided to suspend all activities in Honduras. FinnFund and CABEL followed suit in suspending funding for the Agua Zarca project. In May, when DESA employees were among those arrested in the murder case of Berta Cáceres, FMO decided to ‘seek to exit’ the Agua Zarca project, swiftly followed by FinnFund. FMO organized an independent assessment by consultants to determine how to withdraw from the project. Oxfam Novib engaged with the mission to ensure that the right objectives were set and questions asked, while keeping the pressure on FMO to withdraw. In Germany, Voith—a full service provider in constructing hydroelectric power plants—suspended deliveries to the Agua Zarca project after Oxfam Germany brought the problems around the project to the company’s attention.

NOTE

⁶⁴ N. Mombrial et al. (2015). *Joint Letter to World Bank President Kim: Action Plan Inadequate Response to Resettlement Portfolio Review*. Open letter. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/14/joint-letter-world-bank-president-kim-action-plan-inadequate-response-resettlement>

⁶⁵ Oxfam International. (4 August 2016). *After approving new safeguards, World Bank must work with civil society to guarantee rights will protected*. Media reaction. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/after-approving-new-safeguards-world-bank-must-work-civil-society-guarantee>

⁶⁶ Inclusive Development International, Global Witness, Bretton Woods Project, Madre Selva, Nisgua, the Research Collective, Programme for Social Action, the Bank Information Center, Urgewald, *Movimiento Madre Tierra Honduras*, *Comité de Familiares de Deteridos Desaparecidos en Honduras* and Equitable Cambodia.

⁶⁷ K. Geary. (2015). *The Suffering of Others: The human cost of the International Finance Corporation’s lending through financial intermediaries*. Oxfam joint issue briefing. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/suffering-others>

One unpredicted opportunity for Oxfam to play an influential role was the AIIB's safeguarding policy. The AIIB announced a three-week consultation period on its own safeguard policies, similar to the World Bank's, in September 2015. Given the potential significance of this new bank—whose activities will focus on mining, transport and large dams—this could affect the land rights of millions in Asia. Oxfam helped to develop input for this consultation. It attended consultations in Germany (Europe's biggest shareholder) and Beijing. Oxfam also supported meetings with other important shareholders—the UK, Australian and Dutch governments. Their submission draws on the work done on the World Bank safeguards.⁶⁸

By the time the second draft of the AIIB safeguards was leaked in January 2016, it appeared that two of Oxfam's demands had been accepted: extending its protection to all communities physically or economically displaced by AIIB-funded projects, and a demand for unambiguous criteria for assessing client systems. Oxfam was the only organization that raised these points in meetings with member governments, in consultations with AIIB and in written submissions to the Bank and key governments.

Related to the roll-out of the VGGTs, Oxfam focused on the acceptance of the VGGTs by the Dutch private sector and government actors, aiming to set an example for other countries to follow suit. Oxfam's engagement with these actors is through the 'land governance multi-stakeholder dialogue'. The related High Level Land Meeting on March 8th 2016 showed some commitment by the Dutch government, companies and banks to start piloting a 'white paper' on the inclusion of the VGGTs standards. The white paper was developed over the past months in one of the case groups of the Land Dialogue and Oxfam Novib provided significant input for this paper. Our objective is that the white paper is a first step to adopt due diligence processes in investments impacting land governance.

Result 2.3 Biofuels

'To ensure that the right to food can be realized by everyone, EU politicians should plan to phase out the use of biofuels altogether.'

—Statement from Hilal Elver, United Nations' Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and Olivier De Schutter, Honorary Advisor to Oxfam International and the former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food.⁶⁹

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

Review of the Renewable Energy Directive and Fuel Quality Directive completed, with the inclusion of a limit on crop-based biofuels, and measures to address indirect land use change and increase sustainability.

NOTE

⁶⁸Oxfam Hong Kong. (2015). *Recommendations on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Environmental and Social Framework Consultation*. Oxfam Hong Kong. <http://www.oxfam.org.hk/en/RecommendationsontheAsianInfrastructureInvest.aspx>

⁶⁹H. Elver. (23 February 2015). *MEPs take note: Biofuels are synonymous with high, volatile food prices*. EurActiv. <http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/opinion/meps-take-note-biofuels-are-synonymous-with-high-volatile-food-prices>

Following this process are discussions around a financial sector and banking covenant. The Dutch government started a roundtable with thirteen sectors between the private sector, NGOs and the government. The first roundtable started in September 2015 with the banking sector, and Oxfam Novib is one of the participating NGOs. Due to full confidentiality clauses, no statements can be made other than that negotiations are expected to be over by the end of September 2016.

Concerning Oxfam's work on the RSP0, a solution for the Sime Darby case is still pending. The plan developed by the community and *Transformasi untuk Keadilan*, Oxfam's partner organization in Indonesia, and the mediation plan proposed by the RSP0 Dispute Settlement Facility in May 2015, were discussed in a number of meetings. However, the plans have not been accepted yet. Resolution is hindered by the fact that the business case is not financially sound, and Sime Darby shareholders are pushing for the plantation to be sold.

Policy changes have been implemented on human and labor rights in the RSP0 as a consequence of Oxfam's co-leadership of the RSP0 Human Rights Working Group (HRWG). Oxfam successfully advocated for policies on FPIC social auditing and on labor. In November 2015, the RSP0 adopted a guide on FPIC. Further, under the guidance of the HRWG, various informational and training modules about FPIC have been completed.

Oxfam played a modest part in the Dispute Settlement Facility (DSF) Advisory Group, which adopted the supporting of a number of specific cases (one of which was the Sime Darby case in Sanggau; due to the conflict of interest, Oxfam cannot participate in this). They focused on providing feedback on systemic improvements for the DSF on mediation services.

Major biofuel legislation was formally enacted into EU law on 15 September 2015. The following key changes were made to the Renewable Energy Directive and the Fuel Quality Directive: a seven percent cap on the share of food-based bio fuels used in transport was introduced, and emissions from indirect land-use change will be reported. These changes will mitigate the negative impacts of EU biofuels consumption on food markets, the land rights of people in developing countries and the climate. Member States must implement the legislation by September 2017. After its successful engagement on this EU biofuels legislation, Oxfam has continued to advocate a bioenergy sustainability policy for the EU 2030 Climate and Energy Policy Framework. Together with allies, Oxfam successfully called for the European Commission to establish a task force to elaborate a bioenergy sustainability policy for 2020–2030. The task force is chaired by the services of the President of the Commission and includes representatives of six key directorates of the Commission. It must deliver a proposal to address the sustainability risks of EU bioenergy policy, which should be included in the legislation to be proposed by the Commission at the end of 2016 (Renewable Energy Directive II). The task force launched

a public consultation in February to which Oxfam responded, due to which, it was invited to participate in a closed stakeholder meeting. The move of the Commission to address sustainability as a separate and essential element of the legislation is a direct outcome of the successful advocacy and campaigning of Oxfam and its allies to expose the flaws of the 2020 policy. The Commission was forced to change the existing Renewable Energy Directive to limit the use of food-based biofuels.

Due to Sida’s budget cuts, Oxfam had to prioritize how funds were to be utilized in the GROW campaign, which resulted in the discontinuation of support to Oxfam’s bioenergy advocacy in the coming period. However, some research was started during this reporting year, and this is due to be finalized in 2016–17. This research exposes the impact of increasing biofuels demand in the EU. Case studies from Indonesia, Peru and Tanzania show the effects of the dysfunctional EU biofuels sustainability framework. This publication will be used as an advocacy tool in the run-up to the Commission’s proposal for an EU bioenergy sustainability policy and a new Renewable Energy Directive, as well as throughout the subsequent legislative process.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: NATIONAL POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE

To effectively steer relevant stakeholders to improve global-level policies and governance regarding climate change and its impact on food security, land use rights of local communities, and reduction of negative impacts of bio fuels on food security.

Result 3.1: Building GROW with local stakeholders in two countries

‘Climate change is a serious threat to livelihood of millions of people across Pakistan. The provincial government of Punjab was fully aware of the scale of threat and was keen to redress the impact of climate change on communities through various adaptive measures.’

—Provincial Minister for Environment and Population Welfare Zakia Shah Nawaz⁷⁰

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

Niger:

Government passes agricultural law reflecting the demands of Niger civil society and setting budget priorities for 2016 on resilience, social protection and food stocks

Prime minister signs decrees on pastoralist ordinance

Pakistan

Government presents ‘climate change adaption’ and ‘disaster risk reduction’ policies at CoP21, in which demands from Pakistan’s civil society are reflected

Provincial governments adjust climate change adaptation plan reflecting policy propositions of civil society

Over 10,000 people in Pakistan take action as a result of public campaigning activity

NOTE

⁷⁰Pakistan Today. [12 March 2016]. *Punjab govt keen to address issue of climate change: Zakia Shah Nawaz*. <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2016/03/12/city/lahore/punjab-govt-keen-to-address-issue-of-climate-change-zakia-shah-nawaz/>

Niger

The political context in Niger over the reporting period was dominated by the national parliamentary elections held on 21 February 2016, followed by a presidential run-off on 20 March. Pre-election processes halted parliamentary work, and a number of policies targeted by the GROW campaign (known locally as *Cultivons*) were not tabled for discussion in parliament, and are still with their respective ministries. One of them is the Agricultural Law (*Loi d’Orientation Agricole*), which is still with the Ministry of Agriculture. Apart from the elections, another reason

for the delay at the ministry is that the scope of the law has been extended and needs more preparation time. However, progress is made with getting decrees signed by the government under the Pastoralist Ordinance 2010-029. In March 2016, five out of twelve decrees were signed off by the government. *Cultivons* partners were strongly involved in developing these.⁷¹ Before the elections, the team organized a manifesto-signing ceremony, in which presidential candidates were invited to show their support for a number of demands from the *Cultivons* campaign (see **Box 5**).

