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SEEDSGROW

Harvesting global food security and justice in the face of climate change

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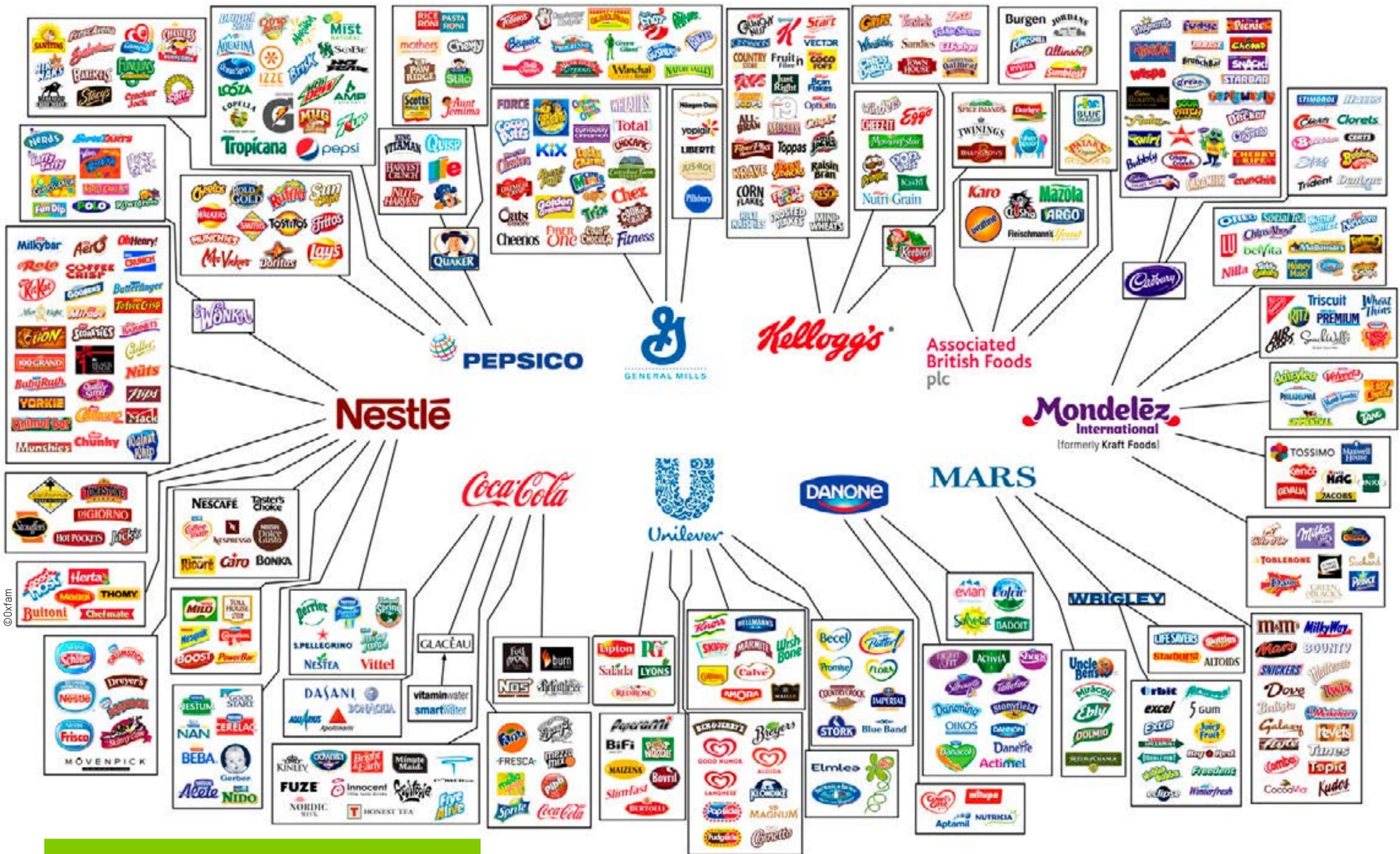
Cover photo: Indigenous communities in the Peruvian
Andes are used to bartering their food produce at
markets. This support the diversity in diets, since
communities from lower altitudes grow different
fruits and vegetables than the communities from
the middle and higher altitude zones. Until recently,
there was no monetary exchange involved. Photo: Ilvy
Njokiktjien/Oxfam Novib

CONTENTS

Acronyms and abbreviations	4
Executive Summary: SeedsGROW 2013–2018	6
Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security	7
GROW Campaign	9
Finance	10
1. Introduction	12
2. Changes in the global context	14
3. Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security	18
Pillar 1: Scaling up models of farmers' crop diversity management	19
Pillar 2: Farmer Seed Enterprises	24
Pillar 3: Women, seeds and nutrition	30
Pillar 4: Governance and knowledge systems	36
Towards SD=HS phase II	41
4. GROW campaign	44
Objective 1: Building a multi-stakeholder framework	46
Objective 2: Improving global policies and governance	52
Objective 3: Improving national policies and governance and linking these with global level campaigning	62
Towards GROW phase II	70
5. Synergies	72
6. Management	74
7. Finance	76
SeedsGROW financial summary	76
Other donors	79
Finance SD=HS	79
Sida GROW FINANCE	85
Dutch Postcode Lottery	86
Financial summary: five years of SeedsGROW	86

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANDES	Asociacion para la Naturaleza y el Desarrollo Sostenible	SD=HS	Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CAWR	Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience	SEARICE	Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers	ToT	Training of Trainers
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	UMP	Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe
CIP	International Potato Centre	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO	Civil society organization	UN-OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust	UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
ETC Group	Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration	VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme		
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		
FCJ	Food and Climate Justice		
FFS	Farmer Field School		
FMO	Nederlandse Financierings-maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden		
FSE	Farmer Seed Enterprise		
HLPF	High-level political forum		
IC	Indus Consortium		
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics		
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development		
IFC	International Finance Corporation		
ILC	International Land Coalition		
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change		
IPSHF	Indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers		
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development Pakistan		
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning		
MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework		
NGO	Non-governmental organization		
NPL	Nationale Postcode Loterij (Dutch Postcode Lottery)		
NUS	Neglected and Underutilized Species		
OPV	Open pollinated variety		
PFF	Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum		
PGR	Plant Genetic Resources		
PPB	Participatory Plant Breeding		
PVD	Participatory Variety Development		
PVE	Participatory Variety Evaluation		
PVS	Participatory Variety Selection		
RRI	Rights and Resources Institute		
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil		



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:
SEEDSGROW 2013-2018**

SeedsGROW (2013–2018) was founded to draw attention to and counter the paradox that millions of small-scale food producers in developing countries, who produce the majority of the world's food, are themselves most at risk of going hungry. Our analysis pointed to huge inequalities of power in the way food is produced and distributed, exacerbated by unequal and insecure tenure of land and the growing impact of climate change. The main goal has been to empower small-scale food producers¹ and their communities and to put their rights at the heart of food systems while mobilizing citizens across the world to address the grave injustices of a broken global food system.

A lot has happened in the past five years. Oxfam and partners contributed to significant progress across the globe, in particular in the areas of Farmers' Rights, land rights, agricultural investment, and climate change. We kept the pressure on to increase budgets for agriculture to boost the yields of small-scale food producers, and encouraged global food companies to adopt more just and sustainable sourcing policies in their agricultural value chains, including zero tolerance for land grabs.

Together with farmers' and civil society organizations, we advocated for all major institutions and processes to endorse and apply the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs)² and we made progress with their implementation at national level. With others, we contributed to securing ambitious global commitments through the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Through our work, we consolidated an approach that reconfirmed the huge potential of farmers' seeds systems for food and nutrition security, as well as for adaptation to climate change. This approach received recognition in international agreements such as the FAO's Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

¹ In this proposal we include in the definition of "small-scale food producers" both smallholders and rural workers, and all the typologies in-between. GROW will mostly refer to small-scale food producers as it covers the whole value chain. SD=HS is focused on producers and will generally talk about smallholder farmers.

² The launch of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGTs) in 2012 established the world's first global legal instrument on land governance.

SOWING DIVERSITY=HARVESTING SECURITY

The overall goal of the SD=HS programme is to contribute 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 access to and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and nutrition security under conditions of climate change.

After five years we can conclude that the SD=HS programme has had a significant impact on the communities we work with. Overall 150,000 households directly or indirectly benefited from more diverse production systems and better access to crop varieties, enabling them to improve the quantity and quality of their diets and adapt to changing climate and market conditions. At the core of the SD=HS program is the empowerment of farmers. The SD=HS approach is complementary to other actors in this field and has achieved to strengthen the role of smallholder farmers as managers of plant genetic resources and innovation. The program also contributed to strengthen their voice in decision regarding food policies, particularly those affecting the access, use and exchange of plant genetic resources.

The specific achievements of the SD=HS program during its implementation were:

Objective 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 (Pillar 1)

At the heart of the SD=HS programme is the Farmer Field School approach. The more than 900 Farmer Field Schools established over the years have proven to be a powerful tool to mobilize farmers' knowledge, identify the different priorities of women, men and youth and define priorities in the management of plant genetic resources. 70,000 households

strengthened their capacities to manage and improve seeds (original target was 17,500). It has contributed to significant increases in the diversity of crops diversity in farmers' fields, better capacities to adapt to climate change and increased income.

The empowerment of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers has contributed to recognition of their knowledge. SD=HS has played an important role in documenting their experiences and opening spaces for local leaders and their organizations in national and international fora.

This recognition and documentation of experiences has been instrumental for the involvement and support of public institutions working in the field of plant genetic resources. In Zimbabwe, Laos and Vietnam, specific aspects of the SD=HS programme have been adopted by extension services and breeding institutes, leading to a significant increase in outreach and impact and enabling us to make future SD=HS activities less dependent on funding provided by the programme.

Objective 2: Indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers to enhance their livelihoods, income and seed security through improved production of and market access to high quality seeds of diverse crops and varieties, adapted to farmers' needs and preferences (Pillar 2)

Another element contributing to the future sustainability of the programme is the involvement of private actors in the provision of quality seeds. The main achievement in this field has been the establishment of Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative in Zimbabwe, that has gradually increased its role in seed production and distribution to smallholder farmers. 945 farmers were trained in seeds production and quality control and obtained additional income from seed production. The cooperative distributed 13 varieties for future production and marketing, accounting for an increase in availability of good quality seeds of 46%. Additionally, the initiative provided valuable lessons on the role that private actors can play in the programme.

Objective 3: 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 3)

After participating in Phase 1 of SD=HS, women farmers have increased their knowledge of, access to and use of biodiverse sources of nutrition – in particular NUS – contributing to stronger seed systems of nutritional crops important for household food security. This is reflected in the participation of 3400 women in 154 FFS; a substantial number of cases of NUS cultivated in home gardens or gathered; and a reduction in the length of the food scarcity period and the number of families suffering. This has benefitted over 62,000 families in the countries where SD=HS operated.

Objective 4: To 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 (Pillar 4)

The work with smallholder farmers and indigenous communities, and growing recognition of the importance of their knowledge and management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, has laid the basis for a collaborative effort to recognize Farmers' Rights in the global policy arena. Clear examples of increased recognition and support for the rights of smallholder farmers include the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, and the recognition of farmers rights' in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Influential reports such as Who Will Feed Us?³ increased global awareness of smallholder farmers' important contributions to feeding the world and tackling climate change.

Over the years, the SD=HS programme has gradually evolved into a leading civil society network working in the field of plant genetic resources. The support of Sida has served as a basis for this work and for involving other donors: over the last five years the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IFAD, the Dutch Postcode Lottery, and private donors have supported parts of the programme, enabling us to expand the programme and foster innovation.

³ <http://www.etcgroup.org/content/who-will-feed-us-industrial-food-chain-vs-peasant-food-web>

⁴ Sida support to the GROW campaign covers the period 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2018.

GROW CAMPAIGN

The 2014-18 Sida grant⁴ aimed to strengthen the Oxfam GROW campaign at global and national level. Sida supported the implementation of the overall GROW strategy, combining research, alliance building, media outreach, public actions and direct engagement with stakeholders. The achievements of the GROW campaign in this period can be summarized as:

Objective 1: Building a global public movement
Oxfam and its partners almost met their target for the number of people taking action in response to global public actions (694,000 petitions signed against 710,000 planned). Most came from public actions in relation to private sector campaigning, and the involvement of allies was crucial. Oxfam invested a lot in online campaigning, but an important share also came from offline actions. From 2014 onwards, public actions were predominantly co-created with Northern and Southern countries.

Objective 2: Improving global policies and governance
The GROW campaign was able to accomplish some significant changes taking into account the complex (and changing) environment it is operating in. On climate change, Oxfam managed to keep climate finance on the international agenda despite dwindling ambitions among many countries to live up to the commitments of the Paris Agreement. It also picked up on revitalization of the discourse on 'loss and damage' within UNFCCC forum. Both topics will determine Oxfam's agenda in the years to come.

On land rights, Oxfam and allies contributed to a stronger anchoring of land indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals by lifting them from Tier III to II, which obliges countries to report on them. Oxfam and partners would have wished for the safeguarding framework adopted by the World Bank in 2016 to be stronger, yet managed to influence how the Bank operationalized it in its action plans. Progress was made with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to increase its transparency on intermediary lending, while FMO improved its sustainability policy. Increasing protection for human rights and environmental

defenders is of vital importance as the number of killings has been on the increase in recent years. On private sector engagement, Oxfam managed to draw important commitments from food and beverage companies – Kellogg's, General Mills, Danone, Mars, Nestle and Unilever adopted science-based emission cuts – but experienced challenges in getting the companies to implement them. The Behind the Barcode/Price Campaign started to engage Northern and Southern retailers in 2018 and has opened avenues to company boardrooms, but not yet resulted in concrete commitments in the reporting period. Oxfam was able to promote a broad social agenda with the multi-stakeholder Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, and took an active role in bringing an Indonesian land rights case to its dispute settlement facility.

Objective 3: Improving national policies and governance
For direct support to national GROW campaigns, the Sida grant enabled countries to accomplish a number of successes, especially in Indonesia, Pakistan Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam; in Niger, the campaign did not yield landmark accomplishments.
With Sida support, Oxfam and its partners Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum (PFF) and Indus Consortium (IC) took a bottom-up approach to influencing climate finance policies in two provinces of Pakistan, Punjab and Sindh, channeling experiences from district level to engage with the provincial governments. The draft climate finance bill in Punjab was a landmark success. Sida funding to Niger's Cultivons campaign supported the ongoing advocacy of partners, but did not result in landmark changes in a complex political context. In Indonesia and Thailand, Sida support facilitated local-to-global links under the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign; in Vietnam, it got government committed to improve governance through public private partnerships in various supply chains of commodities; in Brazil, investments will support future campaigning. Sida support secured the settling of a complex land rights issue in Cambodia and repelled a constitutional amendment in Uganda that would have undermined communities' land rights.

Reflecting on these achievements, the added value of Sida to the GROW campaign was geared towards:

- a. expanding the scale and reach of the campaign, especially in public campaigning at a global and (clustered) regional level. Examples include the public actions Behind the Brands (2014), #MakeTheRightMove (2014), Women.Food.Climate (2015), Land Rights Now (2016, 2017 and 2018) and the Behind the Barcode/Price (2018). More than 20 Southern countries took part in one or more clustered/global public actions. Together they reached tens of millions of people, engaged millions and led to around 694,000 people taking action by signing a petition endorsing the policy asks of Oxfam and partners.
- b. enhancing campaigning capacity in the global South by funding specific activities and outputs in a large number of countries, most notably Pakistan and – to a lesser extent – Niger, Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Uganda. The most salient achievements of national GROW campaigns included the tabling of a climate finance bill in the Pakistan province of Punjab, settling of a land dispute with a sugar supplier in Cambodia, and reversing a constitutional amendment in Uganda which would have had a negative impact on communities' land rights.
- c. helping to forge local-global linkages: in addition to the direct support to countries under a) and b), extending support to a range of other Southern countries on an ad hoc basis facilitated the establishment of sound local-to-global links and vice versa. Examples include the withdrawal of the Dutch intermediary lender FMO from a water power plant in Honduras after Oxfam launched a public action in response to the killing of land rights activist Berta Cáceres (2016), and international pressure leading to the passing of a progressive Land Rights Act in Liberia (2018). The various regional public actions around climate change, spelling out the need for sound adaptation plans and climate finance, influenced the political discourse in Malawi and Uganda.

FINANCE

Sida's financial funding was well utilized by Oxfam Novib's SeedsGROW programme. The cumulative absorption rate for five years of SD=HS and GROW was 98%. The absorption rate in the fifth year was 95%. During the last two years of the programme, the major financial challenge was the forex loss on receipt due to strong Swedish currency as compared to the original budget. With strict financial prudence over the cashflow, the programme was able to meet the committed deliverables. As shown by annual revision by external auditors, the grant was well managed, respecting the donor's requirements, and Oxfam's internal control mechanisms. Chapter 7 further highlights the details of the financials.



1. INTRODUCTION

Ivy Njokikjien

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls on all countries and stakeholders to work together to end hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition by 2030. This transformational ambition can be fulfilled only if agriculture and food systems become sustainable, so that food supplies are stable and all people have access to adequate nutrition and health.⁵ Worryingly, the recent FAO report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* found that ‘after a prolonged decline, the most recent estimates indicate that global hunger increased’.

An estimated 815 million people are affected by hunger. Current systems of food production, distribution, trade and consumption are not effective at solving the problems of hunger, poverty and under-nutrition. Hunger is not so much about inadequate amounts of food as unequal access to food, caused by factors including unequal power relations, gender inequality, insufficient governance, climate change, land use rights, low levels of investment in smallholder farmers, declining biodiversity, and volatility of food prices. The broken global food system is not only unequal, but also unsustainable. Food production is exhausting natural resources, including arable land, water and biodiversity.

Thanks to the invaluable support of Sida, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch National Postcode Lottery, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and Dutch private foundations, SeedsGROW is working on issues

of unequal and unsustainable global seeds and food systems. It demonstrates how effective methods to make changes can be scaled up and sustained. Oxfam and its partners are proud of the programme’s considerable achievements over the past five years.

This final report provides a review of programme activities, the extent to which we achieved our outcomes, and the lessons we learned between 1 April 2013 and 31 December 2018. All activities contributed to the overarching SeedsGROW mission: **“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 our mission, SeedsGROW—comprising Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security (SD=HS) and the GROW campaign—was designed as a ‘dual programme approach’ with 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—including by strengthening the rights and opportunities of people living in rural poverty, particularly women, to fairly access livelihoods resources and global public goods, and their resilience to climate change and related injustices.

⁵ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, World Food Programme and World Health Organisation. 2017. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security*. Rome, FAO.



2. CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

ALARMING EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

SD=HS programme communities in all countries have increasingly suffered from extreme weather patterns, from rising temperatures in the Andes – forcing indigenous communities to plant their potato varieties at higher and higher altitudes – to the shortening of rainy seasons and prolonged drought periods, the increase of pests such as fall armyworm in Southern Africa and salt-water intrusion along the Mekong Delta. As 2018’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5-degree report showed, climate change affects those who are most vulnerable, marginalized and dependent on rain-fed agriculture, and we are already seeing its impacts exceed their capacity to adapt. This situation will only get worse in the years ahead, making it important to scale up programmes like SD=HS as part of a variety of approaches that include strong mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage measures. In tandem with the development of the IPCC’s 1.5-degree report over the past year, Oxfam’s GROW team has been expanding its focus to include more on loss and damage (particularly climate-related migration and displacement) as well as understanding mitigation and associated trade-offs.

In the GROW campaign the challenges to realizing fair and collaborative climate action have increased as a consequence of dwindling international commitment to tackle climate change. The election of President Trump in 2016 heralded tremendous global political uncertainty. In 2017, President Trump announced his intention to withdraw the US from the Paris Agreement, and he does not intend to fulfill the outstanding US\$2 billion contribution to the Green Climate Fund. The shifting US policies on finance and mitigation should be carefully monitored to contain damage at the global level.