BOX 5. IN THE SPOTLIGHT: THE ALKWADI MANIFESTO IN NIGER

In the run up of the Niger election, *Cultivons* issued the ‘#AlkawaliNiger’ manifesto, which included seven demands:

- to adopt the legal framework on the right to food in the Agricultural Orientation Law;
- to put into effect all the decrees of Pastoralist Ordinance 2010-029;
- to adopt the Law on Social Protection;
- to increase financial investment in the agricultural sector;
- to promote the transformation and consumption of agro-forestry-pastoral products and local fish;
- to develop a financing plan to promote women producers in agriculture; and
- to enhance the sustainability of agricultural production systems in order to foster climate resilience.

The manifesto was signed by seven out of fifteen political parties putting forward candidates for the presidential elections in February 2016. Among them was the political party of incumbent President Mahamadou Issoufou (Parti Nigerien pour la Democratie et le Socialisme), who was re-elected for a second term. The signing ceremony was attended by 300 farmers and pastoralists and the local media.

The signed manifesto will be used to ensure that parties live up to the commitments made.



Prime Minister Brigi Rafini from ruling party PNDS-Tarayya visiting a *Cultivons* stand during *Curee* sale (a nomadic festival). Photo: Oxfam in Niger, *Cultivons*

For the *Cultivons* campaign in Niger, 28 CSOs signed a memorandum of understanding on its principles and ways of working. For example, this included the continuing engagement of Nigerien CSOs in the UNFCCC process. The main platform for the government and CSOs is the National Council for Sustainable Development (*Conseil National de l’Environnement pour un Développement Durable*), in which a number *Cultivons* partners are represented. Sida funds were used to organize a number of preparatory workshops to set the agenda of Niger’s CoP21 delegation. *Cultivons* provided complementary campaign activities that boosted the efforts of other CSOs.

The campaign model had to be revisited over the course of the year because of compliance risks. An internal assessment revealed that the governance structure was too complex, and Sida funds were dispersed over too many thematic spearheads (four in total). The campaign needed a simpler model with a smaller budget, while maintaining its campaign function. Oxfam in Niger decided to channel Sida funds to one focal area (agricultural investment and resilience) and to work with a limited number of partners.

NOTE

⁷¹The Pastoralist Ordinance 2010-029 is part of the Niger Rural Code. It is a sector-specific law on pastoralism to govern and regulate the livestock practices of the multiple nomadic groups in the country. The law provides for new decrees to be developed over time in a participatory process with nomadic groups and their representatives.

Pakistan

The GROW Pakistan campaign continued to focus on building a strong constituency in Punjab and Sindh provinces. GROW influenced their respective governments to create progressive policies that help small-scale producers to adapt to climate change. In Punjab province, the high court ordered the provincial government to start implementing the national climate change policy adopted in 2012, giving a great opportunity for CSOs to engage the government (see **Box 6**). The Sindh government, wary of this precedent, announced that it would establish a department for climate change soon.

The role of GROW and its partners here is linking the interests of communities to those of provincial policy makers. GROW made progress in 2015–16 by completing Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) in twelve districts, as endorsed by their respective forums. These plans are aimed to influence district governments, and also provide input to the relevant provincial steering committees. Achieving influence on Sindh’s district government through the LAPAs will require more time, as most of its members have been recently elected.

In support of the district and provincial advocacy in Punjab, Oxfam produced a provincial ‘budget primer’ covering the issues of climate change allocation, utilization and planning from the 2014–15 provincial budget. It also included a charter of demands that was presented to the provincial minister of environment, Zakiya Shah Nawaz. The minister endorsed the demands and promised separate budget allocations for climate finance.

The GROW campaign in Pakistan will continue to monitor budgets in both provinces as, especially at a district level, there is no critical gap analysis on previous budget use or concrete planning for next fiscal year budget. Secondly, data on budgetary planning is not provided through elected representatives. It is important for the district chairman and vice chairman to create an oversight committee for budget planning for the next fiscal year. This must bridge the gap between district- and lower-level government institutions for the formulation of legislation and providing recommendations for budgetary allocations for health, nutrition, agriculture and education.

GROW advocacy has been supported by public actions. In this reporting year, messages on food, climate issues and demands for LAPAs were aired 1,200 times across different radio channels, reaching a total of 6.4 million people, predominantly in rural areas. Since the formation of the twelve district forums, GROW has organized rallies with communities on the LAPAs, in which 833 women and 539 men participated. At the time of completion of the LAPAs, a festival called GROWER was organized, engaging 4,300 students. In addition, Oxfam continued to work with the forum Journalists for Food and Climate Justice to advance and mainstream the discourse on climate change and food security. The forums include approximately forty members, and have already resulted in increased coverage of climate change and food security issues in recent months in Pakistan.

Unlike previous years, Oxfam could not be part of the Pakistan delegation to Paris. Instead, it supported the Ministry of Climate Change in its preparation of the CoP21.

BOX 6. IN THE SPOTLIGHT: A SINGLE FARMER CAN MAKE THE CASE

On 31 August 2015, a farmer, Asghar Leghari, brought a public interest litigation case⁷² against the provincial government of Punjab to the Lahore High Court. Leghari, who relies on agriculture for a living, argued that the government had not taken steps to develop the required resilience to climate change as set out in the 2012 National Climate Policy and Framework.

In his judgment, Judge Syed Mansoor Ali Shah noted that climate change ‘appears to be the most serious threat faced by Pakistan’, and directed each ministry and department to nominate a specific person who would work with the Ministry of Climate Change and ensure the implementation of the framework. He also ordered the establishment of a Climate Change Commission to monitor its implementation. The high court has thereby set a legal precedent—both at home and internationally—by ordering the government to enforce its own climate change policy and establish a climate change commission to oversee the process.

In response, Oxfam and its national partner Leadership for Environment and Development Pakistan (LEAD) started the process with the Punjab government to formulate the provincial climate change policy. LEAD signed a memorandum of understanding with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Government of Punjab, and the Planning and Development Department to provide technical assistance during the drafting of a provincial climate change policy and multilateral environmental agreement action plans, and to assess their capacity for implementation and recommend policy measures for capacity building.⁷³

At the same time, Oxfam and another local partner, the International Rescue Committee, organized a bottom-up process to amplify the voices of rural communities. National and local partners identified the common strategies for advocacy and setup a platform for cooperation and collaboration with all stakeholders, particularly the policy development communities. Oxfam’s local partners facilitated the tabling of community needs, which are to be presented to the Climate Change Commission in Punjab province. After an extensive process involving many diverse stakeholders, the government of Punjab drafted a climate change policy and shared it with the experts to gather their input for finalization, before seeking approval from the provincial parliament. The policy document is currently in draft stage and Oxfam has been continuously engaging the relevant government departments.

NOTE

⁷² Lahore High Court. (4 September 2015). *Order Sheet Form No HCJD/C-121. Case no. W.P. no 25501/2015*, https://www.informea.org/sites/default/files/court-decisions/Asghar%20Leghari_0.pdf

⁷³ LEAD Pakistan. (2016). *LEAD Pakistan signs MoU with Government of Punjab to design Punjab Climate Change policy*. News release. <http://www.lead.org.pk/lead/postDetail.aspx?postId=291>

Result 3.2: Linking national GROW campaigns to the global GROW campaign

‘Climate change and disasters already exact a significant toll on the Asian agricultural sector. The impacts will continue to be felt—and worsen—for decades, affecting crop production, agricultural value chains, and the people and businesses that rely upon them. Businesses can reduce the impacts of disasters and climate change on their operations, and there are sound business reasons for doing so: reducing business risks, increasing productivity, and seizing new business opportunities.’

— from the Oxfam Discussion paper (to be published) *‘Private Sector Resilience in Asia. Reducing climate change and disaster risks to the agricultural business sector.’*⁷⁴

Intermediary outcomes planned for 2015–16

Teams in Vietnam, Cambodia and Mozambique launch at least one public event each, mobilizing certain segments in society (middle class) to support Oxfam requests.

Private sector engagement program set up in a minimum of three Asian countries.

Up to five countries (including Vietnam, Cambodia and Mozambique) launch at least one public activity mobilizing certain segments in society (middle class) to support Oxfam requests on climate change and the right to food.

Due to the reorganization of Oxfam Novib, staff from the Linking and Learning team had to reprioritize their responsibilities and tasks. As a consequence, direct support to Cambodia, Mozambique and Vietnam was delayed.

At a learning event at the beginning of the year, the GROW team drew lessons from the November 2014 #MaketheRightMove public action, and considered how to apply these to the WFC campaign.

Priority was given to the Women.Food.Climate pan-Africa campaign (objectives 1.1. and 2.1.) and the development of the pan-Asia private sector resilience campaign. These two activities strengthened national GROW campaigns in engaging private sector investments.

With the Pan-Asia activity, the focus was on research and policy advocacy instead of media attention or public campaigning. To this end, seven national scoping business context studies were conducted (in Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Pakistan, India, Indonesia and Philippines). Based on these studies, an Oxfam discussion paper⁷⁵ and two (internal) concept notes were drafted on ‘inclusive financial services labs and business continuity planning’ for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Vietnam team—with Sida’s help in supporting Linking and Learning staff—engaged:

- national and local levels financial institutions;
- the Ministry of Agriculture and Development;
- small and medium-sized enterprises in honey, rice, mango value chains; and
- local chambers of commerce.

NOTE

⁷⁴Oxfam. (To be published). Private Sector Resilience in Asia. Reducing climate change and disaster risks to the agricultural business sector.

⁷⁵ibid.

This led to Oxfam producing studies^{76 77} of climate resilience challenges in value chains, giving policy recommendations to these stakeholders, creating a useful network, and developing a plan for follow-up advocacy.

Private Sector Resilience Asia strengthened existing Oxfam programs in the Philippines, Pakistan and Indonesia. In 2016, national programs started in these countries on rural youth employment in regions that are vulnerable to climate change. This work was financed by IKEA. At this stage, it is not possible to state whether the GROW interventions will lead to a concerted regional Private Sector Resilience program in the future.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The MEL framework for GROW includes three levels:

- 1) **Balanced scorecard cycle (Sphere of Interest):**
Focused on budget depletion and progress on activities and outputs.
- 2) **Annual cycle (Sphere of Influence):** Focused on progress towards (interim) outcomes, with ample attention on campaign risk management.
- 3) **Program cycle (Sphere of Influence/Interest):**
Focused on gauging progress toward long-term outcomes, with ample attention on strategic learning. Sustainability is an important criterion for success.

In Year 1, GROW staff developed the MEL framework on the first two levels and set related benchmarks. This report benefits from inputs obtained from quarterly GROW internal reports, the various reports and reviews issued by international GROW staff, and a number of evaluations. Among the latter are the Dutch government's evaluation of the BtB and land campaigns, and an internal review of the WFC campaign (the latter being conducted with technical and financial support from Sida).

Given the links between the Sida-funded parts of GROW and the overall GROW campaign, it is essential to harmonize their MEL agendas. Therefore, the GROW mid-term review (planned for 2016) and its external evaluation (planned for 2018) were integrated in the GROW 2016–19 strategic plan. The mid-term review has begun, and external evaluators have been asked to look into the accomplishments of the GROW campaign in 2013–15 as a whole, and how Sida made a contribution to this. The assignment is expected to be completed in December 2016.

The structured learning agenda could not be completed; for this reporting period, the focus was on drawing lessons from the #MaketheRightMove spike to benefit the planned pan-Africa Spike (Women.Food.Climate) in 2015.

NOTE

⁷⁶ Oxfam. (To be published). *Rapid evaluation of climate change impacts on the rice and fruit tree (mango) value chains in the Mekong Delta.*

⁷⁷ Oxfam. (To be published). *Evaluation on impacts of climate change on honey bee value chain and propose adaptation measures to improve efficiency for value chain. Case study of Hanoi bee jointed stock company.*



Photo: Hoang Huy/Oxfam Novib

CHAPTER 4

SEEDSGROW PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

While the SeedsGROW program is committed to finding as much synergy between its strands as possible, it is important to note that SD=HS and GROW are managed differently at both strategic and operational levels. SD=HS has been implemented within an international consortium of nine partners, of which Oxfam Novib is the lead. Within Oxfam International, SD=HS is the responsibility of Oxfam Novib, as is coordination with the relevant Oxfam country offices. On the other hand, the Sida funding for GROW is embedded in the Oxfam International GROW campaign, which is managed by the Oxfam confederation. Given these differences, more of the management activities under SeedsGROW are undertaken as part of the SD=HS component.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Within the SD=HS program a review of the Regional program Officer positions was conducted after one year. This review concluded that, while the role did fulfill its responsibility in linking with the country-level programming, the cost of the position did not justify the benefits foreseen from a review of the country-level seeds program. It was therefore decided to discontinue the Program Officer roles at country level, returning the posts to The Hague and the core SD=HS team. In addition to this, one of the program Officer functions would include a coordinating role for the FSE pilots (Pillar 2).

Additional NPL funding meant that a Nutrition Policy Advisor (January 2016), a part-time Communication Officer (July 2015) and part-time Administrative Supporter (July 2015) were recruited in Year 2.

GROW faced a number of staff changes in Oxfam Novib's internal change process. These included two new Public Campaigners and one new Policy Advisor on food and climate change. In addition, unrelated to the change process, the country offices also saw the Niger team recruiting a new GROW Coordinator.

PROGRAM REPORTING AND GOVERNANCE

Under the SD=HS component, GPC meetings are held twice a year for each funding source (Sida and IFAD) to discuss project progress, concerns and

upcoming key deliverables. In Year 2, the following GPC meetings took place:

- 1) **SD=HS (Sida) June 2015 (via Skype)**: discussing the global expert meeting on seeds, reallocation of funding, FSE scoping studies and the review of the Regional program Officer positions.
- 2) **SD=HS (Sida) March 2016 (in Geneva)**:⁷⁸ discussing Sida funding cuts, program review per partner, follow up on the expert meeting on seeds.

There were no specific IFAD GPC meetings after January 2015, and the IFAD project concluded in December 2015. Two evaluations were conducted: an internal evaluation (September 2015) and an external evaluation (January 2016).

The Sida-funded part of the GROW team effectively participated in discussions of GROW's Oxfam International global governance structures (within the confederation's Economic Justice Campaign Management Team) and at the regional level. In addition, team members played key roles in alliances related to food and climate justice, land and biofuels. The chair of the SeedsGROW Steering Committee, as well as the Oxfam Novib GROW campaign manager, take responsibility for aligning high-level decision making in Oxfam International GROW and the GROW strategy and interventions.

Each quarter, SeedsGROW reports program progress to its steering committee. The SeedsGROW steering committee is made up of two Oxfam Novib directors, Tom van der Lee (Director of Advocacy and Campaigning) and Aletta van der Woude (Director International Department). Meetings between the SeedsGROW program leader and the steering committee were held each quarter of Year 2 to discuss successes and risks, which are documented on a balance scorecard and explanatory memo submitted to the steering committee before the meeting. The memo includes details of key program activities, finances, human resources and fundraising. It is prepared based on inputs from team members, country offices and partners. The steering committee works with an eye on the overall management of the program, the linkages between SD=HS and GROW, and also on the relationship to broader Oxfam policy and change processes.

NOTE

⁷⁸ This meeting was held back-to-back with the Pillar 4 global expert meeting on seeds, 9–11 March 2016.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Oxfam Novib GROW team has successfully mobilized funds during Year 2, mostly from US foundations via Oxfam America. These funds have been mostly used for the global call for action on land and indigenous people. In Year 2, SD=HS has submitted a concept note to IFAD for phase 2 of the IFAD project. However, at the end of Year 2, no feedback has been received from IFAD. As a follow up, Oxfam Novib has reapplied in September 2016. Both SD=HS and GROW have benefited from the funding that

Creating synergies

Both program parts SD=HS and GROW work on the broken food system with different interventions. They tackle the same issues in agricultural systems of small farmers on different topics. An example is corporate concentration: where SD=HS focuses on recent massive takeovers in the seed sector, GROW focuses on corporate concentration in the food trading industry, where e.g. the so called ABCD-traders control 75-90% of the global grain trade. Key in our approach to the broken food system is the agency of indigenous people and smallholder food producers. Both parts of SeedsGROW have this perspective at the core of all activities. This can be seen e.g. in the participative methodology of SDHS (see pillar 1) or the land campaign Land Rights Now Oxfam organized in an international coalition with many local participants⁷⁹. Climate change is another major topic for both parts: from the GROW perspective it is one of the topics that requires extensive advocacy at all levels to realize a cut in the exhaust of greenhouse gasses and sufficient funding for adaptation for smallholder food producers. Within SD=HS, climate change is a reality for the farmers the consortium partners work with. Together with farmers produce seeds that are more resilient to the unpredictable weather patterns, is one of the challenging task we have set ourselves.

At the global level, both programs find opportunities for synergies. The Pillar 4 partners and Oxfam colleagues of both programs share information and strategies with each other before summits as UNFCCC. A fine example where the local work is linked to the advocacy at the most global level, is the Zimbabwean farmer Iphaise Masvingise. Zimbabwe, confronted with El Niño, faced the worst drought of the last twenty years in 2015. Iphaise met president Hollande CTDT,

Oxfam Novib received under the Dutch governments' Strategic Partnership. This funding only started from the first of January 2016.

The SD=HS funding strategy, which was to be agreed on at the March 2016 GPC, was not discussed as time was dedicated to the news and planning regarding the absorption of the Sida funding cuts. The strategy will be taken up in the next GPC meeting scheduled for the third quarter of 2016.

the SD=HS consortium partner based in Zimbabwe and also part of the Pan-African GROW campaign spearheaded by Oxfam, is one of the leading partners in the national Zimbabwean campaign, meeting with Zimbabwean members of parliament and delegates ahead of the CoP. Together, CTD and Iphaise made the voices of Zimbabwean farmers, for whom climate change is a daily reality, heard at the international tables.



Iphaise Masvingise: 'I arrived in Paris and went directly to the Élysée, the presidential Palace, with an important message: "Stop climate change to get rid of the hunger, don't get rid of the crops that provide our food."'

Photo: Annie Bungeroth/Oxfam

NOTE

⁷⁹ <http://www.landrightsnow.org/en/participants/>



Photo: Jiska van der Meulen/Oxfam Novib

CHAPTER 5

SEEDSGROW FINANCES

In this chapter the annual financial figures are presented in comparison between budget and actual expenditure for the period from April 2015 to March 2016. First a short summary for the whole program will be given, then in more detail for SD=HS, GROW and NPL a table will be presented together with an explanation. Next to that also a short summary will be given about the cash flow position of the program.

SEEDSGROW SUMMARY

The total expenditure for SeedsGROW in Year 2 was €4,495,820 of which €4,044,024 (90%) was funded by Sida and €451,796 (10%) by NPL. The total project has an absorption rate of 75%.

The total expenditure for the pilot program 'Scaling up people's biodiversity management for food security' for the period of 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015 was \$615,771 of which \$350,078 (57%) was funded by IFAD and \$265,693 (43%) was funded by Oxfam Novib.