REDUCED POLITICAL SPACE AND POLITICAL UNREST

Political unrest has had an impact on programme implementation in several SD=HS and GROW countries, such as Zimbabwe, which has experienced a liquidity crisis and social

upheaval surrounding the resignation of long-serving President Robert Mugabe. On the global level, space is shrinking for people to speak out, organize and take action against poverty, inequality and injustice. People in many countries face serious restrictions and repression when exercising their basic rights. This includes citizens fighting to defend their rural livelihoods, demand a fair share of natural resources and take a stand for gender justice. CIVICUS’s State of Civil Society Report 2018 mentions 109 countries that have closed, repressed or obstructed civic space, covering 82% of the global population. This also limits the opportunity of the GROW campaign to launch public actions. In various countries around the world, Oxfam’s staff, partner organizations and activists have faced threats, violence and prison terms when defending the land rights of poor farmers or demanding a fairer share of natural resources for local communities. In 2017, Global Witness recorded the highest number of killings of land and environmental rights defenders in a single year.

LAND RIGHTS

This worrying trend only reinforces the importance of strengthening women’s and indigenous people’s community land rights as part of the GROW campaign. In 2017, the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGTs), several events and reports identified how some governments and private sector actors have used the VGGTs to shape their approach to land governance, but it was also widely recognized that significant gaps remain in their successful implementation.

The updating of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development guidelines on responsible business conduct can create space to broaden application of the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The High-Level Political Forum, at which countries present voluntary national reviews on their progress towards accomplishing the SDGs, still needs to prove its effectiveness at improving accountability.

There was some progress in 2017 and 2018 on finalizing the SDG monitoring indicators linked

to land rights, while the World Bank opened to consultation its draft Guidance Notes on environmental and social standards safeguards, including those related to land acquisition, land use and involuntary resettlement. It is vital that commitments made internationally are implemented at national level, by passing and enforcing laws and policies (especially protecting indigenous peoples' rights), accompanied by adequate budgets and mechanisms. While progress has been made in many countries – such as Kenya, Thailand, Mali and Mexico – the establishment of new legal frameworks has slowed down in recent years, with rollbacks in countries such as Brazil, India, Uganda and the Philippines.

MARKET CONCENTRATION IN THE GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SECTOR

During the programme period, the concentration of power in the agrochemical industry has

reached unprecedented levels. After the mega-mergers between Dow/DuPont, ChemChina/Syngenta and Bayer/Monsanto, three multinationals now control 60% of the global seed market and 71% of the agrochemical market (IPES-Food, 2017). They also possess a large share of the rapidly increasing number of patents on plant genetic material, breeding methods and tools, further tightening their control over the seed sector (No Patents on Seeds!, 2018). As a result, these companies can increasingly determine which crops will be bred for what environments and farming systems, ultimately impacting what food reaches our plates via international value chains. Rapid technological advances in gene editing, synthetic biology, precision agriculture and data science may further increase the concentration of power in the agro-food sector: those who can collect and control “big data” are expected to acquire unprecedented decision-making capabilities (Wolfert et al., 2017).



Dawn Ng

3. SOWING DIVERSITY = HARVESTING SECURITY

Since its inception, SD=HS has worked to increase access to and sustainable use of plant genetic resources as a key condition for food and nutrition security under conditions of climate change. Between 2013 and 2018, SD=HS worked with partners Oxfam Novib, CTDI, Asociación ANDES, SEARICE, CAWR

(2014-2017), GRAIN, ETC Group and South Centre, and with approximately 150,000 households in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to achieve changes in four areas: farmers' crop diversity management; farmer seed enterprises; women, seeds and nutrition; and governance. Key achievements include:

FIGURE 1

BUILDING ON ACHIEVEMENTS

From 2013 – 2018 the Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security program:

Established	Trained	Helped farmers improved	Operationalized	Trained	Reached
1,050	35,000	400	7	899	150,000
Farmer Fields Schools	Farmers and facilitator	Varieties of staple crops	Community Seed Banks	Farmers as seed enterprise association members	Households

PILLAR 1: SCALING UP MODELS OF FARMERS' CROP DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Pillar 1 aims to strengthen the adaptive capacities of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers (IPSHF) in seed conservation, access and sustainable use, by scaling up innovative and engendered models of agrobiodiversity management. SD=HS achieved this objective through a combination of three approaches: 1) Farmer Field Schools on participatory plant breeding (FFS-PPB) to build on and strengthen the technical capacities of smallholder farmers to manage and broaden their own crop diversity; 2) Partnerships with agricultural extension services and breeding and research institutes to secure farmers' access to genetically diverse breeding materials; and 3) Supporting IPSHF to advocate for local, national and global policies that recognize and strengthen the role of farmers' seed systems by aggregating evidence from FFS implementation (reported under Pillar 4).

'A major benefit from participating in FFS-PPB is the increased knowledge and skills among the women participants. Now, our husbands consult us on farming decisions because we are now more knowledgeable.'

Edina Kawiwi, Jumbe FFS, Mudzi district, Zimbabwe.

To strengthen the adaptive capacities of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers (IPSHF) in seed conservation, access and sustainable use, by scaling up innovative and engendered models of agrobiodiversity management.

Outcomes	Target indicators	Achieved
P1.1 IPSHF in the SD=HS countries have enhanced capacity to develop and implement innovative plant genetic resource (PGR) adaptation strategies, concepts and tools, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge and gender perspectives, and benefiting from greater access to PGR.	<p>17,500 households (men and women) with demonstrated capacities to adapt to various challenges on access to and use of diverse of seeds and PGR materials.</p> <p>Increased diversity on farms for food security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop diversity: 20% more crops cultivated in the farming system; • Varietal diversity: 15% more varieties of staple crops and 20% more varieties of minor crops in farmers' fields. <p>Potentially climate-resilient varieties: 10% of varieties in the farming system showing better climate adaptation.</p>	<p>70,000 households: Laos (7,200; 50% women); Peru (3,920); Vietnam (47,400), Zimbabwe (14,250; 67% women).</p> <p>Increased crop diversity: Laos: 38% more crops (from 8 to 11); Zimbabwe: 75% increase (from 4 to 7), with emphasis on drought-tolerant crops. No changes in crop portfolio can be established in Peru and Vietnam: in Vietnam, the focus was more on improving the varieties available of 'alternative' market crops sesame, mungbean and waxy corn (see varietal diversity below); in Peru, farmers focused on being able to maintain a large diversity of landraces of particularly potato, maize and broad beans in the face of changing climate.</p> <p>Increased varietal diversity of major crops: Laos: lowland rice (23% increase, from 44 to 54 varieties), waxy corn (300%, from 2 to 8, and 167%, from 3 to 8, in Oudomxay and Xayabouly, respectively); Peru: a total of 225 'new' traditional varieties of potato were adopted, of which 13 through participatory varietal selection (PVS); Vietnam: rice (100%, from 4 to 8 varieties), waxy corn (150%, from 2 to 5); Zimbabwe: an increase of 110% for six major crops together (from a total of 9 to 19 varieties).</p>
P1.2 Gender-sensitive PPB and IPSHF adaptation strategies are mainstreamed in key institutions	<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 40 researchers, extension agents and educators with capacities to provide support on farm management of agricultural biodiversity.</p> <p>At least four systems and mechanisms that ensure active participation of farmers in PPB and local seeds management in key relevant institutions.</p> <p>At least three types of protocols developed between farmers and research institutions.</p>	<p>26+ partnerships, e.g. between breeding institutes, extension services, gene banks and project implementing partners (partnerships with communities are not included).</p> <p>280 FFS facilitators, trainers and master trainers were schooled through a system of workshops and trainings of trainers.</p> <p>Four, including adoption of the FFS model by government extension agencies, and Farmer Technical and Policy Conferences at which farmers explain their work to policy makers.</p> <p>Three, e.g. use of gene bank materials by farming communities and official certification of FFS-developed varieties.</p>
P1.3 IPSHF are empowered to engage in and contribute to policy change at local, national and global level.	At least seven 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.	Seven, see Pillar 4 (e.g. national seed laws and policies in Laos and Vietnam, the Farmers' Rights Bill in Zimbabwe).

More than 900⁶ FFS-PPB⁷ in Laos, Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe have strengthened the ability of women and men farmers to adapt to climate change and market transitions by continuously improving their local cultivars and by accessing, testing and selecting new crop varieties and developing new local varieties with traits corresponding to the new needs and preferences (P1.1)

Clear evidence of this achievement is the increase in the numbers of different crops and varieties in farmers' fields, attributed to the development and adoption of FFS varieties that are locally adapted to climate and market shifts. This has contributed to improving 70,000 households' access to good quality seeds, and indirectly of another 150,000 households.⁸ As extreme drought and shorter rainfall seasons became the new normal in Zimbabwe, drought-tolerant crop species such as sorghum and pearl millet, and dryland legumes (local and improved varieties of cowpeas, groundnuts and Bambara nuts), introduced through participatory variety selection (PVS) and diversity plots, have gained a larger share of land and family labour. They contributed to the 75 percent increase in crop diversity in farmers' fields.

With rapid market transitions and increasing demand for maize (the traditional sweet and waxy varieties, including the modern sweet hybrid gaining popularity), eight waxy corn varieties were distributed to FFSs in Laos. Four were adopted by communities in Oudomxay and Xayabouly provinces, and three in Salavanh and Attapeu. In Laos, Peru, potato diversity in farmers' fields increased through the adoption of half of the 425 native potato varieties repatriated from the Potato Park (mainly frost-resistant and pigmented varieties), including 13 varieties (out of 20) that were selected

through PVS. Climate-resilient rice varieties, adapted to rice-shrimp farming systems and saline-prone areas in the Mekong Delta, were developed through the FFS: the new ND4 and TC7 were adopted by communities in Bac Lieu, Soc Trang and Hau Giang, and two local varieties, Tai Nguyen and Mot Bui, were enhanced.

A collaborative breeding approach facilitated through FFS-PPB between smallholder farmers and breeding institutes has been recognized and adopted in key institutions in four countries (P1.2)

Sustainability of the FFS-PPB approach depends on its adoption by formal institutions. In Laos and Zimbabwe, this has resulted in more farmer-driven breeding work. Breeders in formal breeding programmes are incorporating objectives identified by FFS participants, including women, in their work. Farmers have learned to articulate their needs for access to new diversity. Partnerships with the Rice Research Center in Laos, the Crop Breeding Institute in Zimbabwe, and the regional CGIAR centres ICRISAT and CIMMYT⁹, have facilitated the distribution of advanced lines and segregating populations to FFS for selection and development according to farmers' desired traits. In 2018, official releases of FFS-tested and/or developed varieties of rice (Meuang Phieng 1¹⁰) in Laos and sorghum in Zimbabwe were important milestones of such collaboration.

The strong alliance with extension service officers in FFS organization and management, and the adoption of the FFS-PPB in Agritex's workplan across ten districts in Zimbabwe, have paved the way towards national recognition and replication in other districts.

⁶ Laos (35 FFS on PVS, PVE and PPB), Peru (six FFS), Vietnam (200 FFS: 50 FFS SD=HS funded on PVS, PVE and PPB and 150 provincial counterpart funded), Zimbabwe (598 FFS: 398 FFS on PVS, PVE and PPB of which 110 in 2016, 136 in 2017 and 152 in 2018, and 200 FFS on diversity plots). Total initial target: 300 FFS.

⁷ FFS-PPB includes participatory varietal selection (PVS), participatory varietal enhancement (PVE) and participatory varietal development (PVD), as well as diversity plots in Zimbabwe. In Peru, the FFS-PPB was conducted within the context of the landscape conservation approach.

⁸ Attributed to rice seed production of Mekong Delta seed clubs (100,000 households), rice seed production in Laos (14,400 households), seed exchange, and barter markets in Peru (12,000) and Zimbabwe (90,000).

⁹ International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.

¹⁰ MP1 was developed during preceding projects of SEARICE and/or Oxfam Novib between 2006 and 2014, the Biodiversity Use and Conservation in Asia Programme and Democratizing Agricultural Research and Extension, and selected by farmers through FFS PVS.

In Peru, where IPSHF have no access to extension services, a partnership between ANDES, the International Potato Center (CIP) and the National Institute of Agricultural Innovation has allowed active participation of farmers in PPB by creating of a pool of FFS local researchers with capacities to provide support to on-farm management.

While requiring further study, the 300 seed clubs¹¹ in Vietnam's Mekong Delta provide an additional way of ensuring FFS-PPB sustainability and impact. In 2017, these seed clubs produced a significant portion (up to 20 percent) of the total seed demand in the region. Seed clubs are now officially part of the main extension programme and An Giang province's agricultural development strategy for 2020.

CONCLUSION AND LESSONS LEARNED

Further strengthening of the FFS-PPB approach, including to strengthen sustainability, is needed in the following ways:

- The capacity of national breeding institutes (e.g. in Laos) to expand breeding activities, including pre-breeding, needs to be strengthened if they are to continue to play a critical role in providing breeding materials that are sufficiently diverse to respond to the

needs of smallholder farmers.

- In Zimbabwe's unpredictable climate it is crucial for breeding materials to be provided in a timely way, as late delivery frustrates the FFS process. The quantity must be sufficient to allow staggered planting or, if crops fail, at least three rounds of seeding. This is reflected in the disaster risk reduction module of the training of trainers (ToT) manual.
- The establishment of a pool of 280¹² FFS facilitators and advanced farmers and a self-explanatory FFS-PPB toolkit (the Facilitators' Field Guide, parts of which have been published as illustrated modules) are indispensable for scaling up and mainstreaming the FFS-PPB approach. Clustered ToT workshops, bringing together facilitators from an entire district, have proved an effective (if costly) tool in strengthening the organizational and planning skills of FFS facilitators and the training of "new" advanced farmers.
- The programme has not sufficiently targeted youth. Youth-dedicated FFS, youth-specific ToT modules and training of youth facilitators are necessary in phase 2.
- Community Seed Banks¹³ and seed fairs need to be systematized into a more coherent methodology. Documentation and exchange of information about seed accessions (e.g. morphology and use) will be important in stimulating broader exchange and wider adoption of seeds.

¹¹ 80-90% of these were established either under predecessors of the SD=HS programme (SEARICE/Oxfam Novib), or with support from the Vietnam government and Danida, among others.

¹² Laos: 68 (22% women); Peru: 14; Vietnam: 44; Zimbabwe: 20 facilitators (2 women) and 135 lead farmers (55% women).

¹³ SD=HS established eight community seed banks, one in Peru and seven in Zimbabwe.

¹⁴ MP1 in 10 sites with a total of 15-20 ha in one out of 10 districts of Xayabouly province; SLV1 in 30 sites with a total of >70 ha in four out of eight districts in Salavan province.



Sacha de Boer

CASE STUDY

SEED DIFFUSION IN LAOS

As of 2018, communities beyond SD=HS sites in Laos, in particular those located in 90 sites in 11 districts across three provinces (Xayabouly, Salavanh and Luang Prabang), have enjoyed access to good quality FFS-developed varieties: MP1 and SLV1 are beginning to diffuse¹⁴, while TK17 has spread steadily since it was selected in 2004 by a farmer, Mr. Khamxay. It has since been commercialized and fetches a high price on the market, around 20 to 30% higher than normal rice. While released officially only in the winter of 2018-19, TK17 has already spread in six out of 12 districts of Luang Prabang province, and is grown on a total of over 200 ha.



PILLAR 2: FARMER SEED ENTERPRISES

The objective of Pillar 2 was to enable indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers to enhance their livelihoods, income and seed security through improved production and market access to high quality seeds of diverse crops and varieties, adapted to farmers' needs and preferences. The piloting of a farmer seed enterprise (FSE) in Zimbabwe¹⁵ was an effort to respond to the seed needs of smallholder farmers and indigenous people that are not being met by formal or informal seed systems. Under Pillar 2 we strove to facilitate reliable access to diverse, good quality, locally adapted seed and develop institutional partnerships for sustainable long-term access.

¹⁵ Determination of what model and where to pilot the FSE was based on a consultative process that included scoping missions to Myanmar, Zimbabwe, Vietnam and Peru. Initially two pilots were planned; however, due to budget cuts, Zimbabwe was selected as the country with the most potential. A feasibility study and business plan guided the establishment of the FSE. In its project phase a CTD/ON Management committee provided strategic guidance.

'I managed to pay for all the advance inputs I had received from Champion Farmer Seeds and remained with enough, a situation which I never expected. I gave my two daughters \$100 each for assisting me during the growing season, I also paid fees for my two granddaughters at Maramba Primary School. I was amazed to realize that I had extra money after having met all I had planned to do after selling my produce to Champion Farmer Seeds. I then bought an ox for ploughing.'

Neila Kastsande is a 74-year-old widow supporting two grown daughters and her grandchildren. Neila is an association member and seed grower for Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative. She lives in Chigombe Village, Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe (UMP) District, Zimbabwe.

To enhance the livelihoods and seeds security of IPSHF by producing and marketing good quality and diversity of seeds through Public-Private Partnerships

Outcomes	Target indicators	Achieved
P2.1 Pilot Farmer Seed Enterprises potentially contribute to IPSHF's reliable access to diverse, good quality, locally adapted seeds.	20% increase in availability of good quality seeds. 50% increase in reliable access to seeds for IPSHF. 20% increase diversity in seeds available. 50% increase in distribution of locally adapted seeds. Maintain or increase genetic base of the FSE crops (stock).	In the first production year (2016/17), seven varieties were produced and marketed. By year 5, the FSE adopted 13 varieties for future production and marketing, accounting for an estimated 46% increase in availability of good quality seed, and increased seed accessibility by 96% through use of rural-based distributors. - 945 farmers trained in seed production and quality control. - Seed production manuals developed. - 2016/17: 141 tonnes produced, 95 percent sold. - 2017/18: 133.2 tonnes produced.
P2.2 IPSHF, private sector, governments and CSOs have access to lessons and advice from SD=HS FSE experience.	Lessons, publications and/or presentations provided to diverse stakeholders. Improved FSE business model adaptation. At least 40 researchers, extension agents and educators with capacities to provide support on farm management of agricultural biodiversity. At least four systems and mechanisms that ensure active participation of farmers in PPB and local seeds management in key relevant institutions. At least three types of protocols developed between farmers and research institutions.	- FSE national stakeholder workshop report. - End-of-season evaluation reports documenting consultations with multiple stakeholders over two seasons. - Lessons learned discussion paper. 280 FFS facilitators, trainers and master trainers were schooled through a system of workshops and trainings of trainers. Four, including adoption of the FFS model by government extension agencies, and Farmer Technical and Policy Conferences at which farmers explain their work to policy makers. Three, e.g. use of gene bank materials by farming communities and official certification of FFS-developed varieties.

Pillar 2 succeeded in establishing a market-based model that makes available appropriate quality seed to smallholder farmers in mainly marginal areas in Zimbabwe. Through aggregation and strengthened capacities in seed production, the FSE supported smallholder farmers to produce quality seed on a commercial scale. The valuable lessons learned establishing the Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative in Zimbabwe have been documented in a discussion paper for future programming and influencing work.

Establishment of Champion Farmer Seeds

¹⁶ Within each district farmer associations have elected management committees made up of a chairperson, treasurer and secretary, and deputies. Representatives on the Board of Champion Farmer Seeds are elected annually and farmer representation is through elected district association chairpersons.

¹⁷ Mudzi, Mutoko, Murewa, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP) and Tsholotsho.

Cooperative has contributed to reliable access to diverse, good quality, locally adapted seeds for smallholder farmers in marginal regions of Zimbabwe (P2.1)

Champion Farmer Seeds Cooperative was established in September 2016, based on a consultative process, and formally launched in October 2017. As a farmers' cooperative, the FSE is made up of five Farmer Associations ¹⁶ in five districts ¹⁷. It is governed by an Advisory Board with farmer representation.

The Champion Farmer Seeds crop portfolio introduced new varieties of maize, sorghum,

groundnut and pearl millet, as small legumes and grains were identified as important for food and nutrition security while maize is a national staple crop. It found a market niche in producing maize varieties (hybrid ¹⁸ and OPV) that are high-yielding, drought-tolerant and early- to medium-maturing. Use of rural-based distributors significantly increased smallholder farmers' access to adapted good quality seed.

In the first season (2016/17), a total of 72 ha was cultivated and 141 tonnes of seeds were produced, 95 percent of which was successfully sold, including 85 tonnes of hybrid maize and 29 tonnes of OPV maize (see Table 1). In the second year (2017/18), although 265 ha were cultivated, only 133.2 tonnes of seed was produced due to severe drought, which resulted in crop failure. At the time of reporting, 70 percent had been sold. A significant achievement in both seasons was that 99 percent of the seed passed inspection, showing that smallholder farmers

have the capacity to produce quality seed on a commercial scale.