TABLE 1. SEEDSGROW FINANCIAL SUMMARY, APRIL 2015—MARCH 2016 ALL IN EUROS

SeedsGROW budget vs actuals Year 2	budget (in €)	actual (in €)	variance (in €)	absorption
Pillar 1. Scaling-up models	571,793	490,208	81,585	86%
Pillar 2. Farmer Seed Enterprises	316,324	183,647	132,677	58%
Pillar 3. Women, seeds and nutrition	1,196,917	795,116	401,801	66%
Pillar 4. Global policy engagement	840,827	565,405	275,422	67%
Total direct program SD=HS	2,925,860	2,034,375	891,485	70%
Building a stakeholder movement	321,836	200,185	121,650	62%
Global level policies and governance	451,964	473,549	-21,584	105%
National level policies and governance	926,332	659,274	267,058	71%
Total direct program GROW	1,700,132	1,333,008	367,124	78%
Contract management	492,631	412,079	80,552	84%
Total program costs	5,118,623	3,779,462	1,339,161	74%
Indirect: admin fee 7%	358,304	264,562	93,741	74%
TOTAL SEEDSGROW (direct+indirect)	5,476,927	4,044,024	1,432,902	74%

1) Revised budget as submitted in interim report per 20 november 2014

The overall absorption rate for the Sida SeedsGROW was 74%. The under-absorption was mainly caused by delays in the project execution. Also some activi-

ties at the end of the last quarter were postponed in response to the budget cuts.

SD=HS budget vs actuals Year 2		budget (in €)	actual (in €)	variance (in €)	absorption
0	SD=HS contract management				
1.1	HR for contract management	203,646	173,837	29,809	85%
1.2	Activities Oxfam Novib project management & governance	93,150	76,254	16,896	82%
1.4	External audit	62,500	16,843	45,657	27%
	Subtotal project contract management	359,296	266,934	92,362	74%
1	Pillar 1. Scaling up models				
2.1	HR Oxfam Novib program implementation	146,824	98,407	48,416	67%
2.2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	37,500	46,524	9,024-	124%
2.3	Activities global program implementation	30,000	39,461	9,461-	132%
3.1.1	Activities country 1: Peru	98,732	57,034	41,698	58%
3.1.2	Activities country 2: Zimbabwe	66,904	77,346	10,442-	116%
3.1.3	Activities country 3: Vietnam	89,980	98,013	8,033-	109%
3.1.4	Activities country 4: Laos	101,854	73,423	28,431	72%
	MEL activities Pillars 1-4	-	-	-	
	Subtotal Pillar 1	571,793	490,208	81,585	86%
2	Pillar 2. Farmer Seed Enterprises				
2.1	HR Oxfam Novib program implementation	146,824	98,407	48,416	67%
2.2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	37,500	46,524	9,024-	124%
2.3	Activities global program implementation	17,000	8,774	8,226	52%
3.2.1	Activities country 1: to be selected	-	-	-	-
3.2.2	Activities country 2: to be selected	115,000	29,942	85,058	26%
	MEL activities Pillars 1-4	-	-	-	
	Subtotal Pillar 2	316,324	183,647	132,677	58%
3	Pillar 3. Women, Seeds & Nutrition				
2.1	HR Oxfam Novib program implementation	146,824	126,633	20,190	86%
2.2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	37,500	46,524	9,024-	124%
2.3	Activities global program implementation	9,000	7,734	1,266	86%
3.3.1	Activities Country1: Peru	75,661	17,431	58,230	23%
3.3.2	Activities Country2: Zimbabwe	91,551	87,692	3,859	96%
3.3.3	Activities Country3: Vietnam	103,522	76,758	26,764	74%
3.3.4	Activities Country5: Myanmar	103,126	16,341	86,785	16%
3.3.5	Activities Country6: Mali	206,744	132,367	74,377	64%
3.3.6	Activities Country7: Senegal	206,744	98,542	108,202	48%
3.3.7	Activities Country8: India	216,244	185,093	31,151	86%
	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	-	-	-	
	Subtotal Pillar 3	1,196,917	795,116	401,801	66%

SD=HS budget vs actuals Year 2		budget (in €)	actual (in €)	variance (in €)	absorption
4	Pillar 4, Global Policy Engagement				
2.1	HR Oxfam Novib program implementation	146,824	98,407	48,416	67%
2.2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	37,500	46,524	9,024-	124%
2.3	Activities global program implementation	154,000	65,131	88,869	42%
4.1	Activities GLOBAL : Counterpart Grants	88,000	-	88,000	-
4.1.1	Research: Global trends & policies	210,199	195,704	14,496	93%
4.1.2	Research: Country trends & policies	20,000	13,702	6,298	69%
4.1.3	Stakeholders' capacity building	90,967	35,259	55,708	39%
4.2.1	Public Advocacy & Alliance Building	22,114	41,246	19,133-	187%
4.2.2	Targeted Advocacy	71,223	69,432	1,792	97%
	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	-	-	-	
	Subtotal Pillar 4	840,827	565,405	275,422	67%
	Total 4 Pillars	2,925,860	2,301,310	983,847	79%
	Total direct SDHS	3,285,156	2,568,244	1,076,208	78%
5	Total all 4 pillars				
1.1	HR for contract management (program development and fund-raising)	203,646	173,837	29,809	85%
1.2	Activities Oxfam Novib project management and governance	93,150	76,254	16,896	82%
1.4	External audit (Oxfam Novib group audit)	62,500	16,843	45,657	27%
2.1	HR Oxfam Novib program implementation	587,295	421,855	165,440	72%
2.2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	150,000	186,096	36,096-	124%
2.3	Activities global program implementation	210,000	121,101	88,899	58%
3.1	Activities country 1: Peru	174,393	74,465	99,928	43%
3.2	Activities country 2: Zimbabwe	158,455	165,038	6,582-	104%
3.3	Activities country 3: Vietnam	193,502	174,771	18,731	90%
3.4	Activities country 4: Laos	101,854	73,423	28,431	72%
3.5	Activities country 5: Myanmar	103,126	16,341	86,785	16%
3.6	Activities country 6: Mali	206,744	132,367	74,377	64%
3.7	Activities country 7: Senegal	206,744	98,542	108,202	48%
3.8	Activities country 8: India	216,244	185,093	31,151	86%
	Activities countries: Pillar 2 activities (grants)	115,000	29,942	85,058	26%
4.1	Activities global: Pillar 4 activities (grants)	502,503	355,342	147,160	71%
5	MEL activities Pillars 1-4	-	-	-	
	TOTAL direct SD=HS Pillars 1-4	3,285,156	2,301,310	983,847	70%
	Indirect: admin fee 7%	229,961	161,092	68,869	70%
	TOTAL SD=HS (direct+indirect)	3,515,117	2,462,401	1,052,716	70%

For SD=HS an expenditure of €2,462,401 has been realized compared to a budget of €3,515,117, which has led to an absorption of 70% (€1,052,716). This under absorption has a couple of main factors; vacancies and the decision not to continue with Regional program Officers in HR (€165,440), delays in the countries (€441,023 Euro), efficiencies in program implementation (€88,899), delays in the start up of pillar 2 activities (€85,058) and postponed activities in Pillar 4. More details will be given below.

Project contract management

The overall absorption for program management spending was 74%. This is due to less expenditure on training for staff and lower external audit fees than budgeted. The shortfall in spending for human resources was due to unfulfilled staff positions partly caused by the Oxfam Novib reorganization from April until June 2015. Furthermore, savings on travel were realized since the GPC meeting in Geneva in March 2016 was held back-to-back with the Geneva Expert meeting.

Pillar 1

As the costs of HR and consultancies are equally divided over the four pillars, an explanation of the over and under expenditure will be given here.

An under-spend on human resource is caused by unfilled vacancies for a program officer, a business expert and a nutrition expert. For consultancies an overspend is noted on all 4 pillars due to more activities spend on increased visits to Zimbabwe to prepare the start of FSEs. To achieve finalization of a first round of Pillar 3 baseline surveys in lieu of contracting a third party more time was spent by the consultants.

The overall absorption for Pillar 1 was 86%.

A small overspend on program implementation was caused by publications which were not budgeted for. A great part of this was the 'Case Study for the State of World Report' which was an important opportunity to grasp, although it was not budgeted for.

As for the countries concerned:

Peru started their activities later than planned and Zimbabwe had an under-spend due to some activities that were postponed to Year 3 such as a workshop planned in November 2015 to develop pathways for scaling-up PGR conservation. The under-absorption for Vietnam and Laos was mainly due to savings on the regional partner meetings happening in April–June 2016 which was held back-to-back with an Oxfam Novib Seeds Forum in Vietnam as well as the end-of-session (after harvest) assessment workshops of partners. FFS activities in Laos will take place in Year 3. Year 2 was mainly on preliminary FFS activities.

Pillar 2

The overall absorption for Pillar 2 was 58%. The main under expenditure can be explained by a delay in the country selection of the FSE (€85,000). The decision was made due to the budget cut to continue with only one country instead of 2. The main activities for FSEs will start in Year 3 now that Zimbabwe has been chosen to carry out Pillar 2 activities. The feasibility study based on the input of the multi-stakeholder meeting (Zimbabwe) has been moved to Year 3. Additional activities including the development of a national level business model and plan were agreed upon with the national partner. These activities will be completed in Year 3.

Pillar 3

The overall absorption for Pillar 3 was 66%. For Program implementation an under-spend is explained by less activities due to delays in the baseline implementation and the travel budget to visit countries for the baseline was not fully spent.

As for the countries concerned:

Peru started activities for Pillar 3 only in January–March 2016 as delays were caused by community member's workload, national presidential elections and numerous festivities. Therefore part of the Year 2 budget and activities will be moved over to the beginning of Year 3.

Due to the delay in the baseline, the FFS-related activities in Vietnam did not start (training of facilitators, piloting the FFS, seed exchanges, establishment of community seeds banks, etc.). However, the preparations (e.g. the development of the manual) did start. These activities are moved to Year 3.

Myanmar conducted only the first season of the baseline survey in March–May 2015. Baseline completion was suspended, pending on the resolution of contract issues raised by Metta (the local partner in Myanmar of SEARICE). The baseline was supposed to inform the design of all the other activities, which therefore could not take place.

CAWR's Pillar 3 activities in India, Mali and Senegal (baseline, policy dialogue, video documenting projects, FFS, strengthening of local organization and South-South exchanges) faced delays.

Pillar 4

The overall absorption for Pillar 4 was 67%. We had a change in staffing concerning the Pillar 4 lead so activities for program implementation were lower than planned. Next to that an amount of €88,000 was not granted to counterpart grants in year 2, an example of a decision to skip activity because of the budget cuts.

Under-spend of the partners is caused by postponement of publications deferring of workshops to Year 3 and the Geneva Expert meeting that took place in March 2016.

GROW budget vs actuals Year 2	budget (in €)	actual (in €)	variance (in €)	absorption
Contract management				
Human resources	104,335	120,309	-15,974	115%
Travel and duty trips	9,000	3,020	5,980	34%
Audit	20,000	21,816	-1,816	109%
Subtotal contract management	133,335	145,145	-11,810	109%
1 Building a stakeholder movement				
Human resources	85,819	66,016	19,803	77%
Travel and duty trips	14,350	10,447	3,903	73%
Publications	210,000	122,019	87,981	58%
MEL (incl. external evaluation)	11,667	1,704	9,963	15%
Subtotal sub-program	321,836	200,185	121,650	62%
2 A16:E25 level policies and governance				
Human resources	269,056	356,301	-87,245	132%
Travel and duty trips	28,840	30,577	-1,737	106%
Contribution to local office operating costs	6,202	6,797	-595	110%
Publications	30,000	16,357	13,643	55%
Studies, research	89,000	60,422	28,578	68%
Translation, interpreters (french & Spanish)	6,000	-	6,000	0%
Engagement with allies	11,200	1,392	9,808	12%
MEL (incl. external evaluation)	11,667	1,704	9,963	15%
Subtotal sub-program	451,964	473,549	-21,584	105%
3 National level policies and governance				
Human resources	290,180	175,086	115,094	60%
Travel and duty trips	117,216	82,344	34,872	70%
Publications	46,300	9,771	36,529	21%
Studies, research	44,400	-	44,400	0%
Translation, interpreters	5,000	-	5,000	0%
Project activities	146,669	171,219	-24,550	117%
Contribution to the national network of alliances	32,400	30,461	1,939	94%
Grant to partners	232,500	188,690	43,810	81%
MEL (incl. external evaluation)	11,667	1,704	9,963	15%
Subtotal sub-program	926,332	659,274	267,058	71%
Total direct program costs	1,833,467	1,478,153	355,314	81%
Indirect: admin fee 7%	128,343	103,471	24,872	81%
TOTAL GROW (direct+indirect)	1,961,809	1,581,623	380,186	81%

For GROW an expenditure of €1,581,623 has been realized compared to a budget of €1,961,809, which has led to an absorption of 81% (€ 380,186). This lower absorption has a couple of main factors. In Objective 1 and 2 the biggest contributor was the cancellation of the Pan-Africa Survey. In Objective 3 the under expenditure is mainly caused by Niger where activities were restructured during the year.

Contract management

An amount of €145,145 was spent on contract management, which implies a budget absorption rate of 109%. The higher absorption is mainly due to more capacity of Oxfam Novib The Hague on project support.

Costs for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) are not included under Contract Management but allocated directly to the three Objectives. The realized costs for MEL in this year were lower than anticipated because invoices for the Pan-Africa review done in Year 2 will be paid in Year 3

Objective 1

€200,185 was spent, resulting in a budget absorption rate of 62%. The main reasons for this absorption rate were the delayed replacement of staff after a major reorganization within Oxfam Novib mid 2015 and the resulting change of focus in linking Local to Global, the Pan-Africa Survey was cancelled and partially the cancellation of the Behind the Brands spike planned for autumn 2015.

Objective 2

€473,549 was spent on Objective 2, with an absorption rate of 105%. The main explanation for this higher absorption rate is that some Oxfam Novib staff working on activities of Objective 2 has also been working on activities of Objective 3. This could not properly be reflected in the HR costs of both objectives. Also, a lower expenditure on studies and publications can be largely explained by one of the studies that was funded by another party and the postponed research on bio-fuels.

Objective 3

A total of €659,274 was spent on Objective 3, leading to a budget absorption rate of 71%. Again, this is due to the overlap of the same staff working for different objectives. There are fewer realized activities by Oxfam Novib in Niger due to the decision of the team for a revisited campaigns model and a revised way of working with a limited number of local partners until March 2017.

NPL, DOING GOOD IN ZIMBABWE

The 'Doing Good in Zimbabwe'-project has an expenditure of €451,796 compared to a budget of €496,613 which leads to an absorption rate of 91%

In short, there is a small under-spend on HR due to a later start-up. Also, savings on travel were made by combining trips with trips for the SD=HS project. The costs for communications are higher than expected, because activities budgeted for Year 3 were already executed and invoiced in Year 2. This will not lead to an overall over-expenditure for the complete project period.

TABLE 4. CASH FLOW FROM DONORS, APRIL 2015–MARCH 2016 ALL IN EUROS

Cash flow from donors (in €)	Grants to receive until 31 march 2016		Grants received until 31-03-2016		FX gains/ Losses on donor grants	Balance
	€	SEK	€	SEK	€	
Sida						
2013						
SD=HS	3,520,362	32,172,587	3,663,837	32,172,587	143,475	0
GROW	1,731,854	15,827,413	1,803,134	15,827,413	71,280	-0
2014-15						
SD=HS	2,346,908	21,448,391	2,259,081	21,448,391	-87,827	-0
GROW	1,154,569	10,551,609	1,110,936	10,551,609	-43,633	-0
2015-16						
SD=HS	1,100,113	10,053,933	1,091,731	10,053,933	-8,382	-0
GROW	541,204	4,946,067	537,040	4,946,067	-4,164	0
Total Sida	10,395,010	95,000,000	10,465,759	95,000,000	70,748	-0
FX rate						
	9,139		9,077			
SD=HS - NPL 2015-2016	1,586,463	-	1,586,463	-	-	-
Totals (Sida and NPL)	11,981,473	95,000,000	12,052,222	95,000,000	70,748	-0

The funding of projects is sensitive to foreign exchange rates. Each partner takes a proportional loss in its contribution. The exchange loss for the period in review

has been €12,547 against last year's loss of €131,460. Oxfam Novib monitors the currency rates closely.

Balance Income versus Expenditure

TABLE 5. BALANCE OF INCOME VERSUS EXPENDITURES, APRIL 2015—MARCH 2016 ALL IN EUROS

Balance of receipts versus expenditures (in €)	Sida	NPL	TOTAL
	October 2013-March 2016	April 2015-March 2016	
Total donor receipts received	10,465,759	1,586,463	12,052,222
Interest receipts Year 1	18,532		18,532
Interest receipts Year 2	10,734		10,734
Expected receipts	10,495,026	1,586,463	12,081,489
Actual expenses Year 1: 1 October 2013 until 31 March 2015	3,743,571		3,743,571
Actual expenses Year 2: 1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016 - Sida	4,044,024		4,044,024
Actual expenses Year 2: 1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016 - NPL		451,796	451,796
Balance	2,707,430	1,134,667	3,842,098

The SeedsGROW cash balance at the end of March 2016 is €3.8mn against last year's €5.1mn. The expected expenditure in Year 3 is around €4.6mn. There will be a new tranche from Sida in 2017 improving the cash position for Year 3.

Conclusion

As is stated in the introduction SeedsGROW is presenting absorption of 75%. The under expenditure can be explained mainly by delays in the activities, vacancies and savings. The budget for Year 3, from April 2016 to March 2017, is in place after considering the budget cut on the total five year SeedsGROW Sida budget.



Photo: Jiska van de Heide / Jam Novib

ANNEX 1

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SD=HS

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator)	External factors / risks
<p>Goal/Overall Objective: To uphold, strengthen and mainstream the rights and technical capacities of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers (IPSHF), and to influence local to global policies and institutions on the access to and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and nutrition security under conditions of climate change.</p>			
<p>Indicator: 150,000 households reached with at least 50% women.</p>			
<p>PILLAR 1: To strengthen the adaptive capacities of IPSHF in seed conservation, access and sustainable use by scaling up innovative and engendered models of biodiversity management</p>			
<p>Pillar 1 Outcomes:</p>			
<p>P1.1 IPSHF in the SD=HS countries have enhanced capacity to develop and implement innovative PGR adaptation strategies, concepts and tools, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge and gender perspective, and benefiting from greater access to PGR</p>	<p>17,500 households (men and women) with demonstrated capacities to adapt to various challenges on access and use of diverse of seeds and PGR materials</p> <p>Increased diversity on farm for food security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop diversity: 20% more crops cultivated in the farming system¹ • Varietal diversity: 15% more varieties of staple crops and 20% more varieties of minor crops in farmers' fields • Potentially climate resilient varieties: 10% of varieties in the farming system showing better climate adaptation 	<p>Baseline survey report FFS curricula FFS Monitoring reports Progress report and end term report Evaluation reports</p>	<p>The amounts of rainfall each season are not sufficient for crops reach physiological maturity;</p> <p>Farmers are not willing to try and grow some of the introduced climate resilient crops or crop varieties</p> <p>Women farmers are hindered in attending the FFS</p>
<p>P1.2 Gender sensitive participatory plant breeding (PPB) and IPSHF adaptation strategies are mainstreamed in key relevant institutions</p>	<p>Formalized partnerships with a total of 26 key stakeholders and/or institutions in the four countries in the context of PGR conservation, management and use for climate change adaptation</p> <p>At least a total of 40 researchers extension agents and educators² with capacities to provide support to on farm management of agricultural biodiversity</p> <p>At least 4 systems and mechanisms³ that ensure active participation of farmers in PPB and local seeds management in key relevant institutions</p> <p>At least 3 types of protocols⁴ developed between farmers and research institutions</p>	<p>Publications produced and shared in hard copies and electronically, including gender-sensitive PPB modules Protocols and/or MoUs formalized with partners Minutes of meetings</p>	<p>Policy makers are not willing to participate in the workshops to discuss gaps in national policies, and to accept the proposed changes and for farmers to actively share experiences and recommendations</p>