The pilot FSE has contributed to empowerment and improved livelihoods by engaging smallholder farmers in marginal areas as seed growers (P2.1).

The FSE prioritized capacity building of key stakeholders to ensure a cadre of skilled and knowledgeable actors at all levels. This encompassed technical capacity building of extension services, field offices and growers. Six AGRITEX extension staff received seed inspector trainings from Seed Services for sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, beans and maize, developing a pool of future trainers who can provide technical backstopping in quality seed production.

Efforts to strengthen smallholder farmers' seed production capacity has resulted in 899 farmers being trained.¹⁹ Training of farmers was carried out by the FSE and CTDT staff, in

TABLE 1

SEED PRODUCTION IN THE 2016/17 GROWING SEASON

	CROP											
	Hybrid		OPV		Sorghum		Pearl Millet		Groundnut		Total	
	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18
Hectarage	10	40	27	4	11.4	58	10.9	58	12.8	100	72.1	260
Yield/Ha	3.1	3	3	1	1.8	1	1	1	0	1		
Tonnage	31.2	100	81.5	4	20	10	10.4	12.5	5.6	11	141	137.5

¹⁸ With regard to hybrid maize varieties, the cooperative has full rights to the parental lines. As a high value crop, the profit margins of hybrid maize helped offset the lower profit margins of the small grains and legumes, which is important for the financial sustainability of the FSE.

¹⁹ Participatory on-site trainings were provided on issues such as the definition of seed, as distinct from grain; seed legislation; seed value chains; isolation distances; accessibility of land for inspection purposes; transportation of inputs and produce; planting history; soil topography and type; land preparation; planting dates, ratios and rates; security of land; record keeping; herbicide use, fertilizer and irrigation regimes; weed identification and weeding; ridging/hilling/basins; removing off-types and suckers (rouging); pests, disease management and quarantine; mono-cropping risks; gap-filling; de-tasseling; removal of males in hybrid seed production; drying, sorting and bagging; post-harvest management of seed; and seed quality tests (germination, purity and seed health).

²⁰ On seed production and quality control in the context of the Zimbabwe seed policy and regulations

collaboration with Seed Services and based on training manuals²⁰ developed in the programme. The FFS approach to capacity building in seed production has proved to create greater social cohesion, motivation and self-monitoring among participating farmers. The FSE plans to increase availability in the future of two pearl millet varieties that were developed through Pillar 1 work and nationally released in mid-2018. Another significant outcome of the FSE is improved livelihoods and income effects, which have resulted from engaging smallholder farmers in marginal areas as seed growers. The growers' livelihoods have been improved directly as the income generated from the FSE enabled them to buy livestock, pay school fees or start other income-generating projects.

The FSE has empowered and created opportunities for women and youth (P2.2). The FSE has focused on youth and gender equity: 67 percent of the farmers trained have been women, and FSE grower Rita Tsuma won the best farmer award at the 2018 national agricultural show. Women hold key decision-making positions at association and board level: in farmer associations, 17 key decision-making positions are held by women. Youth are also represented at the association and board level.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The FSE's experiences emphasize the importance of a conducive policy environment, seed production competencies and skills, and good mobilization, organization and governance among smallholder farmers engaged in commercial seed production, with good institutional linkages with key stakeholders. Our experiences in Zimbabwe showed that it is complex to strike a balance between the social agenda and business sustainability of an FSE.

The three-year implementation timeframe suggests that with the right competencies and institutional linkages, smallholder farmers can produce at scale and FSEs can provide IPShF with reliable access to diverse, good quality seed, locally adapted to agro-ecologies and socio-economic needs. Our experiences show the importance of sound technical seed production capacity and business development support for sustainability. Although Champion Farmer Seeds still has some way to go towards sustainability, a good foundation has been established to build on through strengthened national seed production capacity and business development support. The following lessons learned and recommendations will be taken up for the second phase of this programme:

- A policy and regulatory environment that supports both farmer and formal seed systems is an important pre-condition for an FSE to meet a social agenda and be financially sustainable.
- The Zimbabwean context showed that smallholder farmers can produce and market good quality seed when provided with technical, input and business support. However, commercial rainfed seed production presents a high risk, particularly in the context of climate change.
- It is important to understand the market viability of crops that will make up the FSE's product mix, and balance this with the programme's development agenda.
- Linkages with research institutions, seed regulators and extension support are invaluable and have been important in the operationalization of the FSE.
- Exploring FSE models with lower capital investment needs and reduced overheads, compared to the Champion Farmer Seeds model, will be important for future programming.



CASE STUDY

TAFADZWA CHIGOMBE

Tafadzwa Chigombe became a seed grower for Champion Farmer Seeds in 2016, its first year of operation. A member of the youth FFS, Tafadzwa has shown great motivation and enthusiasm. After training on certified seed production and quality control, Tafadzwa progressed quickly to become the lead farmer of the youth seed grower group in UMP District. Tafadzwa says of the training:

“it was demanding during the first year – weeding, scouting, spraying and roughing as per our trainings was to be done... I was trained on how to grow seed for the market and that means that I am now fully empowered. I can now also train other youths in my community on how to grow both small grains and legumes.”

In the second year, Tafadzwa was elected as chairperson of his district association and its representative on the Champion Farmer Seeds Advisory Board. As a member of the Board, Tafadzwa sees himself as the voice of other seed growers, with a mandate to direct the FSE on policy and strategy issues. Beyond his leadership roles, he has generated income to diversify his livelihood opportunities through a poultry project, improving the wellbeing of his young family, as they are 'now able to feed and buy clothes and other household needs'.



PILLAR 3: WOMEN, SEEDS AND NUTRITION

This pillar focuses on the role of women in promoting nutritional diets based on local food systems and available biodiversity, including neglected and underutilized species (NUS). The objective of Pillar 3 was to 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.**

FFS on NUS were at the centre of the activities conducted under this Pillar, which started with a thorough baseline and finished with an endline. To varying degrees in each country – Peru, Zimbabwe, Vietnam and Myanmar – the programme developed seed and food fairs, women’s seed exchange networks, radio programmes, video diaries and NUS management plans, and encouraged the participation of farmers in events related to biodiversity and nutrition, as well as the participation of policy and decision makers in knowledge-sharing activities.

‘I gained knowledge and skills on how to prepare a nutritious diet. Before joining the programme, I used to prepare food just to fill our stomachs; but now I prepare food having in mind the proper nutrition of my family, I grow our food in our home garden and collect some vegetables from the forest.’

Nang Kham Yone, 29 years old. She lives in Kho Hant village, Hopong Township, Southern Shan State (Myanmar). Her family has five members.

To 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.

Outcomes	Target indicators	Achieved
Beneficiaries	Number of households demonstrably directly reached and informed about the nutritional value of local biodiversity and NUS.	12,931 (Peru: 120, Zimbabwe: 850, Vietnam: 7300, Myanmar: 4661).
	Number of households demonstrably indirectly reached and informed about the nutritional value of local biodiversity and NUS.	62,873 (Peru: 4500, Zimbabwe: 11,123, Vietnam: 24,000, Myanmar: 23,250).
P3.1 Women farmers have increased knowledge, access to and use of bio-diverse sources of nutrition, contributing to building stronger seed systems of important nutritional crops for household food security.	Three women farmer-focused tools developed.	58 (Peru: 17, Zimbabwe: 10, Vietnam: 19, Myanmar: 7, Global level: 5).
	Three NUS-focused tools developed.	42 (Peru: 13, Zimbabwe: 8, Vietnam: 13, Myanmar: 8).
	Number of women-led FFS established.	154 (Peru: 6, Zimbabwe: 40, Vietnam: 68, Myanmar: 40).
	5100 women participants in FFS.	3450 (Peru: 103, Zimbabwe: 536, Vietnam: 2040, Myanmar: 771).
	Number of households participating in FFS informed about the nutritional value of local biodiversity and NUS, sharing their knowledge and strategies about nutrition and NUS.	3943 (Peru: 120, Zimbabwe: 850, Vietnam: 2040, Myanmar: 933).
	Cases of NUS crops cultivated in home gardens and/or farmers' fields or collected from the wild at community level.	139 (Peru: 32, Zimbabwe: 6, Vietnam: 13, Myanmar: 88).
	Number of months over which the period of scarcity in the communities has been reduced, as a result of the SD=HS intervention.	Varies per country (Peru: 0, Zimbabwe: 2.5, Vietnam: 1, Myanmar: 1-2).
P3.2 Women farmers share the knowledge they have gained and innovative biodiverse nutrition strategies, concepts and tools with other communities.	Three documents on innovative strategies produced and shared with other communities.	81 (Peru: 10, Zimbabwe: 66 (video diaries and a recipe book), Vietnam: 2, Myanmar: 2).
	An overview of community initiatives focusing on improved seed propagation and/or sustainable harvesting of NUS.	34 (Peru: 4, Zimbabwe: 8, Vietnam: 20, Myanmar: 2).
	Four events held where strategies are shared.	161 (Peru: 19, Zimbabwe: 59, Vietnam: 54, Myanmar: 29).
P3.3 Women farmers' knowledge and contributions have catalysed international awareness on biodiversity-based diets, and they have increased their engagement in policy dialogues on claiming the right to food.	Two NUS tools/models available and used for local, national and international policy engagement.	18 (Peru: 10, Zimbabwe: 2, Vietnam: 3, Myanmar: 2, Global level: 1).
	176 women farmers attend national and international seminars related to NUS.	106 (Peru: 53, Zimbabwe: 18, Vietnam: 29, Myanmar: 6).
	Four local, national or international policy briefs integrating local women farmers' knowledge on nutrition, NUS and biodiversity published and distributed.	5 (Peru: 1, Zimbabwe: 2, Vietnam: 1, Myanmar: 0, Global level: 1).

The activities conducted under Pillar 3 were a major success, with more women farmers than initially targeted aware of the nutritional value of local biodiversity and NUS; 12,931 households were directly and 62,873 indirectly reached.

NUS contributed to a reduction in the length and number of families suffering from a food scarcity period (P3.1).

After participating in Phase 1 of SD=HS, women farmers have increased their knowledge of, access to and use of biodiverse sources of nutrition – in particular NUS – contributing to stronger seed systems of nutritional crops important for household food security. This is reflected in the participation of 3400 women in 154 FFS, although lower than the original target; a substantial number of cases of NUS cultivated in home gardens or gathered; and a reduction in the length of the food scarcity period and the number of families suffering. This is largely a product of women farmers' participation in project activities, which included far more women- and NUS-focused tools, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge, than the target. Tools included FFS curricula, field days, seed fairs, and diagnostic exercises such as resource flow diagrams, NUS prioritization, barrier analysis and malnutrition problem tree.

A robust knowledge base and sharing of tools were developed (P3.2).

The knowledge gained by women farmers, together with concepts and tools developed on innovative biodiverse nutrition strategies, were widely shared within and with other communities. The number of events where strategies were shared, and the number of documents describing innovative strategies produced and made publicly available for adaptation and use by others, largely surpassed the targets. Events ranged from local (such as biocultural festivals in Peru) to national (such as a national NUS forum in Myanmar) to global (such as the Conferences of Parties (CoP) in Cancun and Bonn). Documents included a global FFS guide and country-specific curricula, recipe books, NUS manuals, and video diaries produced by farmers for farmers. The sharing of knowledge also involved community-based initiatives such as the development of a mobile application for the ethnobotanical

characterization of NUS (YupanApp) and a community management plan for NUS (Peru), protocols for seed propagation and cultivation (Vietnam and Zimbabwe), NUS cultivation methods (Myanmar) and cooking demonstrations across countries.

The knowledge of women farmers was brought to regional and national dialogues (P3.3).

Women farmers were empowered as they increased their participation in national and international seminars related to NUS. For example, in Zimbabwe they participated in workshops on the right to food and benefit sharing of plant genetic resources, and in Vietnam the project contributed to the revision of the crop production law. In Myanmar, women farmers participated in a Regional Seed Forum and a National NUS Forum, where members of parliament and government representatives expressed an interest in implementing similar projects in other provinces. Women participated in leadership, management and policy advocacy training. Women farmers from Peru contributed to policy debates: for example, Sonia Quispe Tito participated in the 23rd United Nations Climate Change Conference (CoP23) in Bonn in 2017 – at a side event, she gave a declaration on behalf of the women of her community on the effects of climate change on their livelihoods. The number of tools made available for policy engagement, and policy briefs published and distributed, exceeded the original targets.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

While the FFS in Peru and Zimbabwe will continue in Phase 2, the Pillar 3 activities will not continue in Myanmar and Vietnam. However, the programme in both countries has actively engaged with local stakeholders to continue working on NUS and nutrition, given the project's wide acceptance among local communities. In Myanmar, a particular focus was building the capacity²¹ of farmer leaders to continue leading community activities; the team also explored links with local associations that promote NUS. In Vietnam, the NUS cultivation guide developed as part of SD=HS was incorporated in activities of public health and agricultural extension services, and some NUS were included in other projects.²²

²¹ The capacity building programmes included refresher trainings on NUS and nutrition, leadership and management training, social mobilization training, and participation in project coordination meetings.

²² As part of the projects on medicinal plant cultivation and vegetable production in Sa Pa, Lao Cai and Son La.

Overall, the work of Pillar 3 during the first phase was successful, contributing to the empowerment of women to reclaim their role in food security by building and sharing knowledge on NUS and nutrition, improving their access to and consumption of NUS for more nutritious diets, and increasing their engagement in policy dialogues on the right to food. The following lessons learned and recommendations will be taken up for the second phase of this programme:

- The term “NUS” was confusing for local communities, as some crops that are considered as NUS globally are neither neglected nor underutilized by these particular communities. It is important to better understand how indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers classify local food plants and how local classifications relate to the programme’s definition of NUS.
- The term “food scarcity period” is preferred to

“hunger period”, given sensitivity around the connotations of “hunger” for some farmers: it is often associated with extreme poverty.

- An online reporting tool is necessary for FFS participants to document knowledge, share experiences and provide feedback on activities quickly and efficiently.
- The action learning approach of FFS, in which farmers themselves set objectives based on the barriers they face for the consumption of NUS, proved to be empowering and to build leadership skills among women.
- The women felt that the FFS gave them the opportunity to learn from each other and placed greater value on their cultural practices and traditional knowledge, encouraging them to pass these on to the next generation.
- The participation of men (e.g. at the end of cooking workshops) was crucial to ensure that NUS are widely acceptable as part of the family diet.



Hoang Huy

CASE STUDY

MS. LÝ CỬ MÃY

In the past, Ms. Lý Cử Mẫy (Lech Dao, Thanh Kim, Sapa, Vietnam) and her family used to go often to the forest to gather food plants for subsistence. These plants are becoming rare due to land conversion in the area. With the knowledge and skills she developed during her participation in FFS, she started to cultivate these plants in her home garden. She grows enough to feed her family, and shares the surplus with neighbours or sells it in the market, generating an additional income for her household. Ms. Lý also helped her neighbours to establish home gardens. She was interviewed by Lao Cai television programme, sharing her experience with an audience of approximately 17,000 families (<http://laocaitv.vn/thoi-su-truyen-hinh/thoi-su-lao-cai-trua-3052018?page=64>).



PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

The overall objective of Pillar 4 is to 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. Farmers are not only entitled to these rights, they need them to alleviate poverty and play their role in the management and conservation of plant genetic resources. SD=HS has employed an evidence-based, bottom-up approach to national and global policy engagement. By promoting (women) farmers' active engagement in policymaking processes and aggregating experiences and evidence from the programme countries, the programme aims to inform local, national and global policymakers and stakeholders on farmers' needs and the ways in which they can protect and support Farmers' Rights.

'Today I want to share with you some of the experiences of my community, including the threats we are facing; especially as women. In recent years, we have noticed changes to our Mother Earth: the rain patterns are very unstable and sometimes destroy our seedlings and our crops. The temperatures are rising and due to this, we have more and more pests and diseases... This is a call for collaboration and action I am launching today to you all: NGOs, public institutions, and the private sector. You have the power to engage in actions that will see a world less affected by climate change and global disorders.'

Sonia Quispe Tito, an indigenous woman and smallholder farmer from the community of Choquecancha in Peru, making her statement at the 23rd CoP of the UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany, November 2017.

To enhance the livelihoods and seeds security of IPSHF by producing and marketing good quality and diversity of seeds through Public-Private Partnerships

Outcomes	Target indicators	Achieved
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, and increasing farmers' freedom to operate, thus contributing to the right to food.	1200 policy makers, opinion leaders, and other stakeholders have in-depth knowledge and capacities and are engaged to help improve seeds systems governance.	The number of policymakers and other stakeholders directly reached through workshops, events, trainings, briefings etc. goes far beyond the set target, though data was not structurally collected in a way that enables the assessment of "in-depth knowledge and capacities".
	15,000 farmers and engaged citizens are reached and educated directly each year, and hundreds of thousands indirectly.	Only GRAIN kept track of the number of downloads, reporting that some 30,000 people are subscribed to the mailing lists and the website received over 300,000 unique visitors per year.
P4.2 Changes in national and international agendas, policies and laws enhance farmers' freedom to operate, strengthen innovation in plant breeding and promote plant genetic diversity and Farmers' Rights, contributing to the right to food. ²³	11 national-level changes in agendas, policies, or practices contributed to. Eight international-level changes in agendas, policies, or practices contributed to.	All programme partners reported contribution to multiple policy changes; the total number is hard to pinpoint due to the broad definition of 'changes', but it exceeds the target. Some key achievements are summarized below.

The programme has contributed to increased recognition and support for IPSHF and Farmers' Rights in the global agricultural policy arena, but implementation of Farmers' Rights remains limited (P4.1).

A clear example of increased recognition and support is the adoption of the United Nations

Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas in December 2018,²⁴ to which programme partners actively contributed. Influential reports such as Who Will Feed Us?²⁵ increased global awareness of smallholder farmers' important contributions to feeding the world and tackling climate change.²⁶

²³ SD=HS aims to contribute to positive changes (or to prevent negative changes) in public or private sector policies, their translation into laws or their implementation. Indicative policy changes that SD=HS has contributed to include: [international] improved farmers' access to germplasm in public and private gene banks; improved benefit sharing under ITPGRFA (MLS) and/or CBD (Nagoya); assessment of new technologies put 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.

²⁴ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/12/1028881>

²⁵ <http://www.etcgroup.org/content/who-will-feed-us-industrial-food-chain-vs-peasant-food-web>

²⁶ For example, the report's figures that peasant agriculture feeds 70% of the world and produces 70% of the world's food are regularly cited by UN agencies, academics, CSOs, and journalists.

The programme has increased awareness about the needs of smallholder farmers through photo exhibitions of women farmers at international meetings²⁷ and videos targeting the general public,²⁸ and by facilitating farmers' engagement in policy-making processes. For example, Majory Jeke, a FFS lead farmer from Zimbabwe, was invited to address delegates at the opening ceremony of the Seventh Governing Body Meeting of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources in Rwanda in 2017.²⁹ The programme also contributed to the establishment of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights at the same meeting; it is hoped this will trigger support for guidelines and other measures to stimulate implementation of Farmers' Rights by national governments, as progress on this front has been painstakingly slow (see below).

The programme raised awareness about the negative impact of national seeds laws on farmer-managed seed systems and developed recommendations for improvement, some of which contributed to improved seed policies at local, national and global levels (P4.2).

Seed systems in the developing world are predominantly farmer-managed: most seed is produced by farmers and circulated among them. Many national seed policies, however, do not recognise and support these farmer-managed seed systems, instead focusing exclusively on the commercial seed trade, for example by allowing only certified seeds of registered 'modern' varieties to be marketed,

and only by registered sellers.³⁰

The programme has made many efforts to improve this situation. At the global level, this has resulted in due attention for the importance of farmer-managed seed systems in the FAO Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation, which was adopted by FAO in 2015.³¹ At national level, policy changes have been achieved in Peru and Laos. In Peru, IPSHF contributed to the development of the Supreme Decree on Seed Potato Certification, which was approved in 2018.³² The Decree includes a category for "traditional seed" and recognizes "traditional resource rights".³³ In Laos, farmer consultations ensured the inclusion of Farmers' Rights in the newly developed National Seed Policy, which supports farmers to register their local varieties.