NOTE

¹ For example, in Laos there will be at least three additional crops (sweet corn, beans, vegetables) tested on-farm for each household and in Vietnam four additional crops (sesame, beans, corns, vegetables)

² In Laos and Vietnam

³ FFS, seed fairs, community seed banks, Biocultural Heritage Territories (BCT)

⁴ Biocultural Protocol, repatriation guidelines, Biocultural Heritage Territories (BCT) in Peru

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator)	External factors / risks
P1.3 IPSHF are empowered to engage in and contribute to policy change at local, national and global level	At least 7 local, national and global policies reviewed and/or amended with input from the project, contributing to local to global policy engagement on the Right to Food	Presentations for policy fora Back to office reports Policy briefs that are produced Workshop/training reports	Lack of willingness of communities to participate in meetings and training workshops Government officials and policy makers are not willing to attend all policy related workshops and/or do not agree on the proposed change
Pillar 1 Outputs under outcome 1.1.:			
P1.1.1 IPSHF's PGR adaptation strategies' concepts and tools are strengthened, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge	At least 18 engendered scaling up tools refined, piloted and adapted ⁵	Progress reports FFS curricula including: Training tool and materials Community meeting reports FFS attendance registers FFS publications Back to office reports Technical reports	Lack of willingness of scientists and farmers to jointly develop adaptation strategies, which integrate science and traditional knowledge
P1.1.2 IPSHF's technical capacity for management of PGR at different scales (crop, farm and landscape) for climate change adaptation is strengthened.	At least 117 FFS established ; wherein IPSHF's actively participating, catered to specific crops and/or to specific stresses ⁶ At least 4 country specific FFS curricula	FFS attendance registers Project progress reports Back to office reports FFS curricula	Lack of availability of enough quantities of seed of new adaptable crop varieties from research and gene banks to test in the FFS plots Trained farmer trainers are not willing to train other farmers and other communities
P1.1.3 IPSHF's innovative PGR adaptation strategies are developed, tested and used by the communities.	At least 13 of innovative PGR adaptation strategies and models for seed and food security developed, tested and used by IPSHF, 50% women, with support from scientists	Attendance registers Progress reports FFS curriculum PGR training materials	Lack of willingness of communities to adopt innovative PGR adaptation strategies and models Severe Weather conditions (droughts and in some cases floods) negatively affect project implementation
Pillar 1 Output under outcome 1.2.:			
P1.2.1. IPSHF's innovative PGR strategies are documented and made publicly available for adaptation and use by other communities.	At least 18 engendered scaling up tools documented and published (for adaptation by other communities) (See P1.1.1) Formal/informal peer reviews	Baseline survey tools Baseline survey reports FFS curriculum PGR training materials Photo exhibit	Baseline survey tools Baseline survey reports FFS curriculum PGR training materials Photo exhibit
Pillar 1 Outputs under outcome 1.3.:			
P1.3.1 IPSHF's PGR adaptation strategies are included at local and national policy discussions (Linked to Output 4.1.5)	At least 13 local, national and global policy discussions participated; wherein IPSHF's adaptation strategies are included	Workshop attendance registers. Workshop proceedings reports Newspaper articles	Lack of willingness of policy-makers to attend workshops and contribute to policy discussions

NOTE

⁵ i.e. baseline tool, diversity wheel, biodiversity registers, seed fairs, different FFS curriculum , ToTs

⁶ With clear framework, approaches, applied research techniques, tools, learning modules; for diffusion to other communities

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator)	External factors / risks
PILLAR 2: To enhance the livelihoods and seeds security of IPSHF by producing and marketing good quality and diversity of seeds through Public-Private Partnerships			
Pillar 2 Outcomes:			
P2.1 Pilot Farmer Seed Enterprises potentially contribute to IPSHF's reliable access to diverse, good quality, locally adapted seeds.	% increase in availability of good quality seeds % increase in reliable access to seeds for IPSHF % increase diversity in seeds available % increase in distribution of locally adopted seeds Maintain or % genetic base of the FSE crops (stock)	Market research Farmer feedback / assessment Pilot case study evaluation	Provincial and national policies are too restrictive for farmer seed enterprises
P2.2 IPSHF, Private Sector, governments and CSOs have access to lessons and advice from SD=HS FSE experience	-No. of lessons, publications and/or presentations provided to a diversity of stakeholders Improved FSE business model	- Lessons, publications, presentation provided to stakeholders Report of national multi-stakeholder consultations	Private sector collaboration are too negatively perceived by CSOs and farming communities
Pillar 2 Outputs under outcome 2.1:			
P2.1.1 Local pilot FSE is established with a viable business plan that reliably offers diverse, good quality, locally adapted seeds.	-4 Scoping Study reports -1 Feasibility report -1 Business plan -1 FSE pilot established & operating with social responsibility policies - No. of seed varieties produced & marketed - No of high quality seeds produced & marketed	-Scoping Studies, Feasibility Study, market research, supply chain analysis and Business Plan -product marketing strategy developed -Company constitution and registration -Mgt & Fin accounts	Farmers do not have the capacity to produce high quality certified seeds.
P2.1.2 Local pilot FSE established with good capacities in staff and management	-Seed production training module produced with a gender focus. -FSE management with seed business experience -No of IPSHF trained in FSE production and operations	-Attendance lists -Training module produced -Guideline for FSE staff in monitoring and providing support to farmers. -Guidelines for FSE staff for seed processing, storage, packaging and distribution systems.	Seeds and business experts are not available and/or not willing to cooperate and share their expertise
P2.1.3 Local pilot FSE established with good linkages and alliances to national and local relevant networks.	-No of FSE management interactions with other businesses in the sector identifying and establishing linkages -No of consultations and discussions with stakeholders identify and addressing common issues	-Attendance in networking opportunities -Meeting minutes of multi-stakeholder consultations	There is no interest in interactions to identify and establish linkages There is no opportunity to consultant stakeholders with and address common issues
Pillar 2 Outputs under outcome 2.2:			
P2.2.1 Lessons and guidelines on establishing FSEs are published and disseminated internationally.	-No of guidelines and lessons learned published and distributed to international sources Peer review from the private sector	• Potential guides/ Lessons Learned; • Establishing a farmer seed enterprise: a pilot case • How national seeds laws support / hinder FSEs Potential research paper and/or FSE materials published in collaboration with other relevant FSE initiatives	

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator)	External factors / risks
P2.2.2 Lessons feed into policy discussions (link to output P4.1.5)	-No of national policies strategy contributions identified at national level -No of international policies strategies contributions identified at international level	- Participation in national level dialogues on seed business issues - Win-win arrangements explored with business and other relevant networks	
PILLAR 3: To empower women to reclaim their role in food security through strengthening their capacity in seeds management and nutrition and global policy engagement to claim their rights to food			
Pillar 3 Outcomes:			
P3.1 Women farmers have increased knowledge, access and use of bio diverse sources of nutrition, contributing to building stronger seed systems of important nutritional crops for household food security	* At least 10,900 women farmers aware of the nutritional value of local biodiversity and NUS; * % increased biodiversity on farms and in gardens as compared to baseline; * % increased intake of nutritious foods based on local biodiversity and NUS as compared to baseline; * Decreased number of HH suffering from periodic hunger as compared to baseline.	Baseline and endline reports; Project Evaluation.	Government: The government ministries responsible for food and nutrition issues not willing to promote NUS in their training modules and programmes. The stigma that NUS are looked down upon as "food of the poor" is not changed.
P3.2 Women farmers share their gained knowledge and innovative biodiverse nutrition strategies, concepts and tools with other communities.	* % increased biodiversity on farms and in gardens within other communities as compared to baseline; * % increased intake of nutritious foods based on local biodiversity and NUS within other communities as compared to baseline; * Decreased number of HH suffering from periodic hunger within other communities as compared to baseline. * Shorter hunger periods	Baseline and Endline report; Project evaluation	The workload of women farmers may affect the time available to meet and share knowledge and experiences with others in their communities.
P3.3 Women farmers' knowledge and contribution served as catalysts of international awareness on biodiversity based diets, and they have increased their engagement in policy dialogue on claiming the Right to Food	* At least 4 local, national or international policy briefs integrating local women farmer's knowledge on nutrition, NUS and biodiversity published and distributed; * At least 3 contributions to local, national or global policies changes or debate on the Right to Food and biodiversity based with a nutrition influence	Published policy brief specifically recognising the women's input Event reports Policy statements which include contributions / asks of the programme Press releases	Policy makers not willing to participate in policy discussions on the Right to Food. Men and traditional leaders in the project areas not willing to allow women farmers to participate in policy dialogues.