This is important because national variety release procedures are usually expensive and time-consuming, as the programme also identified in Vietnam:³⁴ because local authorities recognize the high demand for seeds produced by the Seed Clubs in the Mekong Delta, they allow the sale of uncertified seeds of non-registered varieties, but at the provincial level only. Local extension centres inspect the seeds, free of charge, to make sure that no poor quality seeds are delivered. They also help the Seed Clubs with investments for seed drying and seed cleaning machinery. In this way the Seed Clubs are able to supply seeds that are not formally registered and certified, but still meet the law's quality requirements.³⁵

²⁷ See for example <http://enb.iisd.org/biodiv/cgrfa17/20feb.html>

²⁸ The short animation video "Seeds in resistance", for example, documents local seed management and promotion initiatives across Latin America as well as the struggles against seed laws and other forces that undermine local seed management. The video had close to 200,000 views within the first year.

²⁹ <https://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/opening-statement-of-7th-governing-body-meeting-of-the-international-treaty-on-plant-genetic-resources-for-food-and-agriculture-by-marjory-jeke/>

³⁰ See e.g. <https://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/the-impact-of-national-seed-laws-on-the-functioning-of-small-scale-seed-systems-a-country-case-study/> or <https://www.grain.org/en/article/5175-seed-laws-that-criminalise-farmers-poster-map-tables-and-additional-country-cases>

³¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4916e.pdf>

³² <http://www.minagri.gob.pe/portal/decreto-supremo/ds-2018/21843-decreto-supremo-n-010-2018-minagri>

³³ <http://www.andes.org.pe/program-indigenous-biocultural-heritage-about>

³⁴ <https://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/farmer-bred-varieties-finding-their-place-in-the-seed-supply-system-of-vietnam-the-case-of-hd1-variety/>

³⁵ <https://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/external-evaluation-of-putting-lessons-into-practice-scaling-up-peoples-biodiversity-management-for-food-security/>

The programme has critically monitored the impact of legal and technological developments on smallholder farmers, putting key issues and possible solutions on the agenda of international organizations, with mixed results (P4.1).

- a. Programme partners have critically monitored recent mergers in agri-business and raised awareness through influential reports³⁶ and multiple lobby activities.³⁷ This contributed to competition offices taking up “big data” as an issue in agriculture, and may have influenced the Brazilian government blocking a merger between John Deere and the digital information subsidiary of Monsanto.³⁸
- b. Programme partners have made governments and other stakeholders aware that the potential to digitize genomics information, and use that information to synthesize the same or adjusted biological material, requires fundamental changes to the existing rules for access and benefit-sharing of biological materials under both the Treaty and Convention on Biological Diversity.³⁹ This has complicated negotiations within these fora, but should ultimately lead to a much more equitable conclusion.
- c. The programme has monitored intellectual property rights, with a first-ever review of the extent to which plants are being patented in the global South,⁴⁰ putting discussions on the relationship between Farmers’ Rights and plant breeder’s rights on the international agenda⁴¹ and promoting solutions⁴² while mobilizing support for more transparent and inclusive policymaking processes.⁴³

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Although Pillar 4 has strongly contributed to the objective of strengthening the capacities and knowledge base of developing countries and their IPSHF to analyse and improve national and global policies and legislation that impact farmers’ seed systems, the full implementation of Farmers’ Rights and the right to food remains a distant target. The main reason is that farmers’ seed systems, and the needs and capacities of IPSHF in managing crop diversity and seed production, are still not fully understood, recognized and supported by most actors that drive policy-making processes in the seed sector at national and global levels. Patience and determination are needed to convince those in power that – with a conducive policy and institutional environment – IPSHF are well equipped to continue to feed the majority of the world’s people while adjusting to changing food security and climate needs. The following lessons learned and recommendations will be taken up for the second phase of this programme.

- Most seed policies and support structures are exclusively focused on the commercial seed trade, without recognising the needs of IPSHF or the important role of farmers’ seed systems for food security and climate adaptation.
- The programme’s evidence-based, local-to-global approach to policy advocacy has proven to be an important tool to increase awareness on this issue.
- By supporting IPSHF to uphold their role in the management and development of plant

genetic resources, policymakers can strongly contribute to the realization of Farmers’ Rights as included in the Treaty.⁴⁴

- The extent to which IPSHF are confronted with seed policy issues varies widely among and within countries. Apart from the general lack of policy support, IPSHF experience policy barriers as soon as they aim to become more active in seed production and trade.
- Success of programme implementation under the other pillars can greatly support policy advocacy efforts, as policy makers can witness the use of and need for proposed policy changes.
- Stimulating cooperation and building synergies in policy advocacy between consortium partners (in particular between national and international partners) has proven difficult due to time constraints and diverging working methods and priorities. However, several successful collaborations have been achieved.
- The MEAL framework for Pillar 4 needs substantial revision to better capture programme contributions to policy change.

TOWARDS SD=HS PHASE II

With its work under the four pillars, SD=HS has been able to put the importance of farmers’ seeds systems on the agenda of national and international organizations working on food and nutrition security.

The programme’s most important achievement – besides its contribution to improving seed varieties, improving use of neglected and underutilized species, and enabling climate adaptation of 150,000 households participating in the programme – is that it has proven that farmer’s knowledge, with specific recognition of the knowledge of women, can play a key role in achieving food and nutrition security. This recognition has led to an increasing number of public institutions collaborating with the programme and adopting its approach. The work on Farmer Seed Enterprises is further expanding the involvement of private actors, strengthening the role of the market to support the exchange of and access to quality seeds.

SD=HS has also actively contributed to increased recognition of Farmers’ Rights in global policies, and has been instrumental in giving farmers and their organizations a voice in the global debate. It has established itself as the main global civil society initiative in the field of plant genetic resources.

Based on this recognition of knowledge and rights, SD=HS aims to further expand its impact in existing and new countries by expanding its collaboration with national institutions and private actors and anchoring Farmers’ Rights in national legislation and the practice of national authorities.

³⁶ <http://www.etcgroup.org/content/too-big-feed-short-report>

³⁷ For example, ETC succeeded in obtaining “Third Party” status at the EC and Canada to intervene in the approval of the Bayer Monsanto merger. This was the first time a Third Party had been recognized that is not directly impacted by a merger. This gave us legal title to access the confidential business information of the companies engaged in the merger.

³⁸ http://www.ipes-food.org/_img/upload/files/Concentration_FullReport.pdf

³⁹ See e.g. <https://www.cbd.int/abs/DSI-views/ITPGRFA-DSI.pdf> and <https://www.cbd.int/abs/dsi-gr.shtml>

⁴⁰ <https://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/statusofpatentingplantsintheglobalsouth/>

⁴¹ See e.g. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bl144e.pdf> and https://www.upov.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=40584

⁴² See e.g. <http://www.apbrebes.org/news/plant-variety-protection-developing-countries-tool-design-sui-generis-plant-variety-protection> and <https://www.sdhsprogram.org/publications/reconciling-farmers-and-plant-breeders-rights/>

⁴³ See e.g. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Food/OpenLettertoARIPOMemberStates_24.11.2016.docx

⁴⁴ The Treaty recognizes the strong and essential link between Farmers’ Rights (Article 9) and the practices of sustainable use and conservation of PGRFA (Articles 5 & 6). This link is at the core of the SD=HS programme. Only by empowerment in all these areas, IPSHF can truly participate in shaping and managing the food and seed systems they operate in and fully exercise their rights.



CASE STUDY

MARJORY JEKE

Marjory Jeke (59) from Zimbabwe has seven children and six grandchildren. She has been an enthusiastic participant in the programme since its beginning. 'The Farmer Field Schools really work', she says, 'you can see the difference yourself. Try comparing a farmer who is not a member of a Farmer Field School, with a farmer who is. We produce a lot more.' With her quality seeds and the food she cooks, Marjory has won prizes at seed and food fairs. In 2016, she became a lead farmer in her Farmer Field School, facilitating the sessions for the other farmers. She is also a member of her Community Seed Bank council.

'The strength of the Farmer Field Schools is the exchange of ideas. If you compare my situation to five years ago, it has changed tremendously. I've gotten a lot more confident.' Marjory wants to share her story and explain the situation of communities dealing with effects of climate change. Since 2016, she actively started to address local and national policy makers during seed fairs and at a 'climate hearing' organized in Chadenga village, Murehwa district.

In 2017 she was elected to travel to Rwanda where the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources held its 7th meeting. Before a crowd drawn from the 144 member countries, Marjory presented a keynote speech at the opening ceremony. She described her experiences from the Farmer Field Schools, seed fairs and Community Seed Banks and asked the delegates for their support to assist farmers to 'keep the rich crop diversity in their hands (...) for ourselves and for the rest of the world now and in future.'



4. GROW CAMPAIGN

This chapter describes the results accomplished in the period 2014-2018 with regard to the Sida contribution to the Oxfam GROW campaign. This contribution strengthened the overall GROW campaign and its multi-strategy approach, combining research, alliance building, media outreach, public actions, and direct engagement with a wide range of stakeholders (governments, private sector, multilateral institutions, multisector initiatives) with the aim of leading to policy and practice changes that improve the food security of women small-scale producers. Within this complex system, the Sida contribution was allocated specifically to work on food value chains, climate change and land rights.

The Sida contribution overlapped with two strategic GROW plans, covering 2011-15 and 2016-19. In 2014-15, the Sida grant was allocated to the GROW priority campaign Food and Climate Justice (FCJ) – the term ‘priority’ refers to Oxfam’s major investment in public campaigning – with a particular focus on climate change for both government and private sector advocacy. For this reason, Pakistan was selected as a country in which to build the GROW campaign because of its strong focus on climate change. Sida support contributed to Oxfam’s engagement with the European Union on its EU 2030 climate and energy framework, covering biofuels, the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and climate expenditure in its Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

Sida support was also geared towards land rights, another GROW strategic spearhead. Less went to the spearhead on investing in the productivity, resilience, and sustainability of small-scale food producers, particularly women, because this received more income from other donor funds including the Gates Foundation. Nonetheless, given the strong interlinkage between climate change and agricultural investment, opportunities were seized to combine both themes in the campaign – for example, the Sida support to the GROW campaign in Niger.

The GROW strategic framework 2016-19 ensured continuation of campaigning on land rights and climate change, and defined a third spearhead: sustainable production and consumption.

This provides strategic guidance on tackling inequality in the food value chain through private sector engagement and agricultural investment. Sida support in this period was allocated to all three strands of work in the campaign, in line with public campaigning priority themes: land rights in 2016 (Land Rights Now), and inequality in the food value chain in 2018 (Behind the Barcode/Price).

As such, the Sida grant was aimed at strengthening the scale and impact of the GROW campaign. Three specific objectives were defined to guide Sida’s contribution:

- **Building a multi-stakeholder movement;** to build an influential, global public movement focused on addressing and improving the broken food system.
- **Improving global policies and governance;** to effectively steer relevant stakeholders to improve global-level policies and governance regarding climate change and energy and land use rights of local communities.
- **Improving national policies and governance, and linking them with global level campaigning;** 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.

The Sida contribution fueled two cross-cutting components in the GROW strategy:

- a. Mobilizing a constituency with allies (objective 1) to influence policy reform and implementation at both global (objective 2) and national (objective 3) level.
- b. Applying a local-to-global approach: Oxfam’s global advocacy with multilateral institutions such as the UNFCCC, World Bank/IFC and European Union (objective 2) derives its legitimacy from the realities of its ultimate beneficiaries in Southern countries, and aims to ensure that their voices are heard in international fora.

During implementation of the grant, the logical framework was adjusted twice. The first time was in 2016, when Sida was compelled to lower its overall financial contribution to the GROW

OBJECTIVE 1: BUILDING A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FRAMEWORK

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 empowered to advocate towards global institutions, national governments and the private sector to work towards a more equitable and sustainable food system.	
INDICATORS PLANNED	ACHIEVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of 710,000 people take action in response to the public actions launched by Oxfam. - (Inter)national media takes up messages resulting from research and related media briefs. 	In total 694,000 took action (signing petitions) in response to public campaigns (co-)led by Oxfam.
MAJOR (SIDA-SUPPORTED) OUTPUTS: ⁴⁵ [1]	
<p><i>Climate</i></p> <p>The Food and Climate Justice campaign (2014-2015), in which public actions were launched towards the private sector (the Behind The Brands Campaign) and governments prior to and during CoPs with regional campaigns in Asia and Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behind the Brands public action on mitigation targeted Kellogg's and General Mills on reducing greenhouse gas emissions (2014). • #MakeTheRightMove (commemorating Typhoon Haiyan) involved five countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam) calling on their governments to pay more attention to disaster risk reduction in the light of climate change (2014). • Women.Food.Climate was a pan-African public action in which Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe drew attention to the impact of climate change on women small-scale producers (2015). <p><i>Land rights</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of (2014-15) and implementation (2016-) of the allies-led campaign Land Rights Now, with public actions such as: • A public action was launched towards investors in the Agua Zarca project in the aftermath of the murder of Berta Cáceres (2016). • Stand-for-Land-Rights highlighted cases in Australia, Honduras, India, Mozambique, Peru and Sri Lanka to support local partners in influencing governments on the land rights of indigenous communities (2016). • On Earth Day, various public actions were supported in 27 countries to show that secure land rights are central to fighting climate change, and a petition was launched to call on the President of Brazil to protect indigenous land rights and the Amazon (2017). • A global public action and petition to pass the Land Rights Act were launched in Liberia at the time of President Weah's inauguration (2018). <p><i>Value chain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The multi-annual Behind the Barcode/Price campaign was launched in 20 countries followed by public actions (all in 2018) on: • Workers' rights in the production of seafood, in Indonesia, Thailand, The Netherlands and the USA; and • Milk production (Mon Lait est Local) in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad). 	

campaign; the second when Sida support, which was supposed to end in 2017, was extended through 2018. In the following sections, a consolidated logical framework is presented as a reference for accounting for the results obtained in the period 2014-18.

The first objective concerns the mobilization of the public – using social media – together with allies to make them aware of inequalities in the food system and to encourage them to take action. Public mobilization is part of Oxfam's broader campaign trajectories in support of advocacy with companies, governments, and multilateral and international agencies.

'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.

Ipaishe Masvingise, a smallholder farmer and campaigner from Zimbabwe who paid a visit to former French President François Hollande at CoP21 in Paris, December 2015.



⁴⁵ Oxfam has often used World Food Day, held annually in October, to highlight a specific theme to the public.

The total number of people taking action is close to the target (710,000 planned, 694,000 achieved), despite the cancellation of one planned action in 2015 due to security reasons and delays to the launch of the latest private sector campaign (Behind the Barcode/Price).

A closer look at these figures tells a richer story. The headline figure is a simplification, as public actions cover a wide range of tactics. Before people sign a petition, key audiences should have seen your message (reach) and absorbed its content (engagement: people opening reports, retweeting, sharing content on Facebook, etc.). Oxfam and partners reached over ten million people and engaged millions through digital (Facebook, Twitter) and conventional (newspapers, radio, TV) channels.⁴⁶

The major share of petition signatures came from the Oxfam-led private sector public actions: Behind the Brands (2014-15) and Behind the Barcode/Price (2018-) garnered a total of 486K signups, and the various public actions on land rights by Oxfam and allies achieved 181K signups. The lowest number of signups came from the cluster spikes in Asia and Africa in 2014-15 – calling on governments to address climate change – with 20K signups, even though it accomplished substantial engagement (7.7 million).

Various reviews revealed two important lessons, which should be carried forward in combination:

- The key role of allies in amplifying the messages of public campaigns. The signups in the Behind the Brands and Behind the Barcode/Price campaigns were mainly obtained through allies (respectively Avaaz and a faith-based partner in the USA); the contribution of Oxfam's constituencies was more modest. The signups under the land rights public actions were predominantly achieved through the coalition campaign Land Rights Now.
- The importance of offline campaigning in collecting petitions. Most Behind the Barcode/Price campaign signatures were collected offline, and in the land rights public

actions (Sri Lanka in 2016 and Liberia in 2018) almost 50% were collected offline.

The Sida contribution was especially allocated to develop a mode of co-creating public actions that linked Northern and Southern publics with allies. In 2014-15 Oxfam launched two cluster campaigns in Asia (in 2014, commemorating Typhoon Haiyan) and Africa (Women.Food.Climate in 2015) in which Southern countries launched public actions at the same time with a common narrative. The public actions action yielded into a substantial reach & engagement and in a few instances influenced the national political discourse on climate change (Malawi and Uganda).

Meanwhile, over two years Oxfam, the International Land Coalition (ILC), and the Rights and Resources Institute (RRI) together developed the Land Rights Now campaign. It launched in March 2016. In autumn 2016, a major public action – Stand for Land Rights – exposed land rights cases in six (Southern) countries to a broader (Northern) public. Last but not least, Behind the Barcode/Price was launched in 2018 in 20 Northern and Southern countries. It exposed how the position of workers in the worldwide seafood supply chain is linked to national and regional suppliers, Northern and Southern retailers and the role of governments.

As well as creating value in itself, public mobilization with allies provides Oxfam with legitimacy to influence private sector actors and governments. Various reviews conducted in the period tried to assess this, with mixed results: public campaigning in general influences actors to change policies, but often through a combination of public pressure, reputation management and (in the case of the private sector) positioning towards competitors. Oxfam's theory of change postulates a "race to the top" in which companies improve policies and practices to have better scores than their competitors.

The case below describes an example of how an action influenced government policy.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Oxfam and its partners almost met their target for the number of people taking action in response to global public actions (694,000 petitions signed against 710,000 planned). Most came from public actions in relation to private sector campaigning, and the involvement of allies was crucial. Oxfam invested a lot in online campaigning, but an important share also came from offline actions. From 2014 onwards, public actions were predominantly co-created with Northern and Southern countries. The role of allies and the importance of off line actions are important lessons to take forward.

⁴⁶ See for more information and further analysis the various annual reports shared with Sida.

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVING GLOBAL POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2

To effectively steer relevant stakeholders to improve global-level policies and governance regarding climate change and 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.

CLIMATE CHANGE

‘Nearly a decade ago, leaders of developed countries committed at the 2009 Copenhagen climate conference to mobilizing \$100 billion per year of public and private finance by 2020 for climate action in developing countries. The pledge was reiterated in Paris, but funds committed to date are nowhere near the target; according to global NGO Oxfam, climate finance in 2015-16 amounted to \$48 billion per year, but only \$9 billion went to least-developed countries.’

Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in October 2018.⁴⁷

INDICATORS PLANNED	ACHIEVED
Number of cases where global (EU, UNFCCC) and national stakeholders implement commitments made on climate financing and resilience as influenced by Oxfam.	Oxfam contributed to ensure climate finance adaptation remained on the agenda of UNFCCC agenda, as well as loss and damage.
MAJOR OUTPUTS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the inter-cessional and CoPs in Lima (2014), Paris (2015), Marrakesh (2016), Bonn/Fiji (2017) and Katowice (2018). Advocacy was supported by launching the Climate Shadow Report (2017 and 2018). - Linking agricultural investment to climate adaptation on national level: research in Pakistan and Philippines. - EU engagement on the Emissions Trading Scheme revision (2016) and Multiannual Financing Framework (2018). 	

⁴⁷ <http://time.com/5416793/climate-change-ban-ki-moon-trump/>

In climate change, the major outcome and additional value of Oxfam is influencing the agenda of multilateral meetings on adaptation and finance. In that sense, Oxfam’s achievement was essentially defensive: helping to prevent a situation getting worse, rather than achieving significant new progress.

Throughout 2014-2018, Oxfam has sustained a focus on climate adaptation, resilience and financing which are relevant to Southern Oxfam offices and partners and which other NGOs did not prioritize. Advocacy on mitigation was not excluded, however, and the door was left open to intensify work on mitigation in national campaigns. There was a clear intention both to occupy a distinct niche and to be driven from the South rather than the North – the need of developing countries to adapt to climate change, rather than for Northern citizens and states to reduce their contribution to climate change.

Oxfam contributed to improved language in the Paris CoP agreement on equity, gender equality and human rights. While some African governments were won over to Oxfam’s key asks on adaptation before the CoP, at the CoP itself states chose to pursue commitments for funding for mitigation when it became clear that these would be more forthcoming. In the succeeding CoPs, Oxfam kept climate finance on the agenda. For example, at CoP22 in December 2016, its messages on how financing is counted and the inadequacy of the Roadmap’s \$20bn for adaptation resonated well with media and government negotiators and were referenced at the highest levels. But while the G77 agreed a position on the need to

quadruple adaptation finance, in line with a key Oxfam demand, no new decisions were taken or commitments made.

Oxfam took a more proactive role in loss and damage discourse in the UNFCCC proceedings as this gained relevance among Southern Oxfams given the impact of disaster- and climate-induced migration. After loss and damage was initially taken off the agenda during CoP23, and although its substantive ask relating to the establishment of an international finance mechanism on this issue was rejected, Oxfam did help to get agreement to an expert dialogue on finance. It did so through sustained engagement of delegations from developing countries, enabled by making Southern voices integral to its advocacy: the core CoP team included people from six continents, including staff from the Pacific and the Caribbean, both regions heavily affected by climate change.

Oxfam engaged at various stages in the EU’s 2030 climate and energy framework, in particular the revision of the Emissions Trading Scheme and drafting its Multi Financial Framework for 2021-27. Oxfam’s demand that a share of Emissions Trading Scheme revenues be allocated to a fund for international climate action was not adopted by the European Parliament, but efforts to influence the Multi Financial Framework look more promising: the timing has slipped due to uncertainty caused by Brexit, but the parliament might adopt a favorable position on Oxfam’s asks on standards to measure and report on climate spending and the relative priority of adaptation, resilience and the welfare of those most at risk from climate change.



RIGHT TO OWN LAND
INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY

ALL CONCESSIONS & LAND-BASED INVESTMENTS SHOULD BE THE FREE, INFORMED CONSENT OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

WOMEN SHOULD HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO LAND AND EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE

40,000 PEOPLE SIGNED FOR A PRO-CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS BILL

PASSING THE LAND RIGHTS ACT IN LIBERIA

Nearly 70 percent of Liberia’s 3.3 million citizens live in rural areas and own their lands collectively according to customary laws. For many decades, the Liberian government claimed all lands as owned by the state and signed away community land in concessions for logging, mining and unsustainable palm oil. Liberia is one of the top ten target countries in the world for large-scale land acquisitions: at least 1,883,871 hectares have been sold to international investors, some 17% of the entire country. Families were losing the land they depend on to survive.

Under the new Land Rights Act, passed in September 2018, communities must give their free, prior and informed consent before any outsiders can use or “interfere with” their customary lands. The passing of the

act was influenced by a global public action under Land Rights Now to support its ally CSO Working Group on Land Rights in Liberia, which had worked on the Land Rights Act for ten years. It capitalized on political momentum in Liberia with the election of George Weah as President in January 2018. Having lived in poverty himself, Weah achieved a global profile as a footballer, which made it easier to build international pressure.

The global action consisted of a petition in English, Spanish, French and Italian which collected over 30,000 signups globally and 50,000 offline signatures in Liberia; an awareness-raising campaign on social media which included a campaign video and personal stories of Liberians whose land rights are under threat; and a policy brief. The social media campaign reached 3.5 million people in Europe, Latin America and Africa, and 270,000 actively engaged.

LAND RIGHTS

‘Mother Earth, our soil, our land, our lives. Women without land are women without rights. We cannot give up.’

Participant, Oxfam Women Land Rights Learning Journey, November 2018.

INDICATORS PLANNED	ACHIEVED
At least two (groups of) global (World Bank/IFC and HPLF) and/or national stakeholders (FMO) improve land rights policies in which Oxfam asks are reflected.	<p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed to bringing SDG land indicators to Tier II, meaning that all countries are formally asked to report on progress, which should have a positive effect on land governance. <p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs allowed to provide feedback when translating the World Bank Safeguarding Framework into action plans, which represents an ongoing opportunity to improve implementation of the Framework in practice. <p>Intermediary lending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFC adopted a two-year pilot on increased disclosure for its intermediary lending. - Withdrawal of FMO from the Agua Zarca project and resulting reform of its sustainability policy. <p>EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limiting the use of crop-based biofuels to seven percent.
MAJOR OUTPUTS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging with the European Union legislative process on biofuels with allies (2014-17), among others supported by the research ‘Burning Land, Burning Climate’ (2016). - Oxfam and partners participating in and organizing side events during World Bank/IFC – in particular on the revision of World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards. Launched the report ‘The Suffering of Others’ (2016) and ‘Open Books’ (2018) on intermediary lending practices. - Engaging with FMO on Berta Cáceres and the revision of its sustainability policy. - Oxfam delegations participating in High-level Political Forums on development of SDG indicators (2017-18). 	

The Oxfam GROW campaign contributed to the global discourse on land rights on multiple levels. It made progress on enhancing the accountability of multilateral institutions in protecting land rights, indigenous communities and small-scale producers (SDGs, IFC). It ensured that CSOs continue to have access to decision-making fora (World Bank) to provide feedback on the effects of policy implementation.

Oxfam’s engagement on land rights in 2014-18 was inspired by its former advocacy to secure the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests at the Committee on Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which were adopted in 2012. The Guidelines’ influence on the process of developing indicators for the land aspects of various SDGs led to a revival in their importance to advocacy in 2017-18 at the High-level Political Forum, which can bring greater scrutiny and political pressure than the Committee on Food Security itself. The success accomplished is largely attributed to the CSO Landesa to push for strong, disaggregated land rights targets and indicators.

Oxfam’s advocacy towards financial institutions has followed a similar trajectory of engaging first to agree standards, then in roll-out and monitoring. It led civil society engagement in a review of World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards, which define the Bank’s responsibility in the protection of communities and the environment; recipients of Bank funding must adhere to them. While much was left vague in the Environmental and Social Framework adopted by the Bank in August 2016, it does allow CSOs to provide feedback when translating the Framework into action plans, which represents an ongoing opportunity to improve implementation of the Framework in practice.

As part of its advocacy towards the World Bank Group, Oxfam sought to hold the IFC accountable

for its investment policies and the actions of intermediary lenders. Through advocacy underpinned by The Suffering of Others, and cases raised with the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman, an independent IFC recourse mechanism, the IFC’s Board of Directors was pressed to seek clarity on how its investments and those of intermediaries affected the livelihoods of local communities, in particular with regard to large-scale land acquisitions. After years of advocacy, the President of the IFC announced in October 2018 that the IFC would adopt a two-year pilot on increased disclosure for its intermediary lending. Oxfam will monitor this pilot to ensure that it leads to improved practice. Oxfam channeled outrage at the murder of Berta Cáceres into sustained engagement of investors, including the Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (FMO, the Netherlands Development Finance Company), Finfund and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Each suspended funding of the Agua Zarca project, which Berta Cáceres had been campaigning against. The FMO was further moved to review its environmental and social sustainability policies; part of its new sustainability policy is devoted to protecting human rights and environmental defenders.

Oxfam’s engagement towards the EU had been focused on biofuels through the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive and Fuel Quality Directive. After initial wins in September 2015, the ultimate revision agreed by the EU was disappointing. The revised directive created obligations to report emissions from indirect land-use change resulting from expansion of biofuels, but only capped (at 7%) rather than phased out the share of food-based biofuels in transport. The greater effect may have been indirect, with the growth of the biofuels sector impacted by uncertainty over the regulatory context in the EU.

VALUE CHAINS

‘I felt dizzy, my neck ached and my legs also ached. There was absolutely no seating so I could not sit down [...] but what could I do? I also could not relax because the work system was target-based. If we took too many breaks, relaxed, it was impossible to reach the target.’

INDICATORS PLANNED	ACHIEVED
Number of companies and governments making (and implementing) commitments in order to address inequality in the food value chain.	<p>Behind the Brands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 global food and beverage companies made strong commitments in the areas of land rights, climate change and securing the position of women small-scale producers. <p>Behind the Barcode/Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is too early to tell about the effectiveness of the engagement. This will be covered in the annual report 2019. <p>Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a human rights working group, labour task force, complaints panel and comprehensive smallholders’ strategy – as well as policy and practice change, with the adoption of requirements and guidance on the implementation of free, prior and informed consent.
MAJOR OUTPUTS:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement with food and beverage companies during the Behind the Brands campaign (2014-16). - Engagement with Northern and Southern retailers, governments and suppliers through the Behind the Barcode/Price (2018-). - Participating as board member in the board of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil.

One important strand in Oxfam’s GROW campaign is private sector engagement which was predominantly shaped through the public campaigns Behind the Brands (2014-15) and Behind the Barcode/Price (2018 onwards). The first drew important commitments from food and beverage companies, and legitimized its campaigning through constructive work with the companies to convert these commitments into improved practice on the ground. Results have been slower to accrue from Behind the Barcode/Price, but there are grounds for confidence that supermarkets will begin to move. Alongside these public campaigns, Oxfam has worked to pressure companies ‘from the inside’ through the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, winning some concessions though recognizing the limitations of the forum.

In the context of its Food and Climate Justice campaign, Oxfam ran a climate change spike in Behind the Brands from May to October 2014. Oxfam exposed the level of emissions of the ‘Big 10’ food and beverage companies, in particular digging into the practices of General Mills and Kellogg’s in their supply chains for palm oil, soy and sugarcane. From a starting point of the companies having little or no awareness of their levels of emissions, Kellogg’s and General Mills quickly made public commitments to address climate change across their supply chains, and later agreed to science-based targets for emissions cuts – in the case of Kellogg’s, at CoP21 itself. Four other companies – Danone, Mars, Nestlé and Unilever – also signed up to science-based targets on supply chain emissions.

Showing themselves to have become allies as well as campaign targets, leaders of 14 companies – including seven of the Big 10 – signed a letter to The Washington Post and the Financial Times in advance of CoP21 pledging action on climate change and calling on governments to agree a strong deal. While not an Oxfam initiative, this letter is testament to the movement that companies, including those targeted by Behind the Brands, had made.

Regular updates of the campaign ‘scorecard’ on progress made, along with ongoing constructive dialogue, helped to draw some of the companies – specifically Nestlé and Unilever – into a ‘race to the top’, and others at least into a ‘race to avoid being bottom’. Naming and shaming companies is not enough on its own – without showing them a clear path to change, it would likely lead only to cosmetic changes to deal with the immediate problem of reputational damage. Working with companies to develop solutions has been crucial to sustaining engagement in designing better ways of operating.

Nonetheless, Behind the Brands ultimately hit a ceiling – there is a limit to how significant a change in food production can be brought about by improving the practices of food and beverage companies alone. Oxfam also engages another part of the food sector by addressing the influence of supermarkets over business models in the food supply chain through Behind the Barcode/Price. In most developed countries, and increasingly in developing countries as well, just a few retailers dominate food sales. Over the past 20 years they have kept an increasing share of end consumer prices, at the cost of those who produced the food. As the last link in the food supply chain, retailers have become gatekeepers of the global food trade – shaping producers and processors into geographically dispersed, highly specialized and multi-tiered supply chains, and exerting strong pressure on their suppliers.⁴⁸ Thus far the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign has helped to open up space for dialogue with retailers, and in February and April 2019, respectively, Albert Heijn and Jumbo committed to meet Oxfam’s asks. There have been no other major breakthroughs in policy and practice yet, but the campaign is still at an early stage. At a broader level, the campaign has deepened the

engagement of Southern affiliates, country offices and partner organisations in private sector advocacy, building their capacity and confidence in Thailand and Indonesia in particular.

Oxfam has sought to engage companies via multi-stakeholder fora, most notably the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Oxfam Novib holds a seat on the board, and is a trusted player which has “taken a leading role in identifying and developing solutions to improve the RSPO’s system as it relates to human rights, land rights, labour rights (including rights of women plantation workers) and smallholders”.⁴⁹

The RSPO has drawn criticism for lacking credibility, however, and some see Oxfam as contributing to an exercise in window-dressing. Even if it is valued for promoting a broad social agenda, there are some concerns relating to “the extent that Oxfam represents fully and always the interests of social NGOs within RSPO governance or, in certain circumstances, prioritizes the role of the RSPO generally in sustainable palm oil”. The RSPO can never escape the limits of its multi-stakeholder, voluntarist model, and it is important that Oxfam has been able to complement its role through ‘outsider’ activities. For example, Oxfam took a more confrontational approach in the Sime-Darby-Sanggau case, which saw communities in Indonesia lose rights over land given to palm oil plantations, supporting local partners to take the case to the RSPO dispute settlement facility. This demonstrated Oxfam’s independence and situated its role in the RSPO as only one of multiple channels and tactics.

CONCLUSION AND LESSONS LEARNED

On climate change, Oxfam managed to keep climate finance on the international agenda despite dwindling ambitions among many countries to live up to the commitments of the Paris Agreement. It picked up on revitalization of the discourse on ‘loss and damage’ within UNFCCC forum; this will determine Oxfam’s agenda in the years to come.

On land rights, Oxfam and allies contributed to a stronger anchoring of land indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals by lifting them

⁴⁸ <https://indepth.oxfam.org.uk/behind-the-price/#research>

⁴⁹ Aidenvironment (2019). Advocating the social agenda: An evaluation of Oxfam’s engagement in Land rights and Palm oil 2010-2017, p22.

FOLLOW THROUGH ON PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT: BEHIND THE BRANDS

From 2013 to 2015, Behind the Brands was a public-facing campaign focused on getting commitments from 10 global food and beverage companies to improve their policies on land climate and women. The Sida grant supported this part of the campaign, but not the subsequent period of monitoring implementing the policy changes. Since the last 'scorecard' update in 2016, most of the companies have put in place stronger commitments, though the pace has varied from theme to theme – most of the improvements have related to climate, which may reflect increased global awareness about this topic over recent years.

It has been difficult to establish the extent to which small-scale producers have experienced concrete improvements in their lives due to companies translating commitments into practice- even though Oxfam followed through in a number of countries (among others in Brasil, Cambodia, Ghana, India and Malawi). One reason is the complexity of the food supply chain, with many private and governmental actors involved. Another is the lack of transparency and information throughout the supply chain, which makes accountability harder. Further research is needed to contextualize how companies interact with national suppliers in applying their commitments.

Source: University of Notre Dame (2018)



from Tier III to II, obliging countries to report on them. Oxfam and partners would have wished for the safeguarding framework adopted by the World Bank in 2016 to be stronger, yet managed to influence how the Bank operationalized it in action plans. Progress was made with the IFC to increase its transparency on intermediary lending, while FMO improved its sustainability policy. Increasing protection for human rights and environmental defenders is of vital importance as the number of killings has been on the increase in recent years.

On private sector engagement, Oxfam managed to draw important commitments from food and beverage companies – Kellogg's, General Mills, Danone, Mars, Nestle and Unilever adopted science-based emission cuts – but experienced challenges in getting the companies to implement them. The Behind the Barcode/ Price Campaign started to engage Northern and Southern retailers in 2018 and has opened avenues to company boardrooms, but not yet resulted in concrete commitments. Oxfam was able to promote a broad social agenda with the

multi-stakeholder Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, and took an active role in bringing an Indonesian land rights case to its dispute settlement facility.

The engagement with global stakeholders benefitted from inputs and experiences of Southern GROW campaigns, noting the relevance of the local-to-global approach. One emerging lesson in the past years is that there is room for improvement in strengthening this link; therefore the Sida-II framework has been defined into

pathways – as opposed to intervention based strategies in Sida-I - in which global and national work in the GROW campaign is aligned around common themes.

OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVING NATIONAL POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE AND LINKING THESE WITH GLOBAL LEVEL CAMPAIGNING

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.

OUTCOMES	
Local stakeholders, especially citizens in Niger (until March 2017), Pakistan and Vietnam (2018), are empowered to propose and successfully advocate for gender-just, credible policy propositions relating to the exposure and resilience of the rural poor, smart climate agriculture, and agricultural models.	
INDICATORS PLANNED	ACHIEVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national government in Niger and two provincial governments in Pakistan incorporate propositions made by national GROW campaigns on agricultural investment and climate finance/resilience respectively. - The governments further endorse these propositions during international fora such as UNFCCC. - Relevant actors in value chains in Vietnam incorporate propositions made by the national GROW campaign to address inequality. - Local (provincial/district) governments in Pakistan commit to and implement policies including propositions of the GROW campaigns. - Media fora engagement results in increased coverage of issues related to the right to food and climate change. 	<p>Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft climate change bill in the province of Punjab. <p>Niger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Politicians are aware of the need for policy reforms to improve food security. <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settling a land conflict with an international sugar supplier (highlighted as case by Behind the Barcodes campaign in 2013). <p>Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam and partners have access to private sector actors. <p>Thailand and Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam and partners have access to private sector decision makers (retailers and suppliers, respectively) facilitated by the Behind the Barcodes/Price campaign. <p>Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A proposed constitutional amendment that would have weakened the position of communities in land acquisition was prevented from passing.
MAJOR OUTPUTS:	
<p>Pakistan (2014-18) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 11 district and two provincial steering committees. • Local adaptation plans for action in place. • Budget primers issued. • Various public actions. • Participation in the CoP delegations in 2015 and 2018. <p>Niger (2014-17) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a network-based campaign with 28 partners. • Alkawali Manifesto 2016. • Cure Salée (national producers’ festival). <p>Cambodia – dialogue and engagement with governments and suppliers.</p> <p>Vietnam – various research products on various commodities outlining possibilities for improving public private partnerships.</p> <p>Indonesia and Thailand – research on the role of seafood workers and development of the scorecard.</p> <p>Uganda – a shadow report on land-related SDGs and follow up with government on land rights.</p>	

‘Climate change is one of the key problems faced in our country and we are suffering from its impacts in the form of high temperatures and unavailability of water, affecting agriculture. A new framework is needed to allocate climate funds and utilize them with transparency, especially for the agriculture sector. We must put this thing in our consideration.’

Budi, shrimp processing worker in Indonesia, 2018.

PAKISTAN – CLIMATE CHANGE

Towards a goal of “enabl[ing] the Government of Pakistan to respond systematically, significantly and effectively at all levels to the interlinking issues of climate change and food security by adopting and implementing measures that enhance the right to food” – and after a 2010 constitutional amendment decentralized responsibility for climate change to provincial governments – the GROW campaign sought to improve farmers’ and workers’ capacities and access to decision-makers in 11 at-risk districts in Punjab and Sindh provinces. In these districts, Oxfam and partners Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum (PFF) and Indus Consortium (IC) enabled community consultation and strengthened the evidence base for advocacy by undertaking budget analyses and publishing a briefing paper on food, climate change and women which demonstrated the costs of underplaying the role of women smallholder farmers in food production. Complementary advocacy towards the federal government ensured that national and provincial policies have moved towards the same goal, while media engagement and campaigning targeted at students and the urban middle class improved the context in which policy decisions at all levels are taken.

In each district, forums concluded in the development of a ‘local adaptation plan of

action’. Although not without weaknesses, these plans achieved a degree of institutional recognition. Steering committees were formed to channel the outcomes of district engagement to provincial authorities. This bore fruit when Punjab issued its first climate change bill in March 2017, to which Oxfam made a substantial input. The passage to implementation is not automatic, however: Oxfam’s expenditure analysis made the case that more funding should be allocated to deliver the new policy, but progress has stalled after elections in 2018 reopened the question of whether climate change is a provincial or federal responsibility.

In Sindh, Oxfam has sensitized provincial policymakers by exposing them to the voices of people in communities affected by climate change. Oxfam is providing technical input to a commission tasked with scoping a provincial climate policy, though there is no clear timeframe for agreeing the policy.

The federal government included Oxfam staff in UNFCCC delegations and, in early 2018, approved a national food security policy, implementation of which provides a frame for ongoing advocacy. The cascading up of local action plans through provincial planning to the federal level was reflected in the passing of a Climate Change Act in 2017. Oxfam is involved in the development of Pakistan’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. Oxfam is a trusted player,



PUNJAB PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S CLIMATE CHANGE BILL

On 31 August 2015, farmer Asghar Leghari brought a public interest litigation case against the provincial government of Punjab to the Lahore High Court. Leghari argued that the government had not taken steps to develop the resilience to climate change, as required by the 2012 National Climate Policy and Framework. The High Court concurred and set a legal precedent – nationally and globally – by ordering the government to establish a commission to oversee the enforcement of its own climate change policy.

In response, Oxfam and its national partner Leadership for Environment and Development Pakistan (LEAD) engaged with the provincial government. 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, assess their capacity for implementation and recommend policy measures for capacity building.

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 common strategies for advocacy and set up a platform for cooperation and collaboration with all stakeholders, particularly in the policy development community. Oxfam's local partners facilitated communities to present their needs to the commission.