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator)	External factors / risks
Pillar 3 Outputs under outcome 3.1:			
P3.1.1 Women farmer and NUS focused concepts and tools ⁷ are developed, and piloted, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * At least 3 women farmer - focused tools developed * At least 3 NUS - focused tools developed 	Document tools	Scientists might not be willing to take part in the development of concepts and tools which integrate traditional and scientific knowledge on NUS or which are specifically focused on women.
P3.1.2 Women farmers are trained in farmer field schools (FFSs) on plant biodiversity, NUS and good micro-nutrient content	* FFS established training for at least 5100 women farmers	Attendance registers to FFS. FFS curriculum and guidelines	<p>Men and traditional leaders do not allow women to take part on the training.</p> <p>Programme staff is not capable of assisting women farmers.</p>
Pillar 3 Outputs under outcome 3.2:			
P3.2.1. Women farmers' innovative bio diverse nutrition strategies are described and made publicly available for adaptation and use by other communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * At least 3 documents on innovative strategies produced and shared with other communities; * At least 4 events held where strategies are shared; 	<p>Documents (papers, videos etc) produced</p> <p>Event invitations and reports</p>	Stakeholders not willing to support and provide mechanisms for disseminating information for wider adoption and use
P3.2.2 Women farmers, including in other communities, access to bio diverse sources of nutrition is facilitated	* At least 121 seed banks, or similar, for accessing biodiverse sources of nutrition are established	Verification of presents of the seed banks	Stakeholders are not willing to support the development of seed banks
Pillar 3 Outputs under outcome 3.3:			
P3.3.1 NUS focused concepts and tools are used as model for international awareness, and represented in local and national policy engagement	* At least 2 NUS tools/ models available and used for local, national and international policy engagement.	Publications on tools/ models	Policy makers not interested in using women farmers and NUS focused concepts and tools.
P3.3.2 Women farmers are empowered to understand the implications of and to engage with national and/or global policies and legislations	* At least 176 women farmers attend national and international seminars related to NUS;	Attendance registers to meetings and conferences Minutes of meetings with policy makers	Women farmers might not be supported to disseminate and discuss their findings on the role of NUS in nutrition

NOTE

⁷ E.g. improved Household Dietary Diversity Score survey, NUS flow maps, Women focused FFS curriculum, seed propagation of NUS; concepts such as integration of local knowledge in bio-diverse nutrition.

Goal/Overall Objective: To uphold, strengthen and mainstream the rights and technical capacities of Indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers (IPSHF), and to influence local to global policies and institutions on the access to and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and nutrition security under conditions of climate change.

PILLAR 4: To strengthen the capacities and knowledge base of developing countries and their IPSHF to secure national and global legislation and policies for the full implementation of Farmers' Rights and the Right to Food

Pillar 4 Outcomes:

<p>P4.1 Improved knowledge and capacities of stakeholders to influence seed systems and related national and international laws and policies, aimed at improving PGR governance, facilitating innovation and cooperation in farmers' seed systems, increasing farmers' freedoms to operate, thus contributing to the right to food.</p>	<p>1200 policy makers, opinion leaders, and other stakeholders have in-depth knowledge and capacities and are engaged to help improve seeds systems governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Participants lists of trainings and briefing meetings > Public and informal statements of policy makers, opinion leaders, private sector > Participants engaging in multi-stakeholder initiatives/dialogues to improve seeds system governance 	<p>High staff turnover among government officials, civil society staff and other stakeholders may mean that some part of the trainees will not use their improved knowledge and skills.</p>
	<p>15,000 farmers and engaged citizens are reached and educated directly each year, and hundreds of thousands indirectly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Media hits > Visitors at public gatherings > mailing list 	
<p>P4.2 Changes⁵ in national and international agendas, policies and laws enhance farmers' freedom to operate, positively strengthen innovation in plant breeding and promote plant genetic diversity and Farmers' Rights, contributing to the right to food.</p>	<p>11 national level changes in agendas, policies, or practices contributed to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Changes in public or private discourse of policy makers and stakeholders. > Public policy documents and/or announcements, including of newly emerged policy agendas. 	<p>There are strong counter influences pushing for seed and PVP policy to facilitate commercial seed sector at the expense of facilitation of farmers' seed systems. Such influences may come from agribusiness, investors, financial sector, donor governments, and trading partners negotiating trade and investment agreements.</p>
	<p>8 international level changes in agendas, policies, or practices contributed to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Changes in public or private discourse of policy makers and stakeholders. > Public policy documents and/or announcements, including of newly emerged policy agendas. 	

Pillar 4 Outputs under outcome 4.1:

<p>4.1.1 Research: Global Improved awareness and knowledge on global trends and on national and international policies and laws that affect IPSHF, food and nutrition security, seed diversity, and the right to food.</p>	<p>At least 40 reports on global trends and policies and laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Hardcopy and softcopy reports > Translated versions > Reprints/ republications by others > References by others 	<p>New trends emerging from research or events may change the outlook for Farmers' Rights and override other priorities of SD=HS or individual partners (e.g. terminator technology introduction in Brazil, for ETC Group).</p>
<p>4.1.2 Research: Country Specific Improved country specific awareness and knowledge on trends and national policies that affect IPSHF, food and nutrition security, seed diversity, and the right to food</p>	<p>8 reports on national trends and policies and laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Hardcopy and softcopy reports > Translated versions > Reprints/ republications by others > References by others 	
<p>4.1.3 Capacity building Improved stakeholders' understanding of and capacities to influence seed systems and related national and international policies and laws.</p>	<p>26 (elements of) trainings to various groups of stakeholders: farmers representatives, policy makers, negotiators, civil society, private sector, media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Announcements, invitations of trainings > Reports of meetings, participants' lists > References by others 	<p>High staff turnover among government officials, civil society staff and other stakeholders may mean that some part of the trainees will not use their improved knowledge and skills.</p>

NOTE

⁵ SD=HS aims to contribute to positive changes (or to prevent negative changes) in public (or private sector) policies, their translation in laws or their implementation. Indicative policy changes SD=HS may contribute to are: [international] farmers' improved facilitated access to germplasm in public or private gene banks; improved benefit sharing under ITPGRFA (MLS) and/or CBD (Nagoya); putting assessment of new technologies on the agendas of FAO, CBD, FCCC and others; improved recognition that international agreements including intellectual property rules and trade policies, must respect and not undermine farmers' rights and the right to food; [national] improved implementation of farmers' rights and preventing of policies incoherent with farmers' rights and the right to food; [national/international] improved farmers' and civil society access to and participation in decision making;

<p>4.1.4 Alternative models Innovative models developed, tested and publicised, that facilitate innovation and cooperation in farmers' seed systems and increase farmers' freedoms to operate.</p>	<p>1 initiatives or proposals for innovative models</p>	<p>> Written proposals, discussion papers, etc. > Reports about discussions about alternative models.</p>	
<p>4.1.5 Grounded advocacy Policy advocacy and capacity building are strengthened by evidence and capacities grounded in, and contribute to solving challenges of other outcomes of the SD=HS programme (e.g. on scaling-up, farmer seed enterprises, gender and nutrition). (Linked to Outputs 1.3, 2.2, 3.3)</p>	<p>At least 10 policy engagement and capacity building outputs and initiatives grounded in SD=HS programme outcomes and/or contributing to strengthening other elements of the programme</p>	<p>> Policy papers and capacity building materials referring to arguments and examples grounded in SD=HS programme. > Accounts of SD=HS trends and policy research reports begin used in strengthening SD=HS programme elements > Written proposals, discussion papers, etc.</p>	<p>Insufficient contact between the Pillars and between Seeds and GROW may lead to missing opportunities for synergies, and even inconsistencies in policy positions and influencing strategies.</p>
<p>Pillar 4 Outputs under outcome 4.2:</p>			
<p>4.2.1 Public advocacy Through outreach to the wider public, to policy makers and other stakeholders, broaden alliances advocating for improved policies and legislation that enhance farmers' freedom to operate, positively strengthen innovation in plant breeding and promote plant genetic diversity and Farmers' Rights.</p>	<p>2 national and regional outreach and influencing strategies with national and regional partners and allies</p>	<p>> Strategy documents > Co-ordinated, co-signed statements > Co-ordinated activities</p>	<p>Alliance building with farmers' organisations and civil society organisations engaging in the same national and international policy discussions is crucial to be effective.</p>
	<p>40 national, regional and global allies newly established or revived and strengthened</p>	<p>> Strategy documents > Co-ordinated, co-signed statements > Co-ordinated activities</p>	
	<p>6 multi-stakeholder dialogues convened (or co-convened)</p>	<p>> Announcements, invitations and reports of multi-stakeholder dialogues > Joint multi-stakeholder statements</p>	<p>Opportunities for multi-stakeholder dialogue strongly depend on political will of different stakeholders, which is beyond the partners' sphere of control.</p>
	<p>64 references in international media</p>	<p>> Major media clippings > Reference lists to media reports</p>	<p>Media and online visitors have often shown much interest in the partners' work, but have many other stories to refer to in the coming years.</p>
	<p>300,000 website visitors per year to our joint or individual partners' seeds and agro-biodiversity related webpages</p>	<p>> Website monitoring</p>	
	<p>15,000 subscribers of joint or partners' relevant mailing lists</p>	<p>> Subscription count</p>	
	<p>4.2.2 Targeted advocacy Policy makers and negotiators have received targeted technical advice, including constructive proposals relevant to current policy processes. > National in 6 to 8 countries > In international negotiations in ITPGRFA, CBD, UPOV, WTO-TRIPS and other (bilateral, regional) trade forums.</p>	<p>16 global advocacy opportunities attended by one or several coordinated SD=HS partners</p>	<p>> Strategy documents > Co-ordinated, co-signed statements > Co-ordinated activities > Event reports</p>
<p>32 event specific technical briefing papers for (national and international) policy makers.</p>		<p>> Technical briefing papers</p>	<p>Maintaining networks of (knowledgeable) negotiators requires continuous investment, due to their high staff turnover, often broad thematic span, and competition from other interests and interest groups.</p>