After an extensive process involving many diverse stakeholders, the Government of Punjab drafted a climate change policy and asked for feedback from experts before seeking approval from the provincial parliament. Oxfam and partners continue to engage the relevant government departments to keep the bill moving forwards.

valued by federal Ministries for its capacity to demonstrate local demand for serious adaptation measures.

Key to progress in Pakistan is Oxfam's ability, alongside that of its partners, to operate across the local, provincial and federal levels. While other groups are engaged in federal-level advocacy or community mobilization, Oxfam has done both, drawing local voices, experience and expertise into policy processes at federal and provincial levels. Its role in district fora and provincial climate change commissions means it is able to influence ongoing policy processes and their implementation.

NIGER

Sida supported the GROW campaign in Niger ('Cultivons') from January 2014 to March 2017. The campaign centred around influencing three laws: Loi d'orientation Agricole (on agriculture), Loi Cadre sur le droit à l'alimentation (right to food security) and Loi sur la protection sociale (social welfare). The relevance of the campaign was clear: it aligned with the Millennium Development Goals and SDGs, and also national political discourse. The campaign was partnered, with 28 CSOs signing the memorandum of understanding to support joint advocacy and campaigning. Although the broad range of CSOs was considered an asset for the campaign, it was also a burden as the need to reach consensus required substantial coordination.

During its implementation, the campaign's objectives appeared to be too ambitious for the complex political environment of Niger. Nonetheless, the campaign drew the attention of members of parliament to the plight of small-scale producers during the national producers' festival Cure Salée by presenting research and press releases. The Alkwadi manifesto, issued during national elections, contained seven demands for policy reform to improve the status of small-scale producers and was signed by seven of the 15 parties that put forward candidates for the presidential elections – including the party of incumbent President Mahamadou Issoufou (Parti Nigerien

pour la Démocratie et le Socialisme), who was re-elected for a second term.

The campaign did not manage to exploit its strength as a broad civil society movement in campaigning for the legislative reforms favoring small-scale producers. Limiting factors included issues related to coordination, management of alliances and partnerships, and weak support to partners. In 2016, a decision was taken to improve focus and rationalize management by reducing both the number of thematic spearheads of the campaign from four to one and reducing the budget until 2017-2018, resulting in the registered underspent of funds showcased in the financial chapter.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Apart from Niger and Pakistan, the Sida grant was used for supporting the GROW campaign in:

- Cambodia and Vietnam (2014 and 2015) – discontinued because of the Sida budget cuts in 2016;
- Indonesia and Thailand (2017-18) – to prepare for the launch of the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign; and
- Brazil, Vietnam and Uganda (2018) – thanks to the extension of the Sida support through the bridge fund.

In Cambodia, the national GROW campaign focused on land rights advocacy to find a solution for rural families who lost land to sugar plantations. After Sida funding ceased, a shift was observed in the government's approach – greater openness to engaging with NGOs has helped to secure progress on disputed land cases.

Vietnam used the grant in 2014-2015 to develop its private sector engagement strategy in the GROW campaign, building relationships with national and local financial institutions, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, small and medium-sized enterprises in honey, rice and mango value chains and local chambers of commerce. This led to Oxfam producing studies on climate resilience challenges in value chains, making policy recommendations to

these stakeholders, creating a useful network, and developing a plan for follow-up advocacy. The bridge funding in 2018 enabled Oxfam Vietnam to continue advocacy on the scope and ways of working of a public-private partnership tuna fishery, the Vietnam Skipjack Purse Seine Fishery Improvement Project. It bore fruit with the development of a plan for 2018-2022 which details actions to improve stock management, environmental impact and governance.

In Indonesia and Thailand, Sida funds were allocated in 2017-2018 to develop the Behind the Barcode/Price campaigns, which launched in 2018. The Indonesia campaign, launched on 28 June, targeted seafood companies with a secondary goal of mobilizing the Indonesian government to adopt and enforce better labor standards. It is implemented by the Sustainable Seafood Alliance Indonesia. In Thailand, the campaign has two distinct strands: a domestic retailer campaign – the unbranded 'Dear Supermarket' campaign, delivered jointly with key allies – and work Northern affiliates to build the capacity of small-scale producers and enable campaigning at the retail end of the supply chain.

The launches in Indonesia and Thailand did not result in immediate commitments from retailers and suppliers, yet provided Oxfam and partners with access to these stakeholders. In Thailand, some domestic retailers have responded to the campaign while others have remained silent. In Indonesia, signs of willingness among supplier companies to engage with civil society are linked to pressure from retailer buyers in the North, validating the North-South dynamic as a key part of the campaign's theory of change. In both countries, there was little prior experience in private sector advocacy and the campaign has helped to expand capacity and raise levels of confidence.

In 2018, Brazil was selected to support the second public action to be conducted in 2019 – as such, it is an investment in follow-up beyond 2019 (Sida Phase II). Brazil is an important exporter of commodities highlighted in the second public action spike on global value chains supplying markets across the

world. Apart from taking part in the Behind the Barcode/Price launch in June 2018, Brazil conducted extensive research and data collection on the supply chain for a number of commodities.

In Uganda, the grant was used to support Oxfam and partners in influencing the government against amending land policies in a way that would negatively affect communities' rights to fair treatment and prior compensation in case of compulsory land acquisition. These efforts were a success as parliament did not approve the amendment.

CONCLUSION AND LESSONS LEARNED

With Sida support, Oxfam and its partners PFF and IC took a bottom-up approach to influencing climate finance policies in two provinces of Pakistan, Punjab and Sindh, channeling experiences from district level to engage with the provincial governments. The draft climate finance bill in Punjab was a landmark success. Sida funding to Niger's Cultivons campaign supported the ongoing advocacy of partners, but did not result in landmark changes in a complex political context. In Indonesia and Thailand, Sida support facilitated local-to-global links under the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign; in Vietnam, it got government committed to improve governance through public private partnerships in various supply chains of commodities; in Brazil, investments will support future campaigning. Sida support secured the settling of a complex land rights issue in Cambodia and repelled a constitutional amendment in Uganda that would have undermined communities' land rights.

These achievements underline the lesson the importance of long-term support to Southern countries (either through Sida or other sources) in order to secure follow up of worldwide public actions (Cambodia) and/or continued engagement with national actors to increase the chance of landmark successes (Pakistan).

⁵⁰ <https://www.pri.org/stories/2013-10-08/blood-sugar-oxfam-accuses-coke-and-pepsi-fueling-land-grabs>



CAMBODIA – BEHIND THE BRANDS

On 28 February 2019, the Department of Land Management and Geometry of Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Province started issuing land certificates to 200 families who have been in a dispute over land with a sugar exporter. The conflict started 13 years ago when the sugar company – a supplier to Coca-Cola – sought to expand its plantation area, pushing 456 families off their land without prior consultation or consent. When the communities concerned voiced their discontent, they met with threats and restrictions on their movement. Many community members sank into debt as they were unable to continue their main livelihood activity, grazing animals.

The case was taken up by local CSOs and later

by national and international NGOs. It was highlighted during a Behind the Brands public action in October 2013. Coca-Cola responded: “we have agreed to convene a facilitated stakeholder dialogue to discuss Oxfam’s overall findings of the assessments and next steps, demonstrating the company’s commitment to transparency and the importance placed on stakeholder engagement.”⁵⁰

The Cambodia government took responsibility for settling the issue. Oxfam and local partners committed to continue working on the case by participating in a high-level working group comprising governors of four provinces, the EU ambassador and representatives from EU-DG Trade and UN-OHCHR. This continued engagement has resulted in restoring the land rights of the other 200 families.

TOWARDS GROW PHASE II

Oxfam is committed to optimizing the relevance and effectiveness of the Sida grant for the coming years based on its past experiences. In particular, the Sida grant will help to:

- Leverage public campaigns in scope and reach around key themes (land rights, climate change and value chains). Oxfam will continue to invest in online campaigning, but without losing sight of offline campaigns, together with allies.
- Enhance Southern capacity for building the GROW campaign. Oxfam will designate support to a number of countries prior to, during and after worldwide spikes, and also through pooling of donors. To ensure sound local-to-global linkages and achieve policy change benefiting small-scale producers, it is essential to provide long term support to the South.
- Forge local-global linkages. In preparing and implementing global campaigns, Oxfam will increasingly switch to a model in which Northern GROW campaigns facilitate Southern ones in influencing national governments and companies. To strengthen this, the Sida-II theory of change and related outcome framework has changed from intervention-based strategies to pathways in which global and national work in the GROW campaign is aligned around common themes.



5. SYNERGIES

Ivy Njokikijen

Over the years both SD=HS and GROW have developed programme components with their own dynamics and strengths. While SD=HS is strongly rooted in its work with local communities, with a focus on farmers' seeds systems, "GROW has a much broader scope and contributed to an internationally recognized Oxfam campaign." Both programmes address aspects of the broken food system, aiming to tackle fundamental injustices in agricultural policies and trade. Both address unfair practices and concentration of power in the hands of (multinational) companies. Both demand recognition for the knowledge and key role of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers in food and nutrition security. And both share a vision of empowered men and women being able to enjoy fundamental rights.

The shared ambition with differentiated approaches has provided opportunities for synergies, such as:

- SD=HS and GROW teams share information and strategies and coordinate positions on international summits and policy processes such as CoP and UNFCCC.
- SD=HS partners have collaborated with and sometimes evolved into driving forces in

national chapters of the GROW campaign (e.g. CTD in Zimbabwe). This allowed GROW to benefit from the recognition and networks of existing local partners (see midterm review GROW 2013-15).

- Both programme teams have shared information on methods and tools to enhance empowerment of rural communities and employ farmer-led campaigns. For example, the shift in emphasis in SD=HS from global policy processes to national influencing has benefited from the experiences in GROW to work on the basis of national campaigning agendas.
- Both programmes have contributed to achieving recognition for the knowledge and role of indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers in food and nutrition security. Both programmes have been particularly strong in emphasizing the role of women in management of local diversity and food security ("female food heroes").

The dual programme approach also allowed Oxfam Novib to have some efficiency gains: both programmes were governed by a single Steering Committee, and the programmes shared several positions in their project management units (contract management, administrative and financial capacity).



6. MANAGEMENT

STEERING COMMITTEE

SeedsGROW has been governed by a single Steering Committee that has been operational since the inception of the programme. It has operated efficiently in providing oversight, fostering synergies, taking key decisions on implementation, and supervising compliance with our donor commitments.

Under this umbrella both SD=HS as GROW have developed programme components with their own dynamics and value add. For GROW these have been embedded in the Oxfam International campaign structures. SD=HS has seen strong involvement of national partner organizations in its development, through the Global Programme Committee, and of local communities in its implementation.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Both SD=HS and GROW have their own project management units. However, these units work together closely and where possible share resources (contract management, finance, administration). In 2018 the units worked closely together on formulating the SeedsGROW Phase 2 proposal.

During the five years of programme implementation, there has been some turnover of staff – partly regular, but also due to some staff members having to leave when the project’s funding budget was reduced by Sida in early 2016. Oxfam Novib has actively managed staffing issues, as shown by the temporarily replacements of both programme managers due to illness.

In the final year of the programme we have, again, faced some changes in the staffing. The contract manager appointed in 2018 fell ill and was replaced for the remainder of the project from the Oxfam Novib internal flex-pool. From 2017 the SD=HS and GROW project components have been separately managed, with dedicated contract management for consolidation both on content and financial level.

DONOR EVALUATION MEETINGS

In November 2018 Oxfam Novib and Sida held their annual meeting via Skype. The progress of Phase 1 was discussed. Issues on the table included Oxfam’s approach to safeguarding, in light of the Haiti crisis. Funding from other donors was discussed, including the position of the embassies in implementing countries. The narrative and financial reports were approved at the meeting.

OTHER PROJECTS

The Seed project “Zaigoed in Zimbabwe”, funded by the Dutch Postcode Lottery, has been satisfactorily ended. It contributed to the further dissemination of local knowledge from Farmer Field Schools, leading among other things to well-managed and sustainable community seed banks. The final report was submitted to the Dutch Postcode Lottery and approved.

RISK MANAGEMENT

In the proposal of 2013 we presented assumptions, risks and mitigation measures. Risk management has been fully integrated in our programming for both SD=HS and GROW. Assumptions and risks of negative impacts on results are addressed in the chapters reporting the results. On the management level, competencies and continuity of staff have been properly addressed at global level and in the CSOs in implementing countries. Progress and mitigation of risks related to exchange rate losses are addressed in the finance chapter.



7. FINANCE

This chapter provides information on actual expenditure versus budget for SD=HS and GROW Year 5 from 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2018, including project closure from January 2019 until June 2019. The report also includes financial summaries for 'Zaigoed in Zimbabwe' (part of SD=HS and funded by the Dutch Postcode Lottery, from 1 April 2018 to 30 November 2018). Finally, the report gives the complete programme financials over five years of SD=HS

and GROW and summarizes foreign currency gains and losses.

SEEDSGROW FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The total expenditure for Sida-funded activities for Year 5 was €3,365,045 against a budget of €3,525,200 with an absorption rate of 95%. The absorption rates for SD=HS and GROW, were 91% and 101% respectively.

TABLE 1

SeedsGROW financial summary, April 2018 – December 2018 with Project Closure January 2019 to June 2019 Provisions (in Euros)

SeedsGROW budget Year 5 (in Euros)		April 1, 2018 until December 31 2018 (Closure January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019)			
		Budget	Actuals	Difference	Absorption
1	Pillar 1. Scaling Up Models	566,067	534,912	31,155	94%
2	Pillar 2. Starting up Farmer Seeds Enterprises	302,311	279,376	22,936	92%
3	Pillar 3. Women, Seeds & Nutrition	531,799	470,451	61,348	88%
4	Pillar 4. Global Policy Engagement	216,307	191,638	24,669	89%
0	Contract management	242,853	222,427	20,426	92%
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME SD=HS		1,859,337	1,698,803	160,534	91%
1	Building a stakeholder movement	239,250	312,832	-73,582	131%
2	Global level policies and governance	584,176	486,771	97,405	83%
3	National level policies and governance	426,941	465,143	-38,202	109%
4	Linking and learning		5,179	-5,179	
0	Contract management	184,875	176,174	8,701	95%
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME GROW		1,435,242	1,446,099	-10,857	101%
TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS		3,294,579	3,144,902	149,677	95%
	Indirect: Admin Fee 7%	230,621	220,143	10,477	95%
TOTAL OVERALL		3,525,200	3,365,045	160,155	95%

Table 1 shows the total expenditure of €1,698,803 for Year 5 of SD=HS against the budget of €1,859,337. In Year 5, Oxfam Novib had to make provisions for SD=HS of €95,314, to take care of all the expenses for the staff cost in the project closure period, audit cost and end of programme evaluation.

SD=HS absorption, including corresponding contract management, was 91%. The programme was on track in Year 5, with some under-spend due to uncertainty over the net forex loss the programme would face. On Oxfam Novib project expenses the following are the salient points;

- Contract management spend was under budget as there was no immediate replacement of the vacant contract manager position, which was later fulfilled by internal staff.
- Pillar 1 remained at the budget level, although some reports will be finalized in the project closing period.
- Pillar 2 activities depended on the pillar 1 activities, which were on track. It was under budget as some costs of pillar 2 activities were covered by other projects.
- Due to the vacant post for Pillar 3 lead, less budget has been utilized; however, the pillar managed to get the deliverables promised for Phase I.
- Pillar 4 utilized its full budget, conducting projects in Uganda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe to carry out policy discussions.
- The end evaluation was a massive action at the end of the whole programme, which went until almost end of June 2019. These cost are shared equally over four pillars.

GROW absorption rate was 101%:

- Contract Management budget was lightly underspent (95% absorption rate) mainly due to the fact that there was no timely replacement of vacant Contract Manager;

this position was later fulfilled by internal staff; also actual costs for external project evaluation were less than planned. We have accrued the estimated upcoming costs for audit, external evaluation and staff costs for project wrap-up in December 2018 to take care of all closure costs of the project in the period from 01 January 2019 until 30 June 2019.

- The budget for Objective 1 (Building a Stakeholder Movement) shows an overspending (absorption rate 131%) mainly because activity costs (for public campaigning and advocacy) were made later than originally planned (there was a delay of the launch of the Behind the Barcode/Price spike, for which reason Sida granted Oxfam Novib a No Cost Extension of the Year 4 budget into 2018); the budget presented here was submitted to Sida before April 2018, at a time when most of these planned costs were still expected to be made before April 2018. As eventually most costs for the Behind the Barcode/Price Spike were made in the course of 2018, Oxfam Novib prepared an updated internal revised budget 2018 for these costs, based on actual spending per 31 March 2018 and this revised budget was lightly overspent (absorption rate was 110%), mainly because more was invested in publications and research under this Objective and less under Objective 2.
- The activities planned under the budget for Objective 2 (Global Level Policies and Governance) were implemented according to plan, but less was spent on Publications and Research under this Objective and more under Objective 1; absorption rate was 83%.
- The budget for Objective 3 (National Level Policies & Governance) was overspent (absorption rate 109%) mainly because of the fact that it was decided to have additional campaign activities for the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign in Indonesia and Thailand.

OTHER DONORS

Other donors contributing to the SeedsGROW programme in this period were:

SD=HS	AMOUNT
Dutch Postcode Lottery	€ 161,047
Dutch Government Strategic Partnership	€ 110,819
Oxfam Novib Innovation Fund	€ 80,000
Vivace foundation	€ 14,000
Hans Geveling Derde Wereld fonds	€ 25,000
GROW	AMOUNT
Dutch Government Strategic Partnership (excluding funds directly allocated to countries)	€ 458,131
International Land Coalition (ILC/IFAD)	€ 43,378
Bill and Melinda Gates foundation	€ 153,890
Rights&Resources Initiative	€ 27,014

Funding absorption for 'Zaigoed in Zimbabwe', SD=HS-financed under the Dutch Postcode Lottery, was 100%. The funding ended in November 2018, and we have received the programme-concluding clearance from the Dutch Postcode Lottery.

FINANCE SD=HS

Contract management spending

The last year of Phase 1 was challenging for the contract management unit. Considerable forex losses loomed over the closing activities and a contract manager was ill for an extended period; Oxfam Novib staff members was able to take over that role, and some staff costs were saved. There were also savings on the audit fees. On other expenses there was a small overrun, but overall contract management was under budget.

Pillar 1

The objectives – scaling up through the formation of new Farmer Field Schools, consolidating lessons from FFS implementation, systematizing and fine-tuning FFS methodology, consolidating a roster of master trainers, and preparing endline assessments – were met.

Activities were just over budget. However some activities – including end evaluation reports – were finished in the project closure period, June 2019.

Pillar 2

The objectives on Farmer Seed Enterprises in Zimbabwe were met. Seed production training materials were further refined and aligned with the SD=HS FFS methodology. Documentation of the FSE culminated in a learning event with key stakeholders. At the policy level a review was undertaken of how national seed laws affect the sales of farmers' varieties. Activities under this pillar finished under budget, as some activities were done in-house and some travel expenses were incurred while implementing Sida Phase 2 activities.

Pillar 3

The objectives under this pillar were met in the last quarter of 2018 as a new pillar lead was on board in the third quarter. One issue addressed was how FFS on PPB (Pillar 1) and FFS on Women, NUS and Nutrition (Pillar 3) can best complement each other: analysis of policy and law provided suggestions for initiatives that can strengthen

the role of NUS, improving the diet and alleviating the hunger period while empowering women's position in the household and community. The pillar had a big underspend due mainly to staff costs, with late recruitment of new staff. Many activities were carried out along with the Sida Phase II activities, due to which incidental costs were not charged to this pillar.

Pillar 4

The objectives were met by successfully organizing workshops. The main objective during this period was to strengthen our local-to-global (and global-to-local) evidence-based policy advocacy by supporting national meetings and field trips for policymakers in the Pillar 1 and 3 countries, and the further piloting of the SD=HS policy module for FFS. Pillar 4 continued its activities in support of Farmers' Rights and revised its FAQs on the relationship between UPOV and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Through a workshop it shed light on

the situation regarding the patenting of plants and plant genetic material and brought together national stakeholders to discuss the impact of current trends on plant breeders and farmers. The budget overrun was due mainly to the workshop in Uganda, as the cost of logistics was difficult to estimate and additional expenses became necessary to make the workshop a success.

End evaluation

The terms of reference for the SD=HS evaluation were finalized in the first quarter of 2019 and the team started the evaluation directly after the selection process. The team received the report by mid-June 2019. The cost of the evaluation is the major cost under project closure, which runs to the end of June 2019. The team accrued the estimate in December 2018 to take care of all the closure costs of Phase I. The provision was tested again at the time of audit and more realistic cost was booked however there are few final invoices yet to be received.



Sacha de Boer

TABLE 2

SD=HS financial summary, April 2018 – December 2018 with Project Closure January 2019 to June 2019 provisions (in Euros)

SD=HS budget Year 5 + closure period (in Euros)		Budget Committed to partner/Oxfam Novib	Closure	Total 2018 - 2019	Actuals	Variance	Absorption
		Year 5 April 2018 - December 2018	January - June 2019	Budget Yr5+Closure	April 2018 to June 2019	Budget - Actuals	%
0	SD=HS Contract Management						
1,1	HR for contract management	161,395	25,458	186,853	167,943	18,910	90%
1,2	Activities Oxfam Novib project management and governance	16,000	-	16,000	16,637	-637	104%
1,4	External audit	20,000	20,000	40,000	37,847	2,153	95%
1,5	Phase II expenses			-	-		
	<i>Subtotal Project Contract Management</i>	197,395	45,458	242,853	222,427	20,426	92%
1	Pillar 1. Scaling Up Models						
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	109,140	1,814	110,954	85,332	25,621	77%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	24,519	-	24,519	17,217	7,302	70%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	41,000	-	41,000	43,677	-2,677	107%
3.1.1	Activities Country1: Peru	62,486	-	62,486	66,492	-4,006	106%
3.1.2	Activities Country2: Zimbabwe	55,133	-	55,133	53,728	1,406	97%
3.1.3	Activities Country3: Vietnam	118,796	-	118,796	121,741	-2,945	102%
3.1.4	Activities Country4: Laos	112,429	-	112,429	119,849	-7,420	107%
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	1,000	39,750	40,750	26,876	13,874	66%
	Subtotal Pillar 1	524,503	41,564	566,067	534,912	31,155	94%
2	Pillar 2. Starting up Farmer Seeds Enterprises						
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	100,229	1,814	102,043	105,131	-3,089	103%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	24,519	-	24,519	17,217	7,302	70%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme	9,000	-	9,000	5,874	3,126	65%
3.2.1	Activities Country Zimbabwe	126,000	-	126,000	124,277	1,723	99%
3.2.2	Activities Country2: still to be selected	-	-	-	-	-	
M	Activities Country2: still to be selected	1,000	39,750	40,750	26,876	13,874	66%
	Subtotal Pillar 2	260,747	41,564	302,311	279,376	22,936	92%
3	Pillar 3. Women, Seeds & Nutrition						
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	114,864	1,814	116,678	94,853	21,824	81%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	24,519	-	24,519	17,217	7,302	70%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	36,000	-	36,000	15,393	20,607	43%
3.3.1	Activities Country1: Peru	49,329	-	49,329	48,994	335	99%
3.3.2	Activities Country2: Zimbabwe	39,290	-	39,290	33,101	6,189	84%
3.3.3	Activities Country3: Vietnam	113,234	-	113,234	121,876	-8,642	108%
3.3.4	Activities Country5: Myanmar	111,999	-	111,999	112,140	-141	100%
3.3.5	Activities Country6: Mali	-	-	-	-	-	
3.3.6	Activities Country7: Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	
3.3.7	Activities Country8: India	-	-	-	-	-	
3.3.8	Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	1,000	39,750	40,750	26,876	13,874	66%
	Subtotal Pillar 3	490,235	41,564	531,799	470,451	61,348	88%

		Year 5 April 2018 - December 2018	January - June 2019	Budget Yr5+Closure	April 2018 to June 2019	Budget - Actuals	%
4	Pillar 4. Global Policy Engagement						
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	79,224	1,814	81,038	58,952	22,086	73%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	24,519	-	24,519	17,217	7,302	70%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	20,000	-	20,000	27,243	-7,243	136%
4,1	Activities GLOBAL : Counterpart Grants	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1.1	Research: Global trends & policies	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1.2	Research: Global trends & policies	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1.3	Stakeholders' capacity building	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1.4	Develop, test and publicise innovative models that facilitate innovation and cooperation in farmers' seed	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1.5	Policy engagement and/or capacity building outputs and initiatives grounded in SD=HS programme	-	-	-	-	-	
4.2.1	Public Advocacy & Alliance Building	-	-	-	-	-	
P4.2.2	Targeted Advocacy	-	-	-	-	-	
3,1	ANDES Seeds Multiplication Centre	50,000	-	50,000	46,350	3,650	93%
3,1	Pillar 4 assignment	-	-	-	15,000	-15,000	
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	1,000	39,750	40,750	26,876	13,874	66%
	Subtotal Pillar 4	174,743	41,564	216,307	191,638	24,669	89%
	Total 4 Pillars	1,450,228	166,256	1,616,484	1,476,376	140,108	91%
	Total direct SDHS	1,647,623	211,714	1,859,337	1,698,803	160,534	91%
5	TOTAL all four Pillars						
1,1	HR for contract management (program development and fundraising)	161,395	25,457	186,852	167,943	18,909	90%
1,2	Activities Oxfam Novib project management and governance	16,000	-	16,000	16,637	-637	104%
1,4	External audit (Oxfam Novib group audit)governance	20,000	20,000	40,000	37,847	2,153	95%
1,5	Phase II expenses	-	-	-	-	-	
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	403,456	7,256	410,712	344,269	66,443	84%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	98,076	-	98,076	68,868	29,208	70%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	106,000	-	106,000	92,187	13,813	87%
3,0	Contingency, Pilot for second FSE	-	-	-	-	-	
3,1	Activities Country1: Peru	161,815	-	161,815	176,836	-15,021	109%
3,2	Activities Country2: Zimbabwe	220,423	-	220,423	211,105	9,317	96%
3,3	Activities Country3: Vietnam	232,030	-	232,030	243,618	-11,588	105%
3,4	Activities Country4: Laos	112,429	-	112,429	119,849	-7,420	107%
3,5	Activities Country5: Myanmar	111,999	-	111,999	112,140	-141	100%
3,6	Activities Country6: Mali	-	-	-	-	-	
3,7	Activities Country7: Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	
3,8	Activities Country8: India	-	-	-	-	-	
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	4,000	159,000	163,000	107,503	55,497	66%
5	Contingency						
	TOTAL direct SD=HS Pillars 1-4	1,647,623	211,713	1,859,336	1,698,803	160,533	91%
	Indirect: admin fee 7%	115,334	14,820	130,154	118,916	11,237	91%
	TOTAL overall	1,762,957	226,533	1,989,490	1,817,719	171,771	91%

TABLE 3

GROW financial summary, April 2018 – December 2018 with Project Closure January 2019 to June 2019 provision (in Euros)

Programme, outcome & activity description (in Euro's)	Budget Yr 5	NCE phase1	Bridge Fund	Total Budget Yr 5	Close out
	April 2018 – December 2018	Carried forward April until June 2018	April 2018 – December 2018	April 2018 – December 2018	Jan 2019 – June 2019
				A	
0. GROW Contract Management					
Human resources for contract management	88,973		88,973	125,946	36,973
Travel including per diems	6,441	2,691	3,750	6,441	
External audit	33,744	18,744	15,000	52,488	18,744
Subtotal Project Contract Management	129,158	21,435	107,723	184,875	55,717
				-	
1. Building A Stakeholder Movement					
Human Resources implementing the activities	101,753		101,753	116,525	14,772
Travels including per diems	3,628	3,628	-	3,628	
Publications on websites and social media	101,795	35,624	66,171	101,795	
Others - organizing allies meeting	-		-	-	
Grants to partners			-	-	
1/3 of project MEL and Evaluation Expenses	17,302	8,594	8,708	17,302	
Subtotal Sub-programme	224,478	47,846	176,632	239,250	14,772
				-	
				-	
2. Improving Global Level Policies and Governance					
Human Resources implementing the activities	340,502		340,502	361,789	21,287
Travels including per diems	23,423		23,423	23,423	
Contribution to local office operating costs			-	-	
Publications	110,000		110,000	110,000	
Studies, research	53,376	2,376	51,000	53,376	
Translation, interpreters (french & Spanish)	-		-	-	
Project activities	18,286	18,286	-	18,286	
Engagement with Allies	-		-	-	
1/3 of project MEL and Evaluation Expenses	17,302	8,594	8,708	17,302	
Subtotal Sub-programme	562,889	29,256	533,633	584,176	21,287
				-	
				-	
3. Improving National Level Policies and Intertinking with Global level policies					
Human Resources implementing the activities	103,608		103,608	103,608	
Travels including per diems	30,234		30,234	30,234	
Publications	22,685		22,685	22,685	
Studies, research	19,408		19,408	19,408	
Translation, interpreters	1,016		1,016	1,016	
Project activities	102,700	10,000	92,700	102,700	
Contribution to the National Network of alliances			-	-	
Grant to partners	147,290		147,290	147,290	
1/3 of project MEL and Evaluation Expenses			-	-	
Subtotal Sub-programme	426,941	10,000	416,941	426,941	-
4 Linking & Learning					
Projet activities					
Total Direct Programme Costs	1,343,466	108,537	1,234,929	1,435,242	91,776
Indirect administration costs (7%)	94,043	7,598	86,445	100,467	6,424
TOTAL OVERALL GROW BUDGET	1,437,509	116,135	1,321,374	1,535,709	98,200

Actuals Yr 5	Close out Actual	Total Actuals Yr 5		
April 2018 – December 2018	Jan 2019 – June 2019	April 2018 – June 2019	Variances	absorption
		B	A-B	B/A
141,368	-13,090	128,278	-2,332	102%
3,166	-138	3,028	3,413	47%
30,168	14,700	44,868	7,620	85%
174,702	1,472	176,174	8,701	95%
		-		
		-		
126,788	9,608	136,396	-19,871	117%
88		88	3,540	2%
154,752		154,752	-52,957	152%
-		-	-	
-		-	-	
27,966	-6,370	21,596	-4,294	125%
309,594	3,238	312,832	-73,582	131%
		-		
		-		
		-		
361,226	9,608	370,834	-9,045	103%
18,161		18,161	5,262	78%
		-	-	
32,986		32,986	77,014	30%
43,194		43,194	10,182	81%
		-	-	
		-	18,286	0%
		-	-	
27,966	-6,370	21,596	-4,294	125%
483,533	3,238	486,771	97,405	83%
		-	-	
		-	-	
		-	-	
120,194	-	120,194	-16,586	116%
17,875	-	17,875	12,359	59%
11,282	-	11,282	11,403	50%
30,734	-	30,734	-11,326	158%
2,434	-	2,434	-1,418	240%
130,051	-	130,051	-27,351	127%
13,056	-	13,056	-13,056	
139,517	-	139,517	7,773	95%
		-	-	
465,143	-	465,143	-38,202	109%
5,179	-	5,179	-5,179	
1,438,151	7,948	1,446,099	-10,857	101%
100,671	556	101,227	-760	101%
1,538,822	8,504	1,547,326	-11,617	101%

SIDA GROW FINANCE

The budget for Objective 1 (Building a Stakeholder Movement) shows an overspending (absorption rate 131%) mainly because activity costs (for public campaigning and advocacy) were made later than originally planned (there was a delay of the launch of the Behind the Barcode/Price spike, for which reason SIDA granted Oxfam Novib a No Cost Extension of the year 4 budget into 2018); the budget presented here was submitted to Sida before April 2018, at a time when most of these planned costs were still expected to be made before April 2018. As eventually most costs for the Behind the Barcode/Price Spike were made in the course of 2018, Oxfam Novib prepared an updated internal revised budget 2018 for these costs, based on actual spending per 31 March 2018 and this revised budget was lightly overspent (absorption rate was 110%), mainly because more was invested in publications and research under this Objective and less under Objective 2.

In the end more investments than originally planned were made in story gathering, production of videos and public actions related to private sector campaigning through online as well as offline campaigning; at the same time we invested also much in Land Rights public actions.

The budget for Objective 2 (Global Level Policies & Governance) was spent according to our planification on efforts to keep Climate Change on the agenda of the international stakeholders plus revitalizing the Loss & Damage discourse, on improving Land Rights policies of the international stakeholders and on getting commitments from the private sector, but less was spent on Publications and Research under this Objective and more under Objective 1.

With the additional funding from Sida for 2018 we were able to support the GROW campaign, within the National Level Policies & Governance budget, not only in Pakistan but also in 3 new countries (Brazil, Uganda and Vietnam). In addition we also funded campaign activities for the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign Spike in Indonesia and Thailand, resulting in a light overspending of the budget under Objective 3.

In year 5 Oxfam Novib had to make provisions for GROW of €22,839 to take care of all the expenses for the staff cost in the project closure period.

DUTCH POSTCODE LOTTERY

Oxfam Novib is thankful to the Dutch Postcode Lottery (Nationale Postcode Loterij, NPL) for supporting this programme to the tune of €1,586,463 over four years, until November 2018. With this funding, partner CTDI carried out activities related to enriching women's

participation in agriculture and public events and claiming their rights. The absorption rate in its final year was 100%. CTDI carried out most of the activities listed below, and did so efficiently due to the experience gained under Sida funding. Synergy was achieved as CTDI executed under funding from both Sida and the Dutch Postcode Lottery.

TABLE 4

TABLE: Dutch Postcode Lottery: April 2018 – November 2018 (in Euros)

	NPL Budget/ expenditure in Euro	Total year 4			Year 4
		BUDGET	EXP	Variance	Absorption
0	Personnel Cost	53,558	72,807	(19,249)	136%
Activity 1	Inception period and awareness raising	5,600	4,963	637	89%
Activity 2	Baseline Survey	24,442	20,766	3,676	85%
Activity 3	FFS	15,581	10,270	5,312	66%
Activity 4	Video Exchanges	-	-	-	
Activity 5	Establish Community Seed Banks in 4 districts	3,200	3,184	16	100%
Activity 6	PPB/PVS/FFS training of trainers (ToT) workshop; bulking to produce progeny (Planted ear to row); Evaluation Trials (Preliminary Variety Trial at two sites) Each site will be 0.5ha;	-	-	-	
Activity 7	Research the role of Women	-	70	(70)	
Activity 8	Monitoring and Evaluation	18,595	7,864	10,731	42%
	Communications 30,476	30,476	32,523	(2,047)	107%
	Project management and audit	969	507	462	52%
	TOTAL	152,421	152,954	(532)	100%
	Admin fees (4,7%)	7,165	7,190	(24)	100%
	adjust of AKV cumulative 4 years		706		
	GRAND TOTAL	159,586	160,849	(556)	101%

FINANCIAL SUMMARY: five years of SeedsGROW

SD=HS five-year cumulative financial summary After the budget cut the budget five years cumulative reported was €11,394,006. To this forex loss €102,870 was adjusted, hence the revised budget stood at €11,291,136. As against the above budget SD=HS phase I

closed with a project cost of €11,023,238. The underspent cumulative five years was €267,898 of which saving in Oxfam Novib expenses was €17,939, overspent from partner (€23,653) mainly for workshop, saving from end of programme evaluation €51,794, contingency not released €204,292 and net indirect administration costs due to above saving was €17,526. The overall 5 years cumulative absorption rate was 98%.



Bert Visser

TABLE 5

TABLE: SD=HS five-year cumulative financial summary

Budget Line	Programme, outcome and activity description (in Euros)	MULTIPLE YEAR BUDGET SUBMITTED IN JUNE 2016			
		Total after budget cut	FX gains - losses and reversion of budget Oxfam Novib to partners	Total Budget	%
0	SD=HS Contract Management				
1,1	HR for contract management	888,343	-8,647	879,696	8%
1,2	Activities Oxfam Novib project management and governance	212,401	-2,067	210,333	2%
1,4	External audit	90,593	-882	89,711	1%
	Sida phase 2				
	<i>Subtotal Project Contract Management</i>	1,191,337	-11,596	1,179,741	10%
1	Pillar 1. Scaling Up Models				
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	426,770	-5,726	421,044	4%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	170,271	-5,458	164,813	1%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	330,916	-10,607	320,308	3%
3.1.1	Activities: Peru	293,174	-2,854	290,320	3%
3.1.2	Activities: Zimbabwe	284,175	5,971	290,146	3%
3.1.3	Activities: Vietnam	418,039	-4,069	413,970	4%
3.1.4	Activities: Laos	418,502	-4,074	414,428	4%
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	57,000	-1,827	55,173	0%
	Subtotal Pillar 1	2,398,847	-28,645	2,370,202	21%
2	Pillar 2. Starting up Farmer Seeds Enterprises				
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	482,915	-6,480	476,435	4%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	170,271	-5,458	164,813	1%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	30,685	-984	29,702	0%
3.2.1	Activities: Zimbabwe	627,500	-6,108	621,392	6%
3.2.2	Activities; FSE pilot				
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	57,000	-1,827	55,173	0%
	Subtotal Pillar 2	1,368,372	-20,856	1,347,515	12%
3	Pillar 3. Women, Seeds & Nutrition				
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	403,884	-5,419	398,465	4%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	170,271	-5,458	164,813	1%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	91,955	-2,948	89,007	1%
3.3.1	Activities: Peru	219,576	-2,137	217,439	2%
3.3.2	Activities: Zimbabwe	315,725	5,664	321,389	3%
3.3.3	Activities: Vietnam	490,930	-4,779	486,151	4%
3.3.4	Activities: Myanmar	509,280	-4,957	504,323	4%
3.3.5	Activities: Mali	288,933		288,933	3%
3.3.6	Activities: Senegal	225,649		225,649	2%
3.3.7	Activities: India	256,962		256,962	2%
3.3.8	Contingencies	226,206	-21,914	204,292	2%
M	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	57,000	-1,827	55,173	0%
	Subtotal Pillar 3	3,256,371	-43,775	3,212,596	28%

STATUS OF ACTUALS AS OF MARCH 2019						Total Actuals	Variance Budget - Actuals	Absorp %
Year 1 Actuals	Year 2 Actuals	Year 3 Actuals	Year 4 Actuals	Year 5 Actuals	Closure			
2013/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	Apr-Dec 2018	Jul-19	Y1-5	Y1-5	Y1-5
254,370	173,837	148,022	142,381	167,736	207	886,552	-6,856	101%
97,373	76,254	22,012	17,915	16,846	-209	230,191	-19,857	109%
0	16,843	21,945	19,706	41,789	-3,942	96,341	-6,630	107%
351,742	266,934	191,979	180,001	226,371	-3,944	1,213,084	-33,343	103%
96,291	98,407	81,437	64,798	73,668	11,664	426,266	-5,222	101%
28,319	46,524	32,637	25,353	17,217		150,050	14,763	91%
116,632	39,461	50,123	54,799	43,677		304,693	15,615	95%
0	57,034	70,508	82,584	66,492		276,618	13,702	95%
134,299	72,346	71,626	38,005	53,728		370,004	-79,858	128%
41,980	98,013	89,224	144,506	121,741		495,464	-81,495	120%
44,396	73,423	96,201	124,544	119,849		458,412	-43,984	111%
0	0	0	15,348	41,926	-15,050	42,224	12,948	77%
461,916	485,208	491,757	549,938	538,298	-3,386	2,523,732	-153,530	106%
96,291	98,407	94,758	98,804	93,467	11,664	493,391	-16,956	104%
28,319	46,524	32,637	25,353	17,217		150,050	14,763	91%
8,627	8,774	1,253	6,763	5,874		31,291	-1,589	105%
0	29,942	195,040	281,863	124,277		631,122	-9,730	102%
0	0	0	15,348	41,926	-15,050	42,224	12,948	77%
133,237	183,647	323,688	428,131	282,762	-3,386	1,348,078	-563	100%
96,291	126,633	142,068	97,520	83,189	11,664	557,366	-158,901	140%
28,319	46,524	32,637	25,353	17,217		150,050	14,763	91%
3,674	7,734	6,662	31,233	17,237	-1,844	64,696	24,312	73%
0	17,431	89,910	75,636	48,994		231,970	-14,532	107%
28,288	82,692	78,946	52,595	33,101		275,621	45,769	86%
50,058	76,758	118,479	135,130	121,876		502,302	-16,151	103%
40,970	16,341	93,615	122,896	112,140		385,962	118,361	77%
93,130	132,367	0	0	0		225,497	63,435	78%
109,164	98,542	0	0	0		207,706	17,943	92%
73,905	185,093	0	0	0		258,998	-2,035	101%
0	0	0	15,348	41,926	-15,050	42,224	12,948	77%
523,799	790,116	562,317	555,710	475,681	-5,230	2,902,392	310,204	90%

Budget Line	Programme, outcome and activity description (in Euros)	Total after budget cut	FX gains - losses and redevision of budget Oxfam Novib to partners	Total Budget	%
4	Pillar 4. Global Policy Engagement				
2,1	HR Oxfam Novib programme implementation	486,106	-6,523	479,583	4%
2,2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	170,271	-5,458	164,813	1%
2,3	Activities global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	261,756	-74,020	187,736	2%
P4.0	Activities GLOBAL : Grantsyr 1	394,701	-8,764	385,937	3%
P4.1.1	Reports on global trends and policies	548,877		548,877	5%
P4.1.2	Reports on Country specific trends and policy processes	52,700		52,700	0%
P4.1.3	(Elements of) trainings to various groups of stakeholders	222,493		222,493	2%
P4.1.4	Develop, test and publicize innovative models	0		0	0%
P4.1.5	Policy engagement and/or capacity building outputs and	0		0	0%
P4.2.1	Outreach and advocacy for farmers' rights	58,199		58,199	1%
P4.2.2	Global advocacy opportunities	181,574		181,574	2%
	TWN Geneva meeting Yr2/ANDES seeds multiplication centre		65,630	65,630	1%
P4.3	National workshop in Laos, Peru and Zimbabwe	0	39,694	39,694	0%
	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	57,000	-1,827	55,173	0%
	Subtotal Pillar 4	2,433,677	8,732	2,442,409	22%
	TOTAL programme costs	10,648,604	-96,140	10,552,464	93%
	Indirect administration costs (7%)	745,402	-6,730	738,672	7%
	TOTAL overall SD=HS budget	11,394,006	-102,870	11,291,136	100%
	TOTAL all four Pillars				
1.1	HR for contract management (programme development and	888,343	-8,647	879,696	8%
1.2	Activities Oxfam Novib project management and governance	212,401	-2,067	210,333	2%
1.3	External audit (Oxfam Novib group audit)	90,593	-882	89,711	1%
	Sida phase 2				
2.1	HR for Oxfam Novib programme implementation	1,799,675	-24,148	1,775,527	16%
2.2	Consultancies (scientific validation)	681,085	-21,832	659,253	6%
2.3	Activites Global (Oxfam Novib) programme implementation	715,312	-88,559	626,753	6%
	Pilot FSE sponsored from contingency				
3.1	Activities Country1: Peru	512,750	-4,991	507,759	4%
3.2	Activities Country2: Zimbabwe	1,227,400	5,527	1,232,927	11%
3.3	Activities Country3: Vietnam	908,968	-8,848	900,120	8%
3.4	Activities Country4: Laos	418,502	-4,074	414,428	4%
3.5	Activities Country5: Myanmar	509,280	-4,957	504,323	4%
3.6	Activities Country6: Mali	288,933	0	288,933	3%
3.7	Activities Country7: Senegal	225,649	0	225,649	2%
3.8	Activities Country6: India	256,962	0	256,962	2%
4.1	Activites Global: Pillar 4	1,458,544	-8,764	1,449,780	13%
	Workshop (Laos, TWN, Peru, CTD) Andes SeedBank	0	105,324	105,324	
2.4	MEL Activities Pillars 1-4	228,000	-7,308	220,692	2%
	Contingencies	226,206	-21,914	204,292	2%
	TOTAL direct SD=HS Pillars 1-4	10,648,604	-96,140	10,552,464	93%
	<i>Indirect administration costs (7%)</i>	<i>745,402</i>	<i>-6,730</i>	<i>738,672</i>	<i>7%</i>
	TOTAL overall	11,394,006	-102,870	11,291,136	100%

Year 1 Actuals	Year 2 Actuals	Year 3 Actuals	Year 4 Actuals	Year 5 Actuals	Closure	Total Actuals	Variance Budget Actuals	Absorp %
2013/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	Apr-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Y1-5	Y1-5	Y1-5
96,291	98,407	66,827	68,612	47,288	11,664	389,089	90,494	81%
28,319	46,524	32,637	25,353	17,217		150,050	14,763	91%
0	65,131	16,023	34,863	26,781	462	143,260	44,476	76%
394,701	0	0	0	0		394,701	-8,764	102%
0	195,704	162,140	130,319	0		488,163	60,714	89%
0	13,702	25,264	12,928	0		51,894	805	98%
0	35,259	81,218	30,284	0		146,761	75,732	66%
0	0	9,995	10,388	0		20,383	-20,383	
0	0	7,851	15,101	0		22,952	-22,952	
0	41,246	84,586	33,930	0		159,762	-101,563	275%
0	69,432	56,490	29,791	0		155,713	25,862	86%
		44,729	4,070	43,796	2,554	95,149	-29,519	145%
	10,000	27,272	2,431	15,000		54,703	-15,009	138%
0	0	0	15,348	41,926	-15,050	42,224	12,948	77%
519,311	575,405	615,032	413,420	192,008	-370	2,314,806	127,603	95%
1,990,005	2,301,310	2,184,772	2,127,201	1,715,120	-16,316	10,302,092	250,372	98%
139,300	161,092	152,934	148,904	120,058	-1,142	721,146	17,526	98%
2,129,306	2,462,401	2,337,706	2,276,105	1,835,179	-17,458	11,023,238	267,898	98%
254,370	173,837	148,022	142,381	167,736	207	886,552	-6,856	101%
97,373	76,254	22,012	17,915	16,846	-209	230,191	-19,857	109%
0	16,843	21,945	19,706	41,789	-3,942	96,341	-6,630	107%
						0		
385,163	421,855	385,090	329,734	297,613	46,656	1,866,112	-90,585	105%
113,275	186,096	130,548	101,413	68,868	0	600,201	59,052	91%
128,933	121,101	74,061	127,658	93,569	-1,382	543,939	82,814	87%
0	74,465	160,418	158,220	115,486	0	508,589	-829	100%
162,586	184,980	345,612	372,463	211,105	0	1,276,746	-43,819	104%
92,038	174,771	207,703	279,636	243,618	0	997,766	-97,646	111%
44,396	73,423	96,201	124,544	119,849	0	458,412	-43,984	111%
40,970	16,341	93,615	122,896	112,140	0	385,962	118,361	77%
93,130	132,367	0	0	0	0	225,497	63,435	78%
109,164	98,542	0	0	0	0	207,706	17,943	92%
73,905	185,093	0	0	0	0	258,998	-2,035	101%
394,701	355,342	427,544	262,742	0	0	1,440,330	9,450	99%
0	10,000	72,001	6,501	58,796	2,554	149,853	-44,529	142%
0	0	0	61,394	167,704	-60,200	168,898	51,794	77%
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204,292	0%
1,990,005	2,301,310	2,184,772	2,127,201	1,715,120	-16,316	10,302,092	250,372	98%
<i>139,300</i>	<i>161,092</i>	<i>152,934</i>	<i>148,904</i>	<i>120,058</i>	<i>-1,142</i>	<i>721,146</i>	<i>17,526</i>	<i>98%</i>
2,129,306	2,462,401	2,337,706	2,276,105	1,835,179	-17,458	11,023,238	267,898	98%



Melati - Shrimp Cocktail Credit: Oxfam

GROW FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL SUMMARY

When we look at the total available budget for Sida GROW over the full 5 years period, the Sida GROW component spent in total 98% of the budget and no major variances of the budget versus actuals are observed per Objective except for Objective 3 (National Level Policies and Governance): here only 90 % was spent, mainly due to the fact that funding for campaign activities in Niger was reduced from 4 years to 3 years only.

The overall budget spending of 98% is to be split as follows:

- Contract management 105%
- Building a Stakeholder Movement 105%
- Global Level Policies and Governance 102%
- National Level Policies and Governance 90%

TABLE 6

TABLE: GROW five-year cumulative financial summary

MULTIPLE YEAR BUDGET SUBMITTED IN JUNE 2016										STATUS PER 28 FEBRUARY, 2019 INCLUDING BRIDGE FUND 2018							
Programme, outcome & activity description (in Euro's)	Year 1 Actuals	Year 2 Actuals + FC Q4	Year 3 Budget per June 16	Year 4 (3 Quarters)	Total III	Bridge Fund 2018	FX-loss year 1 - year 4	Total III plus Bridge Fund	Year 1 Actuals	Year 2 Actuals	Year 3 Actuals	Year 4 Actuals	Year 5 April 2018 - Dec 2018	Closure Jan 2019 to June 2019	Total Actuals	Variances	absorption
	2013/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017		2018		2018	2013/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018					
0. GROW Contract Management																	
Human resources for contract management	146,373	118,999	102,448	67,637	435,457	118,630	-1,317	552,771	146,373	120,309	99,895	93,446	141,368	-13,090	588,300	-35,529	
Travel including per diems	6,780	4,826	12,500	6,750	30,856	5,000	-93	35,763	6,780	3,020	4,304	724	3,166	-138	17,856	17,907	
External audit	-	19,492	27,000	45,000	91,492	15,000	-277	106,215	-	21,816	22,963	32,685	30,168	14,700	122,333	-16,117	
Subtotal Project Contract Management	153,153	143,317	141,948	119,387	557,806	138,630	-1,687	694,749	153,153	145,145	127,162	126,855	174,702	1,472	728,489	-33,740	105%
1. Building A Stakeholder Movement																	
Human Resources implementing the activities	146,403	62,968	53,187	52,410	314,968	126,807	-952	440,823	146,403	66,016	67,168	53,554	126,788	9,608	469,537	-28,714	
Travels including per diems	7,135	3,943	5,500	3,250	19,827	-	-60	19,767	7,135	10,447	2,185	5,239	88	-	25,093	-5,326	
Publications on websites and social media	100,237	122,110	140,124	84,876	447,347	62,809	-1,353	508,803	100,237	122,019	128,581	21,371	154,752	-	526,960	-18,157	
Others - organizing allies meeting	7,471	-	-	-	7,471	-	-23	7,448	7,471	-	-	-	-	-	7,471	-23	
Grants to partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1/3 of project MEL and Evaluation Expenses	1,277	2,670	18,333	18,515	40,796	10,500	-123	51,173	1,277	1,704	26,235	-	27,966	-6,370	50,812	361	
Subtotal Sub-programme	262,523	191,691	217,144	159,051	830,409	200,116	-2,511	1,028,014	262,523	200,185	224,169	80,164	309,594	3,238	1,079,873	-51,858	105%
2. Improving Global Level Policies and Governance																	
Human Resources implementing the activities	230,578	291,855	285,140	230,362	1,037,936	393,657	-3,139	1,428,454	230,578	356,301	351,407	274,968	361,226	9,608	1,584,088	-155,634	
Travels including per diems	20,979	26,114	44,013	15,987	107,093	30,300	-324	137,069	20,979	30,577	28,670	41,466	18,161	-	139,854	-2,784	
Contribution to local office operating costs	9,920	6,293	6,000	5,232	27,445	-	-83	27,362	9,920	6,797	3,322	1,945	-	-	21,984	5,378	
Publications	-	7,865	13,400	6,600	27,865	110,000	-84	137,781	-	16,357	-	-	32,986	-	49,343	88,438	
Studies, research	69,123	71,610	61,681	38,002	240,416	51,000	-727	290,689	69,123	60,422	35,682	76,315	43,194	-	284,735	5,954	
Translation, interpreters (french & Spanish)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Project activities	-	-	14,286	10,714	25,000	-	-76	24,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,924	
Engagement with Allies	-	9,000	-	-	9,000	-	-27	8,972	-	1,392	-	7,022	-	-	8,414	559	
1/3 of project MEL and Evaluation Expenses	1,266	2,670	18,333	18,515	40,786	10,500	-123	51,162	1,266	1,704	26,235	-	27,966	-6,370	50,801	362	
Subtotal Sub-programme	331,867	415,407	442,853	325,413	1,515,540	595,457	-4,583	2,106,414	331,867	473,549	445,316	401,716	483,533	3,238	2,139,218	-32,804	102%
3. Improving National Level Policies and Interlinking with Global level policies																	
Human Resources implementing the activities	299,593	241,300	225,852	112,190	878,935	129,894	-2,658	1,006,171	299,593	175,086	89,835	46,100	120,194	-	730,808	275,363	
Travels including per diems	37,468	87,084	42,239	18,550	185,341	31,644	-560	216,424	37,468	82,344	31,184	22,844	17,875	-	191,715	24,709	
Publications	4,098	9,660	24,543	-	38,300	26,430	-116	64,614	4,098	9,771	15,778	15,417	11,282	-	56,345	8,269	
Studies, research	38,940	-	40,936	22,929	102,805	16,216	-311	118,710	38,940	-	646	20,467	30,734	-	90,787	27,923	
Translation, interpreters	396	-	4,657	-	5,053	1,016	-15	6,054	396	-	-	3,767	2,434	-	6,597	-543	
Project activities	91,317	167,070	135,154	44,028	437,569	92,065	-1,323	528,311	91,317	171,219	48,471	13,749	130,051	-	454,807	73,504	
Contribution to the National Network of alliances	18,608	28,997	30,868	2,707	81,180	6,460	-245	87,394	18,608	30,461	10,723	-	13,056	-	72,848	14,547	
Grant to partners	261,262	155,000	125,019	15,444	556,726	151,441	-1,684	706,483	261,262	188,690	154,214	146,360	139,517	-	890,044	-183,561	
1/3 of project MEL and Evaluation Expenses	9,434	2,670	18,333	18,515	48,953	-	-148	48,805	9,434	1,704	-	-	-	-	11,138	37,667	
Subtotal Sub-programme	761,116	691,780	647,601	234,364	2,334,862	455,167	-7,061	2,782,967	761,116	659,274	350,851	268,704	465,144	-	2,505,089	277,878	90%
4. Linking & Learning																	
Project activities						12,500		12,500				6,471	5,179	-	11,650	850	
												6,471	5,179	-	11,650	850	
Total Direct Programme Costs	1,508,659	1,442,196	1,449,547	838,216	5,238,617	1,401,869	15,842-	6,624,644	1,508,659	1,478,153	1,147,498	883,910	1,438,151	7,948	6,464,318	160,326	98%
Indirect administration costs (7%)	105,606	100,954	101,468	58,675	366,703	98,131	1,109-	463,725	105,606	103,471	80,325	61,874	100,671	556	452,502	11,223	98%
TOTAL OVERALL GROW BUDGET	1,614,265	1,543,149	1,551,015	896,891	5,605,320	1,500,000	16,951-	7,088,369	1,614,265	1,581,623	1,227,823	945,784	1,538,821	8,504	6,916,820	171,549	98%

TABLE 7

TABLE: Balance of Receipts versus expenses

EURO	SIDA	NPL	TOTAL
	10-2013 - 06-2019	04-2015 - 11-2018	
Total donor receipts received without Interest	18,007,608	1,586,463	19,594,071
Interest Receipts Year 1	18,532		18,532
Interest Receipts Year 2	10,734		10,734
Interest Receipts Year 3	-556		-556
Interest Receipts Year 4	-1,392		-1,392
Interest Receipts Year 5	-		-
Expected Receipts	18,034,927	1,586,463	19,621,390
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 3: 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2017 - SIDA	3,565,529		3,565,529
Actual expenses year 4: 1 April 2017 until 31 March 2018 - SIDA	3,221,891		3,221,891
Actual expenses year 5: 1 April 2018 until 31 December 2018 - SIDA (including project closure Jan 2019 to June 2019)	3,365,045		3,365,045
			-
			-
Actual expenses year 1: 1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016 - NPL		451,796	451,796
Actual expenses year 2: 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2017 - NPL		579,641	579,641
Actual expenses year 3: 1 April 2017 until 31 March 2018 - NPL		394,422	394,422
Actual expenses year 4: 1 April 2018 until 30 November 2018 - NPL		160,849	160,849
Actuals expenditure (includes provision)	17,940,060	1,586,708	19,526,768
Balance	94,868	-245	94,623

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES SIDA AND NPL FIVE-YEARS CUMULATIVE SUMMARY

The above summary shows that net receipt from Sida €18,007,608, the total receipt including the interest earned €27,319 (in year 4 and 5 Oxfam Novib had to pay charges to the bank for holding SEK account) over the period totaled to €18,034,927.

The cumulative six-years expenditure SD=HS plus GROW combined was €17,940,060. It includes combined SD=HS and GROW provision of €118,153. As per above table, Oxfam Novib will be refunding €94,868 for Phase I. However, this amount probably will need to be adjusted to some extent after knowing the actual costs incurred.

TABLE 8

TABLE: Cash flow from donors

Sida	Grants contract receive until 31-12-2018		Grants actually received until 31-12-2018		FX gains / losses on donor grants
	Euro	SEK	Euro	SEK	Euro
2013					
SD=HS	3,520,362	32,172,587	3,663,837	32,172,587	143,475
GROW	1,731,854	15,827,413	1,803,134	15,827,413	71,280
2014-15					
SD=HS	2,346,908	21,448,391	2,259,080	21,448,391	-87,828
GROW	1,154,569	10,551,609	1,110,936	10,551,609	-43,633
2015-16					
SD=HS	1,100,113	10,053,933	1,091,731	10,053,933	-8,382
GROW	541,204	4,946,067	537,039	4,946,067	-4,165
2016-17					
SD=HS	1,669,871	15,628,803	1,566,469	15,628,803	-103,402
GROW	787,581	7,371,197	770,630	7,371,197	-16,951
2017-18					
SD=HS	1,437,930	13,405,244	1,342,565	13,405,244	-95,365
GROW	707,394	6,594,756	660,480	6,594,756	-46,915
2018-Dec2018					
SD=HS					-
GROW	1,523,760	15,000,000	1,451,323	15,000,000	-72,437
2018-Dec2018 Bridge Grant					
SD=HS (grant received including cumm. interest)	1,388,726	12,060,000	1,128,934	12,060,000	-259,792
GROW (grant received including cumm. interest)	683,189	5,940,000	648,770	5,940,000	-34,419
2019-June2019					
Total Sida	18,593,461	171,000,000	18,034,928	171,000,000	-558,534
FX rate	9,197		9,482		
SD=HS - NPL 2015-16	1,586,463	-	1,586,463	-	-
Totals (Sida & NPL)	20,179,924	171,000,000	19,621,391	171,000,000	-558,534
without bridge funding	17,069,701	156,000,000	16,583,605	156,000,000	486,096
movement of forex		9,14		9,41	

At the end of the programme Oxfam Novib was budgeted to receive €18,593,463 million from Sida, but the actual receipt including cumulative interest earned was only €18,034,927. The fund from NPL was same as budgeted as NPL is a local donor.

TABLE 9

TABLE: Balance of Receipts versus expenses

Table 9: Forex loss cumulative summary	Grants contract received until 31-12- 2018		Grants actually received until 31-12-2018		FX gains / losses on donor grants
SD=HS	11,463,910	104,768,958	11,052,616	104,768,958	-411,294
GROW	5,605,792	51,231,042	5,530,989	51,231,042	-74,803
GROW BRIDGE	1,523,760	15,000,000	1,451,323	15,000,000	-72,437
Total	18,593,461	171,000,000	18,034,928	171,000,000	-558,534

The above table shows big forex loss €558,534. With strict monitoring of cash-flow the team managed to close Phase 1 without sacrificing any deliverables. Financial prudence intensified from Year 4 when Oxfam Novib faced a huge forex loss on the receipt. The programme had to curtail expenses and at the same moment it ensured all deliverables were met. This was the major financial management challenge. Major savings came from the contingency fund, which was not released.

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

Only one asset with a unit value of €5,000 or more has been purchased during the implementation of the project, the signed document of transfer is annexed to this final report. However, all assets (with value below €5,000) purchased by the local partners will be retained by them.

**SOWING DIVERSITY =
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Oxfam, CTD, ANDES and SEARICE are partners of the SD=HS consortium 2014-2018

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UN PUEBLO LIMPIO
NO ES PORQUE SE BA-
RRA TODOS LOS DIAS,
SINO PORQUE SUS HABI-
TANTES NO LA ENSUCIAN

ES OBLIGATORIO
RESPECTAR
LAS NORMAS



OXFAM