Photo: Global Call to Action

ANNEX 2

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR GROW

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator and how to measure it)	External factors / risks
Goal/Overall Objective: To contribute to building a more gender-just, equitable, and sustainable global food system by empowering people living in rural poverty, particularly women, to increase their resilience and to claim their rights and opportunities			
Specific Objective 1: To build an influential, global public movement focused on addressing and improving the broken food system			
Outcome			
1.1 International stakeholders and consumers are aware of the injustices of the food system and are empowered to advocate towards global institutions, national governments and the private sector to work towards a more equitable and sustainable food system.	By 31st December of 2017, the accomplishments are: -A maximum of 275,000 people take action in response to the public actions launched by Oxfam. -(Inter)national media takes over messages resulting from researches and related media briefs.	-After action reviews/ external evaluations as conducted after the public action. -Media coverage (articles, references, etc)	At occasion, power analysis shows that public empowerment may have a limited effect to influence global stakeholders, MSIs governments and the private sector. Therefore it may not always be prioritised in campaigns leading to cancellation of public actions.
Outputs			
1.1.1. Development and launch of global online communication tools	- A maximum of 3 country clusters and/or global public action are launched.	-Oxfam Media and campaign strategies strategy for the public action. -Various products online developed (screen shots)	National GROW campaigns and affiliates are committed and providing resources to run public actions.
Specific Objective 2: To effectively steer relevant stakeholders to improve global level policies and governance regarding climate change & energy and land use rights of local communities			
Outcome			
2.1 Improved (or new) policies regarding climate change, land rights and agricultural value chains are adopted in order to promote a more sustainable food system and increased resilience of people, in particular women living in rural poverty.	By 31st December of 2017, the accomplishments are: i) On Climate change: - Number of cases where global and national stakeholders implement commitments made on climate financing and resilience as influenced by Oxfam. ii) On Land rights: -At least 2 (groups of) global and national stakeholders improve land rights policies in which Oxfam asks are reflected. iii) On inequality in the value chain: Number of companies making (and implementing) commitments in order to address inequality in the value chain.	-Final evaluation - After Action reviews as conducted -Policy documents from stakeholders -Voting records of European Parliament and council (for European Union) -Debriefs -Media coverage from international press	Weaker international agreements on land and climate change may create unfavourable setting to hold stakeholders to account. Decision making processes within global institutions require more time as: -Executive bodies within do not reach timely consensus on the policy content and process to be followed. -To overcome resistance of cluster of countries or executive bodies towards legislation (EU).
Outputs			
2.1.1 Positioning within Oxfam. Oxfam affiliates agree and implement a common global advocacy agenda regarding climate change , land rights agricultural value chains	-GROW produces thematic campaign annual plans and reports.	-GROW annual plans - GROW (bi) annual reports -Updated strategy documents	Resources for and commitment of the OXFAM confederation to GROW remain stable for 2016-17

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator and how to measure it)	External factors / risks
2.1.2 Alliance building Oxfam agrees to a common agenda with other global alliances and take joint global advocacy towards stakeholders	-Number of times allies participate in global advocacy moments of international events - Oxfam and allies conduct joint advocacy on specific issues towards stakeholders.	-Joint Strategy paper/statement as produced by the alliances -Duty trip reports	Allies are less interested to do joint advocacy work because of: -Shifting their priorities to other topics or issues during key moments or in the aftermath of advocacy events. -CSOs having limited opportunities/space to influence decision making processes within the international institutions concerned.
2.1.3 Research/publication Research is conducted & (translated into) publications/ briefing papers issued substantiating Oxfam asks for public actions and advocacy.	-Oxfam concludes at least 6 researches until December 2017 on climate, land rights and/or value chains. -Number of related publications/ researches/briefing papers as released by Oxfam.	- At least 6 research reports concluded -Publications and briefs issued -Notes of meetings with stakeholders on the report	Sensitivity of the research topic hampers conducting of data collection at country level. Limited (thematic) expertise among consultants and research topic on specific topics (fe supply chain)
2.1.4 Linking local to global National GROW campaigns (Oxfam and partners) make an active contribution to global events	- Number of country cases prepared in support to regional or global events - # GROW national staff and/or partners participating in regional/global stakeholder meetings related to land.		
2.1.5 Direct engagement with global/regional stakeholders Oxfam policy recommendations are delivered in a timely and direct way to key decision and policy makers of stakeholders prior and during key events.	-Number of engagements with key staff/decision makers from international global stakeholders.	-Conference reports/ minutes from meets of global stakeholders -Duty trip reports -Debriefs	GROW staff does not have access to internal document from stakeholders for verification.
Specific Objective 3: To effectively steer all relevant stakeholders to improve national level policies and governance and interlinked global policies and governance to address the resilience, livelihood needs and rights of those suffering most from the inequitable food system.			
Outcome			
3.1 Local stakeholders, especially the citizens, in Niger and Pakistan are empowered to propose and successfully advocate for gender-just credible policy propositions of exposure and resilience of rural poor, smart climate agriculture, and agricultural models.	By 31st December of 2017, the accomplishments are: -National government in Niger and 2 provincial governments of Pakistan incorporate propositions made by national GROW campaigns on agricultural investment and on climate finance/resilience respectively. - These governments further endorse these propositions during international forums (f.e. UNFCCC). -Local governments (provincial/district) in Pakistan commit to and implement policies including propositions of the GROW campaigns. ⁹ -Media forums engagements result in increased coverage on issues related to Right to Food and Climate Change.	- After Action Review/ Evaluation -Ministerial food security & climate documents - Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPAs) documents -Meeting minutes -Policies Ask -District/Provincial Steering Committee charter of demand -Petitions	Government policies in both countries do not result in reduced space/liberties of Civil society and Media. Political situation remains stable in the two countries. For Niger this refers specifically to national elections in 2016 Possible insecurity in both countries will not lead to deprioritisation of food security and climate change agenda of government
Outputs			
3.1.1 Public campaigning	- Number of public engagements taken by Pakistan and Niger GROW campaigns.	-Public campaign products (video, chats, facebook pages)	

	Indicator	Verification (Info about Indicator and how to measure it)	External factors / risks
3.1.2. Alliance building 2 National GROW campaigns agree on common agenda with allies and implement them -Term of References (ToRs) of -Provincial Steering Committees	-Oxfam and allies in Niger and Pakistan agree on GROW annual plans and implement them.	-Annual plan -Annual reports -Joint statement/MoU as issued by alliances -Charter of demands of Provincial steering committees	
3.1.3 Research/publications Research is conducted & (translated into) publications/ briefing papers issued substantiating Oxfam asks for public actions and advocacy	-The number of researches conducted based on an agreed research agenda with allies in Niger and Pakistan.	-Research documents -Media briefs	
Direct engagement with global/regional stakeholders	-Number of contributions made from the two GROW campaigns to regional/global stakeholder meetings.	-Conference notes -Debriefs -After Action Reviews	

NOTE

⁹ Within the 2 Provincial governments of Pakistan (Sindh and Punjab) the GROW campaign is active in a maximum of 12 districts.



Photo: Hoàng Huy/Oxfam Novib

ANNEX 3

ALIGNMENT OF SIDA SUPPORT TO THE GROW CAMPAIGN

Oxfam GROW advocacy objectives 2016-19	Sida support for 2016-17 to GROW	Under Sida objective
1. By 2019, there will be an increase in the quantity and quality of international public financial support from both Northern and Southern donors for both small-scale sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation.	Global advocacy on UNFCCC process on climate finance/adaptation	2
2. By 2019, there will be an increase in the quantity and quality of domestic public financial support in 3 countries for both small-scale sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation.	Country GROW campaigns of at least Niger and Pakistan under objective 3.1. Multi country spikes in at least 6 countries	1, 2 and 3
3. By 2019, at least 3 actors in the financial sector will be investing more in sustainable renewable energy projects than in fossil fuels; and/or will have adopted policies and practices that protect and promote women's and communities' land rights, [while being held accountable to communities in at least 5 cases through access to justice.]	Global advocacy on land towards financial intermediaries such as IFC, FMO and AIB	2
4. By 2019, policy and practice changes will be adopted in 3 governments and/or international bodies to protect and secure the land rights of women and marginalised communities.	Land priority campaign in 2016 under Sida objective 1	1
5. By 2019, 5 private sector actors from the food sector will have set science-based targets to reduce their supply chain emissions, and/or made commitments that recognise and safeguard the land rights of women and communities across their supply chains, and/or taken steps that increase their supply chain transparency.	Indirect alignment	NA
6. By 2019, the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Package will include correct GHG emissions accounting and binding sustainability criteria, in particular FPIC, so that the projected share of land-based bio-energy in achieving the EU's 2030 renewable energy target will be reduced to sustainable levels.	Indirect alignment	NA
7. By 2019, a new international climate-forced displacement and relocation coordination mechanism will be established (e.g. within the UNFCCC Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage) / [or alternative regional / national level policy change objective related to climate-forced migration].	Indirect alignment	NA
8. By 2019, policy changes in the rice sector that support the transition towards sustainable agriculture and resilient livelihoods will have been secured in 2 countries and amplified through engagement at the CFS.	Indirect alignment	NA
9. By 2019, one private sector company will have reversed egregious malpractice on contract farming, and the experience used as a model for others in the industry.[Or alternative objective on influencing private investment in agriculture.]	The inequality value chain public campaign	1
10. [Value chain-related public and/or private sector advocacy objective related to the new priority public-facing campaign, tbc]	The inequality value chain public campaign	1

THE SD=HS CONSORTIUM PARTNERS ARE:

