

A man with a shaved head, wearing a blue t-shirt, is looking down at a large, vibrant green leafy vegetable he is holding in his hands. The background is a lush green field of similar plants under a bright sky.

INFLUENCING THE FUTURE

OUR WORK IN 2013–2014



OXFAM
Novib

**OUR ANNUAL REVIEW JANUARI 2013 – MARCH 2014
CONSISTS OF THREE PARTS:**

- **INFLUENCING THE FUTURE, OUR WORK** in 2013-2014, is about our programme work
- **INFLUENCING THE FUTURE, ABOUT US** in 2013-2014, gives insight in Oxfam Novib's institutional information
- **INFLUENCING THE FUTURE, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 2013-2014, presents the full financial overview

You can find all three parts on our website www.oxfamnovib.nl

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Executive Summary

‘The Power of People Against Poverty’, the title of Oxfam’s new strategic plan, reflects our deep conviction that self-reliance is the ultimate answer to injustice and extreme poverty. In our work we rely on the support of half a million volunteers, activists and donors who agree with us that the place where you are born should not determine your human rights. Only through the voice, determination and resilience of people themselves can injustice and poverty be overcome.

This report covers the period of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, as we change our January-January reporting period to April-April to fall in line with the rest of the Oxfam confederation. This period saw a few remarkable results. As described on page 40, we launched the *Behind the Brands* campaign, which publicly assesses the ten largest global food and drinks companies on various aspects of their corporate social responsibility and mobilized hundreds of thousands of consumers. Successes have already been achieved in pushing these companies to improve their production methods, creating a “race to the top” – Coca Cola and Nestlé are among companies which have made solid commitments on issues including women’s position in cocoa production and land-grabbing in sugar production.

We made solid progress in internationalising the Fair Bank Guide (see page 41), which enables consumers to hold banks responsible for the effects of their actions: a successful launch took place in Brazil, and thanks to newly raised external funds, we can replicate this tool for benchmarking bank groups in six other countries. We also introduced the Fair Insurance Guide, together with our partners in the Fair Bank Guide: Amnesty International, PAX, Friends of the Earth Netherlands, Dutch labour union FNV and the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals.

We published several reports which garnered significant attention. On the eve of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Oxfam provoked a global media storm – with over 90 million hits on Google search – by highlighting that the 85 richest people in the world own as much as the poorest half of the world’s population. To tackle the effects of tax evasion on developing countries’ ability to invest in education, health care, infrastructure and agriculture, we published a report on how loopholes in the Dutch tax system are costing

developing countries a minimum of € 500 million annually; as described on page 23, the interest of both media and parliament was aroused. Along with the Ethical Tea Partnership, we launched an alliance to engage tea producers and retailers, governments and trade unions in improving wages, with a report showing that tea pickers in Malawi make only a dollar a day – half the level of the World Bank’s poverty line.

We are always proud when our projects and partners are recognised with awards. Our partner Aahung – which does important work in Pakistan to make available learning materials on sexuality, and break taboos around difficult issues such as sexual abuse, sexual rights in marriage and domestic violence – was awarded the Human Rights Tulip 2013 by Dutch Foreign Affairs minister Frans Timmermans. We were also very happy with the Public-Private-Partnership Award received by our project Universal Access to Female Condoms (see page 35). This award is an initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Commission for International Co-operation and Sustainable Development and The Punchy Pack for successful partnerships involving the Dutch government. The project is increasing the availability and affordability of female condoms, which empower women to protect themselves against sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies.

Oxfam Novib’s ‘Quality Educators for All’ project (see page 23), implemented in partnership with Education International and local NGOs and trade unions, was one of three winners of the Unesco-Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Prize for Outstanding Practice and Performance in Enhancing the Effectiveness of Teachers. The project was nominated by Comic Relief, one of its donors, and the prize money was €90,000.

The value of long-term commitment to an issue was demonstrated by the eventual success of our battle for a treaty against the arms trade (see page 38). The new treaty has now been signed by 118 countries – including the United States – and should make it possible to better tackle the spread of arms in conflict zones. The uniqueness of the ten-year campaign which led to this success was emphasised in the Dutch parliament by the Foreign Affairs minister:

“To the best of my knowledge this is the first time in history that NGOs have played a leading part in an international treaty. In particular PAX, Amnesty International and Oxfam Novib have played a leading role. This is the kind of innovation in international policy that deserves imitation. We should put this forward as a textbook example of the way in which in future governmental and non-governmental organisations can collaborate on issues of global importance like this.”

A CHALLENGING GLOBAL CONTEXT

These achievements must be set against a global context that remains extremely challenging. Though more and more countries are escaping the grip of the Great Recession, the impact of years of stagnating wages and increasing unemployment are still being felt in sharply rising income and wealth inequalities. Though there is growing prosperity in Africa – seven of the world’s ten fastest growing economies are now located in Africa, in part because gradual economic recovery in northern countries is causing a flight of capital from emerging economies such as China, Brazil and India – we must fight to make sure that it is used to combat poverty.

There is little sign of light shining at the end of the tunnel when it comes to climate change. Renowned scientific institutes – including the IPCC, NASA and the Smithsonian Institution – directly link climate change to the growing frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and super storms. An ambitious and binding climate treaty is supposed to emerge at the 2015 climate summit in Paris; we will keep urging for this to happen.

Among extreme weather events of 2013 was typhoon Haiyan, which wreaked havoc in the Philippines: the disaster hit 11.3 million people; many hundreds of thousands were made homeless and thousands of people lost their lives. The SH0's¹ successful Giro 555 emergency appeal raised over €35 million from generous Dutch men and women and enabled Oxfam Novib to provide relief aid and to facilitate reconstruction in partnership with Oxfam Great Britain, as you can read about on page 27.

Other impacts of climate change included hunger in already vulnerable regions, such as the Horn of Africa and the western Sahel countries. Many countries not only faced huge food shortages, but also fresh eruptions of violence: from Mali, Somalia and DR Congo to, most seriously, the Central African Republic and Africa's youngest country, South Sudan. Here too Oxfam Novib is providing aid, although the continuing violence makes it impossible to reach all refugees.

The terrible civil war in Syria has raged for a third year. Indiscriminate violence, terror and even chemical weapons have killed at least 150,000 people and caused over 40% of the population to flee: 6.5 million have left for safer parts of the country, and 2.5 million refugees have sought shelter in overstretched neighbouring countries. As noted on page 26, Oxfam is providing relief aid to Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and in Syria itself; sadly, however, the relatively disappointing results of the Giro 555 appeal for Syria adds to the impression that this humanitarian crisis is engendering compassion fatigue.

Along with others, we have repeatedly urged a political solution to this conflict, and collected over 100,000 signatures. Unfortunately, the complicated geo-political situation of UN Security Council members – exacerbated ultimately by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine – has led to a political stalemate.

Beyond humanitarian aid, our structural development work aims to make people more resilient, better prepare them for disasters, involve them in conflict transformation, and improve food security through our international GROW campaign.

For example, we want to empower people to protect themselves against violent conflict, and to limit its damaging effects. In Afghanistan our partner organisation PTRO has provided training to women's groups to increase their knowledge of and involvement in the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Process. The "Building Afghan Peace Locally" project established peace committees and councils in 80 communities with 1,804 members in four provinces. The peace committees are now successfully recording local conflicts and solving them at the community level. Since their establishment the peace committees have solved more than 1,000 cases.

And against the backdrop of political change across the Middle East and North Africa region, Oxfam and partners are working to raise awareness of women's rights, and empowering and training women to take on leadership roles and raise their voices to promote change in their communities and

NOTE

beyond. This year 4,000 people in Morocco, Tunisia, the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) and Yemen, of whom 80% are women, were directly supported to understand and exercise their rights.

In the post-2015 debate we - together with many developing countries - have positioned ourselves with the message that inequality should be addressed with a specific standalone goal in the new framework, and that voice is being heard. We have also effectively participated in the development of the position of The Netherlands on gender equality and specifically the elimination of violence against women.

OXFAM'S INTERNATIONALISATION AGENDA

In the last year, we have made a lot of headway with our ambitious change agenda. The decentralisation of our country programmes is complete. Through the Single Management Structure, in all countries where we work, different Oxfam affiliates have become integrated and now work under one name, on the basis of a joint strategy and from a single country office. This enhances the impact of our work, benefits co-operation with our local partners, and adds value in areas such as raising new funds from international donors.

The Oxfam Confederation's 17 affiliates agreed last year on a joint Strategic Plan for Oxfam International, covering the period 2013 to 2019. This plan, entitled *The Power of People Against Poverty*, steers all of Oxfam's work around the world. It contains ambitions programme aims and organisational choices that make it possible for us to stay action-ready and relevant as an international NGO in a quickly changing world.

Our ambitions demand that we continue to work on our own organisations. With the project Oxfam 2020 we want to enhance our efficiency and impact by eliminating duplicate functions among Oxfam affiliates and setting up more shared services centres. The savings in spending through this strengthened "One Oxfam" practice will be used to further expand Oxfam: our ambition is to create more north-south balance within Oxfam by adding eight new southern Oxfams to the Confederation in the coming years. These could be country offices that have become fully independent, southern organisations that want to join, or mergers of such an organisation and an existing Oxfam country office. We also aim to move Oxfam's international secretariat to a southern location, adding to the legitimacy conferred by the arrival of Uganda-born Winnie Byanyima as Oxfam International's new executive director.

CONTINUED INNOVATION IS THE NEW NORMAL

We want to continuously create opportunities for innovation. In our programmes, in our campaigns, in our fundraising and in the way we work, we have taken many new initiatives.

We formulated a new strategy for co-operating with, while trying to influence, the private sector. We also co-ordinated all forms of interaction with the private sector in the new Business for Development department (see page 12). We launched a large project to make impact investments in small and medium sized businesses in developing countries: through loans, investments or participation we will enable local entrepreneurs in developing coun-

tries to expand their businesses in a socially responsible manner. We will use the World Citizen Panel (see page 37) to measure the impact of our work on individual beneficiaries.

At country level a range of activities have been conducted, like substantial research on linking farmers to local, regional or international markets to getting into bilateral partnerships with companies. In DRC, for example, a study on the market feasibility on coffee, palm oil and milk was conducted. With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agriterro and Oxfam Novib partners a plan for a Public Private Partnership on the dairy/milk sector has been developed. And in Pakistan Oxfam and partners organised World Water Day with telecommunication provider Mobilink, enabling messaging on water management and hygiene to almost two million people.

This is on top of our existing work on microfinance. By the end of last year the Oxfam Novib Fund had an amount of €32.6m in loans outstanding in 43 countries, reaching over 2.5 million clients over the period Januari 2013 – March 2014. The share of loans outstanding in Africa has grown from 25% in 2010, to 41% in this reporting period.

To strengthen Oxfam's own finances, Oxfam Novib has taken the responsibility, on behalf of the entire confederation, to set up a public and corporate fundraising office in Sweden. The first public donor campaign in Sweden was recently started, after extensive market research.

Oxfam Novib is also innovative with regard to transparency. Last year we received the Transparency Award's main prize for the best annual report in the Netherlands. Jury chair Rinnooy Kan said:

"Oxfam Novib has an online report that places centre stage the experience of four young reporters on a project visit. Short videos and texts give a good impression of the results and dilemmas in Oxfam Novib's work. In addition the annual report extensively describes the impact of programmes and activities."

We launched new initiatives to make our impact more visible to stakeholders. A digital results tool on the website gives up-to-date insight into the latest results. Financed by prize money from the Dutch Postcode Lottery for winning the Transparency Award, we have also used the web interface Atlas to make available qualitative and quantitative information in line with the principles of Open Data and well-known International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. In Part Two of this report you can see our commitment to accountability reflected in our use, for the first time, of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework to report on our results.

The Future Starts Now project has boosted innovation in our programmatic development and capacity to attract external funding, by investing in the entire cycle from conceptualisation of programmes through operationalisation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, learning and demonstrating our track-record. This is vital for our future considering the Dutch government has decided to considerably cut back the budget earmarked for civil society organisations after 2015, and introduce a different subsidy framework which will focus on strategic partnerships aimed at lobby and advocacy.

FINANCIALLY A YEAR WITH CHALLENGES

It is no surprise that five consecutive years of falling household income in the Netherlands has had an impact on our public and corporate fundraising. Donors have told us that they had to cut back on their spending, and several companies which had been our ambassadors went bankrupt. Nonetheless, in the past five quarters (a one-off, as we transition from beginning our financial year on 1 January to 1 April to align with other Oxfam affiliates) we succeeded in raising over €33.8 million from individuals and businesses in the Netherlands. However, if we compare the result for calendar year of 2013 with the previous year, 2012, we lost 6.6% of our community fundraising.

As described on page 42, the increased costs of attracting new donors prompted us to pay more attention to strengthening the loyalty of our existing support base. We also expanded our network of company ambassadors by 15%, using the slogan 'entrepreneurs for entrepreneurs'. Four company ambassadors made a trip to Uganda to see how their contribution gave small-scale Ugandan entrepreneurs new opportunities.

This year we again received funds from one of our most loyal and biggest partners, the Dutch Postcode Lottery, which entered into a new five-year contract with us following a positive evaluation. On top of the main contribution of €13.5 million for the calendar year 2013, as winner of the Transparency Award we received another €75,000. This money is made available by the Dutch Postcode Lottery.

Thanks to the efforts of our staff and partners we succeeded in raising the considerable amount of € 65,3 million with our international fundraising (see page 11). Our gratitude goes to donors such as the UN, Unicef, DFID, Sida, ECHO, Comic Relief, Gates Foundation and the Ford Foundation. They recognise our innovative strength and knowledge of context, and appreciate the newly-integrated country offices and synergy among Oxfam affiliates.

We also received good news from the Dutch government, which approved proposals for projects on conflict transformation (see page 27), female condoms (see page 35) and strengthening tax revenues in developing countries (see page 22).

In addition to its contributions to the female condoms programme, the Fair Bank Guide and other projects, Sida is financing a large project over the coming five years: Oxfam Novib and its partners will be receiving a total of € 22.5 million to strengthen bio and seed diversity in multiple countries and regions. As described on page 18, this will better enable small-scale farmers to adapt to climate change and escape dependence on corporate seed suppliers.

OUR THANKS TO JORIS VOORHOEVE

As directors we are privileged to work with very motivated colleagues, who display unrelenting energy and commitment in uncertain times. Our special gratitude goes out to Joris Voorhoeve, for many years chair of our Board of Supervisors, for his huge commitment, loyalty and wisdom. His appointment as chair of Oxfam International obliged him to resign as our chair; while sad to lose him, we are also happy that his new role will continue his contribution to our mission: a just world without poverty.

The Hague, 2014

Farah Karimi, Executive Director



OUR MISSION

Our mission is to create a just world, without poverty. Our approach is to work in partnership with local organisations in developing countries, building their capacity to help citizens to fight for their own rights. At the same time we lobby governments, the private sector and other agencies who have the power to affect poverty and injustice, often as part of the Oxfam confederation and in collaboration with local partners. And we enthuse citizens in The Netherlands to make a difference in their roles as donors, volunteers, activists and consumers.

OUR APPROACH

Nobody chooses where he or she is born. Whichever country someone happens to grow up in, Oxfam Novib believes they deserve the same human rights. We also believe that human rights are not just an abstract concept – respecting and protecting human rights helps enable people to build up independent livelihoods, escape poverty, participate in their society and use fully their potential.

In contrast to a “needs-based” approach, our work takes a “rights-based” approach – in other words, we think of our role not as providing for people, but working to resolve the power inequalities that hold people back from providing for themselves. We believe that a rights-based approach can help to transform poverty, disempowerment and conflict, because we are convinced that empowered citizens are the driving force behind positive changes. Enabling people to help themselves is the best road to sustainable development.

In a rights-based approach, there are rights holders and duty bearers. In our programmes Oxfam Novib helps rights holders to demand that duty bearers meet their obligations. Duty bearers are often governments, but also private entities –and, indeed, civil society organisations such as Oxfam Novib itself. We work with duty bearers to build their capacity to uphold human rights.

Apart from empowering people and holding duty bearers accountable, we think there is a third and crucial factor for a successful rights based approach: gender justice. Strengthening the position and rights of women is essential to achieve lasting and impactful development. Ignoring gender injustice is very often the biggest obstacle in eradicating poverty.

Because all our work is based on a rights-based approach we have developed programmes on five fundamental human rights. Inspired by the work of the Indian economist and Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, we have defined the following five programmes:

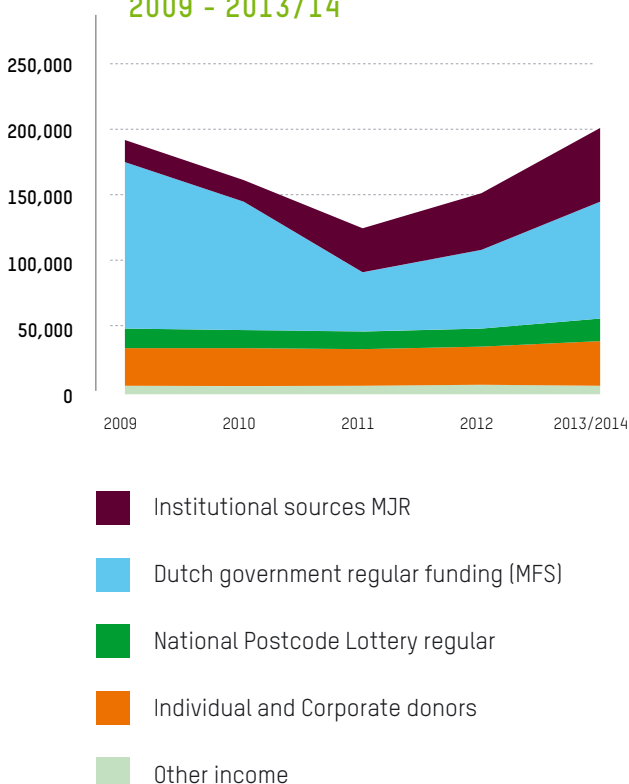
- the right to resources for a sustainable livelihood;
- the right to basic social services;
- the right to life and security;
- the right to social and political participation;
- the right to an identity.

We are part of the international Oxfam Confederation and the lead member of the IMPACT alliance, a grouping of Dutch organisations which currently receives funding from the Dutch government.

YEAR-ON-YEAR RISE IN INSTITUTIONAL FUNDRAISING

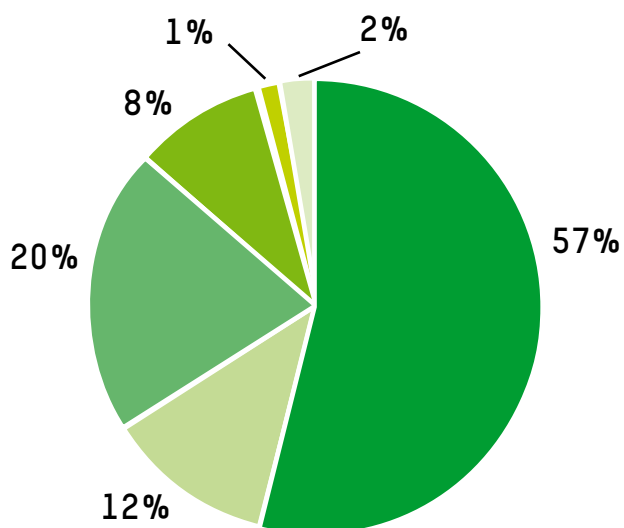
Faced with a squeeze on general funding from the Dutch government and public, it is increasingly important to be able to raise funds for specific projects from institutions such as governments, multilateral organisations, international foundations and other Oxfam affiliates. Figure X shows how income from institutional donors has constituted an increasing proportion of Oxfam Novib’s income over the past four years.

REVENUE BY FUNDING SOURCE 2009 - 2013/14



Our existing MFSII subsidy from the Dutch government critically allowed us to leverage funds elsewhere. In all, we raised grants or contracts from 34 institutional donors, including national governments from Sweden to Australia, the European Union and United Nations, and a variety of foundations. As shown by Figure X, just over half the total raised came from bilateral donors.

DONOR DIVERSIFICATION INSTITUTIONAL FUNDRAISING CONTRACTS SIGNED 2013/14



Bilateral donors	37,018,602.93
European Union	7,526,519.17
Dutch institutional donors	13,327,923.46
United Nations	5,090,744.47
Foundations	570,743.47
Other	1,429,395.64

A CLEAR VOICE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Private companies have growing scope to influence international development. We want them to be our partners and donors, but also we are a watchdog and constructively criticise where necessary. Given the potential tensions in these roles, it is paramount that we have a coherent approach towards our communications with the private sector across the whole of Oxfam Novib.

With that in mind, Oxfam Novib launched a new unit, Business for Development (B4D), in December 2013. B4D is in charge of the strategic engagement of Oxfam Novib staff with Dutch companies on issues such as taxation, labour and land rights, and liaising with our country offices on private sector activities – notably making value chains in the cocoa, palm oil and aquaculture sectors work for the benefit of small-scale producers.

B4D is also running a two-year pilot “impact investment” fund, to support small and medium-sized enterprises in Nigeria, Uganda and Vietnam with a combination of loans or investments, capacity building and impact measurement services. Socially-oriented SMEs are an important source of sustainable employment, as well as valuable products and services, for people living in poverty. SMEs are estimated to contribute up to a third of GDP in developing countries.

The team has invested even strongly in coordinating these efforts with other Oxfam affiliates active in the impact investing space. We aim to serve the “missing middle”, of SMEs that are too large to go to micro finance institutions but too small to be of interest to the formal banking sector. We also aim to invest in entrepreneurs with a social conscience who are keen to ally financial success with having a positive social impact on the communities in which they operate.

THE IMPACT ALLIANCE

In 2013 members of the IMPACT alliance, led by Oxfam Novib, held a midterm review to assess progress on the results promised to the Dutch government for the five-year “MFSII” subsidy awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It showed that we are ahead of schedule or have already exceeded targets in some cases. An evaluation of collaboration among the partners found that we collaborate most successfully in sub-alliances or in specific projects which harness the complementary expertise of each member. Alliance members Butterfly Works, SOMO and HIRDA have developed good connections with specific Oxfam country offices; Fair Food International, SOMO and Oxfam Novib have collaborated on the GROW and Tax Justice campaigns; and all alliance members have benefited from the expertise of the 1% Club on crowd-funding and digital mobilisation. Various combinations are working on new projects and participation in tenders to international donors, and the alliance’s members have contributed to pilots of the World Citizen Panel.

IMPACT alliance partners have also worked on their long-term strategies: Fair Food, for example, has decided to focus on specific hotspots, while the 1% Club has decided to focus on its strength in crowd sourcing.

PROGRAMME RESULTS IN 2013-2014

In the following pages, you can read about our most significant successes and learning experiences from 2013-2014, for each of our five programmes – addressing the rights to sustainable livelihoods, basic social services, life and security, social and political participation, and identity. Further sections describe results from our work across regions and in the Netherlands in 2013-2014.



PROGRAMME 1

THE RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The sustainable use of land, forests and fisheries is crucial to poverty reduction, food security, and economic stability and growth – hundreds of millions of people make their livelihoods from small-scale agriculture, forestry and fishing.

However, the rural poor face increasingly difficult challenges, from the effects of climate change to unfair international trade and financial systems and competition from large-scale industrial producers. The struggle for land, water and food is getting harder and harder. Often, the poor turn to short-term survival strategies which further undermine the sustainability of their livelihoods.

For rural livelihoods to be sustainable implies increasing productivity, of both land and labour; diversifying production; and looking for ways to add value through processing whenever possible. It means access to credit and other financial services which can help to grow small businesses. It means helping the poor to retain a greater share of the final value of products, by improving their access to markets, and achieving a fairer balance of power between buyer and seller.

It also means ensuring that all of this is done in a way that is environmentally sustainable, socially just and promotes greater equality between women and men – women do much of the work in rural areas, yet laws and culture often restrict their economic opportunities and incentives.

TRENDS IN 2013-2014

Years for small-scale agriculture: Recent years have seen a reappraisal of small-scale farmers' contribution to feeding the world, both in the discussions of organisations such as IFAD and the FAO, and in the designation of 2014 as the African Union Year of Agriculture and Food Security and the UN Year of Family Farming. Still, the position of small-scale farmers in poorer countries remains grim as governments give land concessions to large corporations and aggressive enforcement of intellectual property laws makes it harder for them to retain control of their own seeds. Public research remains largely focused on large-scale production of maize, wheat, rice and sugarcane. And investment in small holders, as in the ten percent of the national budget promised almost 11 years ago by all heads of state in the African Union (Maputo Declaration) is still a dream not come true in the majority of those countries. This is much needed. From the synthesis of the online debate² hosted by Oxfam (coordinated by Oxfam Novib) on the Future of Agriculture: 'Every wealthy country in the world (Singapore perhaps as an exception) at some point invested heavily in agriculture.'

Gender and food for the household: If we look into the households of small farmers (as we do with our WEMAN programmes), we see it's the women who are still on the down side of the balance of gender equality. They produce between 60 and 80 per cent of the food for the household, but they have more difficulties than men in gaining access to resources such as land, credit and productivity-enhancing inputs and services.³

Land: acquisition or loss? It's not necessarily a problem when wealthy companies invest in agricultural land in poor countries for commercial use. But when families are kicked off the land or less food is grown as a result, that's a very big problem indeed. Recent data indicates that at least 33 million hectares of land deals have been identified since 2001 – an area 8 times the size of the Netherlands. We estimate that approximately 20 % of these deals are deals that include land grabbing.

And at the same time, **climate change** becomes a reality, to which 'it is the world's poorest and most food insecure countries that are generally the least prepared for and most susceptible to harmful climate change' as our recent GROW report *Hot and Hungry; How to stop climate change derailing the fight against hunger*⁴ concludes.

Partners supported	277
Euros spent	54.0 million
People reached⁵	
By work on sustainable production methods	1.4 million
By financial services or training in marketing	260.000
By techniques on climate change adaptation	49.000

OUR FIVE-YEAR GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve by the end of our 2011-2015 planning period:

- Millions of small-scale crop and cattle farmers and fisher folk have improved their position in the competition over land and water, and earn a better income.
- 597,000 people (70 percent women) in remote rural areas receive from our partners small loans, support in setting up savings groups or other financial services.
- 123 partners are effective in lobbying their authorities for better access to land and water, especially for women.
- In the production chains for palm oil, cocoa, coffee and tea, sustainability takes centre stage, and the interests of small producers, especially women, are taken into account.

NOTE

² <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/dp-future-of-agriculture-synthesis-300713-en.pdf>

³ <http://www.fao.org/sd/fsdirect/fbdirect/fsp001.htm>

⁴ See more at: <http://www.oxfam.org/en/grow/policy/hot-and-hungry#sthash.G6CWI3UN.dpuf>

⁵ These numbers are rounded and represent the sum of the numbers our partner organizations have reached in 2013-2014 around a particular theme. These figures can include new participants as well as people who have been reached in earlier years. The numbers therefore include 'first-timers' and 'old-timers'. We work with these figures to give an indication of our outreach in between January 2013 and March 2014.



Formally abducted children form a money saving scheme in Gulu with partner CREAM

- 876,000 people are prepared to mitigate the negative effects of climate change to the greatest possible extent.
- Banks and other financial institutions have significantly improved their social and sustainability policies.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2013-2014

- The overall targets for 2015 for helping women and men in rural areas with access to financial services, such as credit and savings, or marketing have already been met.
- In 2013-2014 1.5 million people, mainly small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk, were trained in new productive methods to increase their production.
- The IMPACT alliance helped 260,000 women and men to access financial services, such as credit and savings and to access markets to sell their products.
- Through the Oxfam Novib Loan Fund, 64 microfinance institutions were supported reaching more than 2.5 million clients. In 2013-201 28 starting microfinance institutions were supported to enable them to operate financially independently, to design pro-poor products and to adapt their services to poor women.
- Through the Fair Bankwiser, the website that shows the corporate social responsibility of Dutch banks, 8 banks have adopted 25 policy improvements on topics such as arms trade, health, human rights, climate change, and corruption.

The following selection of cases provides some examples of what we have achieved on the right to sustainable livelihoods in different regions of the world.

PROGRESS IN IMPROVING NIGERIAN COCOA YIELDS

It takes time to overcome scepticism about innovation. Many small-scale cocoa farmers in south-west Nigeria were initially scared when the Cocoa Improvement Programme proposed cutting down their old trees, which yield progressively less and less each year. Now they are seeing the impressive yields from new trees, which respond much more effectively to fertilisers, even farmers who aren't taking part in the programme are emulating the practice.

Central in this programme is FADU, a member-based farmers' organization that links its members to input suppliers and markets. FADU also provides financial services through a special department that functions as a microfinance provider. The programme made progress in 2013 on the challenges identified in this report a year ago. Over 4,000 farmers have now been certified to international sustainability standard, which enables them to claim a premium price for their product. The proportion of women in the programme increased from 23% to 27% and is set to grow further in the coming year as our the partner organisation implementing the programme, FADU, continues to partner with our WEMAN programme on achieving gender justice in agriculture.

Managing relationships among the programme's members remains the key to keeping the project on track. Major chocolate companies such as Continaf International, Ferrero and Petra-foods realise that they need to invest in helping farmers to improve cocoa production techniques if they are to maintain supply levels in the coming years. This means bypassing the middle-men to create direct relationships with growers – a new and mutually-beneficial



Photo: Han Schnek

Loa Fishermen

way of working which requires as much of a learning curve for the corporations as it does for the farmers.

Oxfam Novib has supported FADU with services to improve internal processes, by designing credit procedures and procedures for internal control, through Triple Jump Advisory Services.

CHANGING LIVES THROUGH MICROFINANCE IN UGANDA

Lillian Oguaru and her husband owned a piece of land, but yields were always low. To try to supplement their income, she dug on other people's farms, but the little she earned – about 20 cents a day – always ended up funding her husband's drinking habit.

After joining a savings group, she managed to start saving some of her money. She learned skills – such as making compost, and pesticides from chillies – which could improve yields on her family's land, and gained access to loans to buy inputs for the farm. Seven years on, she now grows and sells a variety of fruits and vegetables, raises and sells pigs, has opened a shop and employs three people. She and her husband – who has supported his wife's entrepreneurialism – have built a house to replace the hut they used to live in, and can now afford to send their children to school.

Lillian is just one among the near-20,000 clients – about four-fifths of them women – of "Self-help Action Groups" formed by Oxfam Novib's partner CREAM (Community Organization for Rural Enterprise Activities Management) in Uganda. As well as improving livelihoods, the project is

– as Lillian's story demonstrates – successfully challenging social norms around the roles of men and women and increasing women's self-esteem.

CONSERVATION ZONES IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS OF LAO FISHERFOLK

"Before joining this programme, the catch was about 1 kilo of fish per family", says a woman in one of the 90 communities of central Laos where Oxfam Novib has partnered with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to establish community-managed Fish Conservation Zones. "Now, it is 5 kilos". The zones give fish the chance to reproduce and recover from overfishing, thereby improving villagers' food security, nutritional status and opportunities for generating income.

Women's groups are the driving force behind community management of the conservation zones, through local committees whose capacity the project builds. Although traditionally river fishing is seen as a male task, women are already involved in selling the family catch and in harvesting snails, shrimps and mussels. The project is demonstrating that women can, when given the opportunity, play a leadership role in community-based resource management.

The project is part of the WWF's Greater Mekong Programme, which aims to conserve the river's biodiversity. It has succeeded in winning the support of provincial and district governments by working closely with them, and building trust among government, communities and CSOs. Nonetheless, there remains a question mark over sustainability given concerns about government agencies' resources to carry on monitoring once the project ends.

TAPPING LOCAL KNOWLEDGE TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE IN ZIMBABWE

As climate change takes hold in Zimbabwe, with small-scale farmers struggling to maintain their yields in the face of longer and more severe dry spells, many are turning in desperation to buying commercial seeds which require large amounts of fertiliser and must be purchased anew each year. Our partner the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) advocates an opposite approach: making it easier for farmers to share seeds and knowledge with each other, to benefit from their collective experience on which crop varieties are most drought-tolerant.

CTDT's agricultural biodiversity programme directly reaches 5800 households, and indirectly at least 20,000 households through farmer to farmer exchange of seeds and knowledge, in the low-rainfall, poverty-stricken districts of Tsholotsho, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, Goromonzi and Chiredzi. Through community seed banks, farmers are sharing seeds for traditional crops which are not available in the market because they thrive in conditions that are too complex and marginal to be worth commercialising. CTDT is now the main source of seeds in communities where it works, and spreads knowledge through Farmer Field Schools, which teach skills in marketing and management as well as agriculture.

This work is part of the Sowing Diversity= Harvesting Security (SD=HS) programme – funded by Sida – which involves about 60 organisations and will reach about 300,000 households in up to eight countries. The goal is to strengthen farmers' seeds systems via different interventions, including a private sector one. This programme builds on the long experience of Oxfam Novib on the topic of biodiversity for sustainable agricultural production, as well as the longstanding relationship with our global partners, e.g. SEARICE and ANDES. An innovative part of it is to start Farmers Seeds Enterprises. SD=HS will also contribute evidence to the State of the World Report on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture 2017 and other policy advocacy initiatives.

INTERNET NOW! GETS SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES ONLINE

18 year old Ruben Ngong Guet fled his home in South Sudan when fighting reached his village. After a long journey by foot, boat and bus, he and his family crossed the Ugandan border to the Nyumanzi 2 refugee camp. There they are relatively safe, but education opportunities are severely limited for Ruben and the camp's 22,000 other school-age refugees.

Ruben is among 54 refugees who daily walk an hour to the village of of Dzaipi to learn computer skills in a solar-powered internet centre set up in a converted container. The centre is run by Internet Now!, implemented through a special Dream fund grant from the Dutch Postcode Lottery, and described in these pages last year.

The project's expansion has been slower than anticipated, due in part to unexpectedly high setup and operating costs. So far 20 Ugandan villages have functioning centres, and around 1,500 people have received basic IT training. 80 people are earning money by working on projects such as digital archiving for foreign companies. This work pays around USD 5 a day, in an area where youth unemployment runs at an estimated 80 percent.

In January 2014, the centres began to offer internet café services commercially and it is still hoped that new revenue streams will help the project to become financially self-sustaining after 2016. In the meantime, the training for refugees is achieving impact which was not initially envisaged in the project's design.

FAIRFOOD INVOLVEMENT STARTS TOMATO DIALOGUE

You may have eaten a tomato picked by 24 year old Maryam: over nine-tenths of the tomatoes picked in the Souss Massa Draa region of Morocco end up in the European Union. Maryam's wages of 60 dirhams (€ 5.26) a day are not even close to a living wage, and she has no permanent contract. The Fédération Nationale du Secteur Agricole (FNSA, National Federation of Agricultural Workers) is a local trade union which stands up for the rights of workers like Maryam – but many employers discourage their workers from joining.

Fairfood International, a partner of Oxfam Novib in the IMPACT alliance, joined forces with FNSA to conduct research into wages and employment status, freedom of association, gender equity and health and safety. The results were shared with European companies which source tomatoes from the region, including a British company which deals with a Moroccan producer called Pack Souss.

After Fairfood got involved, Pack Souss agreed to an ongoing dialogue with FNSA, having previously consistently refused even to meet the union. The collaboration between Fairfood and FNSA shows how an international NGO with clout, and a partner with local knowledge, can complement each others' strengths.



Photo: Sven Torfinn

PROGRAMME 2

THE RIGHT TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Basic social services – such as education and sexual and reproductive health – are essential for building better societies. These services equip young people with the skills they need to take control of their lives and become engaged and active citizens in their communities.

Yet even as we make progress towards universal primary education, the quality of that education remains a serious issue in many countries – around the world, there are 250 million kids who fail to learn basic reading, writing and maths, 130 million of whom are in school. A third of the women aged 15 to 24 in sub-Saharan Africa can neither read nor write.

Young women also suffer disproportionately from lack of quality services on sexual and reproductive health. With the risk of HIV infections, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual violence among youth, women still have a very limited say over their lives and sexual health.

We work with local, national and international partners (such as the Global Campaign for Education and Stop AIDS Now!, part of the SRHR Alliance) to improve access to and quality of education and of sexual and reproductive health services and information, in ways that are context-specific and encourage gender empowerment. This includes lobbying wealthier countries to fund these activities through development aid.

Many of the projects we are involved in deal with marginalised groups, conflict-affected countries, and sensitive topics. We believe in encouraging innovative approaches and involving young people, communities, and schools in projects that affect them.

TRENDS IN 2013-2014

The last year has seen growing outrage about the rise of income inequality, which is linked to both social and gender inequality and to political capture by the wealthy. Oxfam earlier this year published the paper “Working for the Few”, which gained international media attention for the alarming reality that the 85 richest people are as wealthy as the poorest half of the world. In this report Oxfam demanded better tax reforms and stressed how investing in education and health can combat inequality. In the coming years, Oxfam will focus on campaigning on inequality and linking to our work on finance for development and essential services. Understanding education and sexual and reproductive health as combating inequality is of huge importance that the marginalised gain their rights. Our work is increasingly focusing on putting further pressure on governments to provide these services, budget monitoring, and lobbying around domestic tax to ensure that the policies that the government promises are being delivered.

Partners supported	102
Euros spent	24.9 million
People reached ⁶	
By improved access to quality education	162,000
By sexual and reproductive health information and services	429,000

OUR FIVE-YEAR GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve by the end of our 2011-2015 planning period:

- Over 700,000 more children (70 percent girls) go to primary school and 25,000 more children (80 percent girls) go to secondary school, thanks to the work of our partners.
- In countries where we work with the national authorities the quality of education has improved, also due to our partners.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2013-2014

- The programme has already surpassed many of its targets, except in outreach to the Dutch public – as the campaigning department is focusing its limited resources on the Grow and tax justice campaigns – and on learning, although studies and trainings are under way.
- We have been able to better work with youth to ensure that the rights to education and sexual and reproductive health are met. For example, we have set up Youth Advisory Boards to improve the input of youth into Oxfam programming. In Pakistan, a soap opera on sexual and reproductive health issues by partner organisation the Women’s Empowerment Group was adapted according to what Youth Advisory Boards and broader youth groups found realistic, and will be aired later this year.
- We have worked towards having education be more relevant for young people by expanding our work on vocational training, for example starting a programme in Uganda with Butterfly Works to teach youth about designing computer software.

NOTE

⁶ These numbers are rounded and represent the sum of the numbers our partner organizations have reached in 2013-2014 around a particular theme. These figures can include new participants as well as people who have been reached in earlier years. The numbers therefore include ‘first-timers’ and ‘old-timers’. We work with these figures to give an indication of our outreach in between January 2013 and March 2014.

HEALTH WORKERS BREAKING TABOOS IN PAKISTAN...

Imagine that when you first start to menstruate, you have no idea what's happening to you. That's the case for 87% of young girls in Pakistan – and for many, it's just the start of continuing ignorance about sexual and reproductive health that can lead to disease, abuse and unwanted pregnancies. Repressive social norms mean that anxious young people are reluctant to ask questions about sex, and counselling on these topics is not part of the training curricula for most health workers.

We supported Aahung, a Karachi-based NGO and winner of the Human Rights Tulip 2013, to work on institutionalising sexual and reproductive health education by training over 3,000 professionals. Liaquat University of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad and Ziauddin University of Medical Sciences, and Dow Medical University – along with dozens of affiliated colleges across Pakistan – are among those which have integrated sexual and reproductive health into their teaching curricula. An evaluation showed that the project led to greater comfort levels when talking about sexual and reproductive issues, and a reduction in myths and misconceptions.

The project has published a reference book, 'Prescribing Sexual and Reproductive Health', to fill a gap in material that's appropriate for the Pakistani socio-cultural context. Aahung is now working towards advocating for the government to roll out change in the national curriculum, a process which is time-consuming because procedures are bureaucratic and decision-makers frequently change.

...BUT RELIGIOUS BACKLASH HITS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CAMPAIGN

The difficulties of working on sexual and reproductive health in Pakistan were, however, highlighted in late 2013 when another partner found itself at the centre of a backlash in the province of Punjab. A conference to launch a reproductive health curriculum for adolescents coincided with radical groups' criticism of another NGO's work, and resulted in the campaign becoming a focal point for a religious backlash against the concepts of sexual and reproductive health rights and life skills based education.

The campaign was criticised on radio, television, in religious magazines, and on a Facebook page, as promoting Western interests, homosexuality and free love. An Islamist political party issued harsh statements; hundreds of leaflets were distributed after Friday prayers in mosques; and investigators from the country's Intelligence Bureau

visited the campaign's offices after a complaint. The government of Punjab withdrew its support.

Although we realise these issues will always stay controversial, lessons have been learned about the importance of using sensitive and culturally appropriate vocabulary. While the campaign has sought to mitigate the damage by engaging with religious leaders, we identified the need to come up with an Islamic version of a sexual and reproductive health rights framework, in consultation with all stakeholders, to avoid the misconception of a western agenda and help local communities to own the cause instead of keeping this important issue in the closet.

YOUNG PEOPLE FIND THEIR VOICE

Almost half the world's population is aged under 25, yet youth in developing countries are often seen as passive beneficiaries of projects rather than as capable of authoring their own destinies. Implemented in partnership with Oxfam Great Britain, the three-year My Rights My Voice initiative supports children and youth to demand rights to education and sexual and reproductive health care in Afghanistan, Georgia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Tanzania and Vietnam.

In 2013, the second year of the project, over 200,000 children and youth were reached through popular culture activities such as poetry, theatre and song. Young people in Mali persuaded the three leading political parties to sign up to their manifesto for health and education. While the project still has a year to run, evidence in all countries reveals that duty bearers are more meaningfully engaging with children and youth, and taking their recommendations seriously.

SOMALI GIRLS GET A SECOND CHANCE AT SCHOOL

Malyun Hussein Farah is the first girl in her extended family to get a formal education. Only one of her nine siblings – an older brother – attended the nearest school, in a town 10km away from her pastoralist family's village. Malyun fetched water and firewood and looked after the goats until, at the age of 11, she was chosen for a scholarship to enrol in Oxfam Novib partner GECPD's "second chance education" programme. Now aged 17, she is looking forward to starting secondary education and her ambition is to become a journalist.

Malyun is one of over 2,000 women and girls who have been given the chance of an education by the work of five partners in Somalia: GECPD and TASS in Puntland;



Somali school girls

Candlelight in Somaliland; and SAFE and SAACID in South Central Somalia. Two decades of conflict have left Somalia with extremely low scores on human development indicators such as poverty (60% live on less than USD 1 per day) and primary school enrolment (only 31%, in part because the war has destroyed so many schools).

Our partners set up community committees to choose needy girls and women for scholarships, a strategy which in itself has helped to change cultural perceptions about the need to educate girls. By hiring female teachers, who can also act as role models for their girl students, the schools have also challenged the norm that teaching is a male activity. Nonetheless, there remains an urgent need for more funding and building the government's capacity to provide education to all.

TAX ADVOCACY PAYS OFF IN UGANDA

In July 2013, Uganda's government announced that it would no longer offer tax incentives to individual multinational companies. This followed a two-day workshop on tax justice organised by CRAFT (Capacity for Research and Advocacy for Fair Taxation) project, implemented in

Uganda by SEATINI and Tax Justice Network Africa, which aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations to advocate for accountable, fair and pro-poor tax systems.

CRAFT is aiming to achieve a fundamental change in public mindset. It is common in Uganda for people to think of tax revenues as the government's money, rather than their – the citizens' – money, which they have a right to demand is raised fairly and spent efficiently. The tax regime depends heavily on consumption taxes, which affect the poor and vulnerable, with only just over a quarter of tax revenue coming from personal or corporate income taxes. However, citizens tend not to make the link between the taxes they pay and their widespread dissatisfaction over government services such as health and education.

Oxfam Novib and partners lobbied decision-makers at the IMF, the Uganda Revenue Authority and the Ministry of Finance's Tax Policy Department, while at the same time creating demand by publishing research, training civil society organisations, engaging the media and distributing leaflets, stickers and t-shirts. Encouraging citizens to see themselves as taxpayers, and therefore as stake-

holders in government spending decisions, is a crucial step towards increasing accountability.

STUDY SHOWS QUALIFIED IMPROVEMENT AMONG MALI'S TEACHERS

A study in 2013 found that teachers trained by the Quality Educators for All project in Mali are delivering better education, as measured by an analysis of factors including the quality of their worksheets and lesson delivery. Through the project, Oxfam Novib and the association of teacher unions Education International are bringing together the government and the informal education sector to define what makes a quality educator and develop teacher training materials accordingly. Around 40% of schools in Mali are non-formal, where teachers are rarely qualified.

Despite this positive result, the study found that there is still much to achieve. Teaching materials were generally scarce and inadequate, and few pupils were even able to write their names on evaluation sheets. The study also failed to find evidence of community school teachers being employed by the formal educational sector due to having been trained by the project – one of the project's aims, given that pay and conditions are better in the formal sector.

This finding could be explained by the study's small sample size and the country's recent unstable political situation. To understand more about the project's impacts, participants were filmed describing the "most significant change" that had occurred in their lives, with preliminary results due later in 2014. The project is also giving more attention to advocacy on education policies, such as improving in-service support to help teachers put into practice what they have learned in training.

RESEARCH SPARKS DUTCH TAX HAVEN DEBATE

Developing countries would have less need for international assistance if the global tax system worked properly. Wealthy individuals and multinational corporations are adept at using complex schemes to exploit loopholes, while also pressuring developing countries to offer them tax incentives for locating operations in that country.

While the Capacity for Research and Advocacy for Fair Taxation (CRAFT) project has had successes in developing countries, as described on page 23, we have simultaneously kept up the pressure in the Netherlands. In collaboration with IMPACT alliance partner SOMO, we published two research reports showing how the Netherlands facil-

itates tax avoidance – through the so-called "letterbox company" system, and through double taxation treaties – and used innovative methodologies to calculate the effects on developing countries.

The research attracted significant media attention – as did a VPRO television documentary we co-funded, which prompted Dutch Labour party leader Diederik Samsom to take the high-profile step of calling the Netherlands a tax haven. SOMO was invited to give expert evidence to parliament, and ministers announced an investigation. The issue of tax justice is now on the EU and OECD agenda as well as that of the Dutch government; however, given the strength of vested interests opposing reform, it will be necessary to mobilise significant public pressure in support of taking meaningful action.



Photo: Luca Sola/Oxfam

PROGRAMME 3

THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY

Violent conflicts threaten the lives and livelihoods of millions every day, while natural disasters such as droughts, floods and earthquakes are especially devastating in areas of chronic poverty.

In many countries conflicts are the main barrier to development. Oxfam Novib wants to contribute to the prevention of conflicts, mitigate their impact on people's lives by protecting civilians, and help to solve them – in particular by ensuring that women have a role to play in peace processes. Also we want to contribute to people in developing countries being better prepared for crises and disasters.

Our work on the right to life and security therefore focuses on a greater role for women in conflict transformation and improved resilience and better protection of the local population in crisis situations.

On all these issues, we work on advocacy and campaigning as part of the Oxfam confederation to pressure governments and international organisations to fulfil their responsibilities.

TRENDS IN 2013-2014

The international community and governments have failed in solving political crisis and conflicts, and have failed in protecting civilians living in conflict-affected areas. As a result, the capacity and resources of the international humanitarian system, including Oxfam, have been stretched to the limit over the last year. Multiple severe crises are affecting tens of millions of people, from Syria to South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Democratic Republic of Congo. At the end of 2013 there were at least 33 million people in the world internally displaced by armed conflict, violence and human rights violations, up by a sixth as compared to 2012 and marking a record high for the second year running.

South Sudan and the African Sahel highlight the challenges of both making peace and reconstructing societies following conflicts. The participation of women in peace processes, the protection of women and girls from sexual violence in conflict and promoting the leadership role of women in the prevention of conflicts is widely acknowledged to be important and some progress has been made working towards this; however, there is still a persisting gap between the aspiration and reality.

Partners supported	164
Euros spent	43.7 million
People reached⁷	
By work on how to protect themselves against violent conflict	11.000
By work on how to protect themselves against disasters	155.000
By humanitarian aid in disaster areas	632.000

OUR FIVE-YEAR GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve by the end of our 2011-2015 planning period:

- At least 50 partners have the capacity to deliver humanitarian aid efficiently and effectively, and according to international quality standards.
- 10 million people have become less vulnerable to disasters, because the authorities, thanks to the efforts of our partners, are providing a social safety net.
- Our partners and the authorities include women more explicitly in reconciliation efforts and in setting up peace councils.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2013-2014

- Work on this programme is well on target to meet most outcomes and outputs forecast for 2015, and many goals have already been surpassed.
- Building on previous years, substantial progress has been made with regard to developing the conflict transformation priority programming. Numerous national and regional systemic conflict analyses have been done during the past year, which are at the basis of further programme development in this field.
- We are also making substantial progress with programming on Women, Peace and Security, with a number of programmes implemented with strong influencing components. We are well aware that much work still needs to be done in the complex domain of conflict and fragility, and are investing in required learning.
- The Oxfam Rights in Crisis campaign kept women on the agenda of the international community with the publication of the Afghanistan Women in the Police report.
- In 2013 we again managed to reach a significant number of people in need around the world, mostly through building the capacity of Oxfam Novib's partners' humanitarian response capacity and the inclusion of disaster risk reduction into partners' work.
- Oxfam Novib responded to crises in 21 countries and transferred over 21 million euros to enable our partners and country offices to respond to humanitarian crises and to build their capacities.

NOTE

⁷ These numbers are rounded and represent the sum of the numbers our partner organizations have reached in 2013-2014 around a particular theme. These figures can include new participants as well as people who have been reached in earlier years. The numbers therefore include 'first-timers' and 'old-timers'. We work with these figures to give an indication of our outreach in between Januari 2013 and March 2014.



GLOBAL CAMPAIGN SHOWS SOLIDARITY #WITHSYRIA

To mark the third anniversary of the conflict in Syria, in March 2014 Oxfam Novib joined other organisations to launch the #WithSyria global campaign. Hundreds of people attended a vigil and speeches at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, one of a number of iconic buildings around the world on which Banksy's image of a girl with a red balloon was symbolically projected. The campaign generated attention on Twitter and Facebook and voices of Syrian refugees in the Netherlands were given extensive coverage in the Dutch print and broadcast media.

The campaign was intended to show solidarity with the Syrian people, rather than to lobby for any specific action to be taken – although we gathered over 100,000 signatures, along with Change.org, to plead for the start of peace negotiations. The petition was handed to Presidents Obama and Putin. Separately, Oxfam Novib has been lobbying to bolster the Dutch government's position in favour of an EU arms embargo and against any military campaign, which would risk causing a huge regional conflict. We also pressed for women's organisations in Syria to be included in peace talks which were held in Geneva in January 2014.

Over 150,000 people have lost their lives in Syria over the last three years, with a further 2.5 million having fled the country and over 6 million forced out of their homes. As part of Oxfam's humanitarian response, Oxfam Novib is leading the effort to meet the needs of refugees

who have fled to Lebanon while Oxfam Great Britain is taking the lead in Jordan's refugee camps. In Lebanon we reached in 2013 65,044 individual beneficiaries with assistance such as cash, food, hygiene and sanitation.

TYPHOON HAIYAN RESPONSE HELPS 730,000

Oxfam has now reached more than 730,000 people affected by Typhoon Haiyan, which devastated part of the Philippines in November 2013. More than 8,000 people lost their lives, and many more lost their livelihoods as fishing boats and coconut trees were destroyed. From an appeal in partnership with nine other Dutch humanitarian organisations through the Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties, the Dutch umbrella organisation for emergency appeals, Oxfam Novib received €5,871,862 towards these efforts.

Operating from four locations in some of the worst-hit parts of the country, in the immediate aftermath we delivered essentials such as clean water, toilets, hygiene kits, tarpaulins for shelter, and cash. Now the focus is on helping people to make a living again: giving farmers rice seeds to replant lost crops and chainsaws to clear fields made unusable by fallen trees, repairing fishing boats and restoring damaged coral reefs and sea beds to help fish stocks recover.

As the government makes plans to relocate people still living in temporary shelter, we are working with local partners and authorities to ensure that new settlements

offer adequate water and sanitation facilities and realistic opportunities to make a living.

NIGER PARTNER'S NEW CAPACITY IN WATER AND SANITATION

Capacity to work in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for a humanitarian organisation, given the difficulty of keeping conditions healthy in emergency camps. Following analysis of Niger partners in 2012, we decided to invest in building their capacity in this area – and in 2013, one partner, Adkoul, was tasked by the UNCHR with improving WASH conditions for 3,000 Malian refugees in the camp of Tazalite.

Oxfam's WASH team helped Adkoul to conduct a needs analysis through survey questionnaires, recruit and train seven new staff members, and design and implement the project. This involved constructing 55 toilets and the same number of showers, installing water bladders to store and distribute chlorinated water, excavating landfills for solid waste and promoting good hygiene practices. With the benefit of this experience, Adkoul is now well equipped to work on further WASH projects in the future.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MAKES SLOW PROGRESS

Oxfam Novib was awarded €16 million in funds under the Post-Conflict Reconstruction Program by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2012 to carry out three programs. Each of the programs has the potential to contribute to conflict transformation and peacebuilding by addressing causes of conflict and providing peace dividends. All three projects undertook conflict analyses to inform their work in 2013. Some programs were behind schedule due to staff turnover and longer than anticipated program inception phases. The Peace and Prosperity Promotion Program in South Sudan, which had been furthest ahead, was set back when conflict flared up in project location Malakal in December, displacing partners and halting field work.

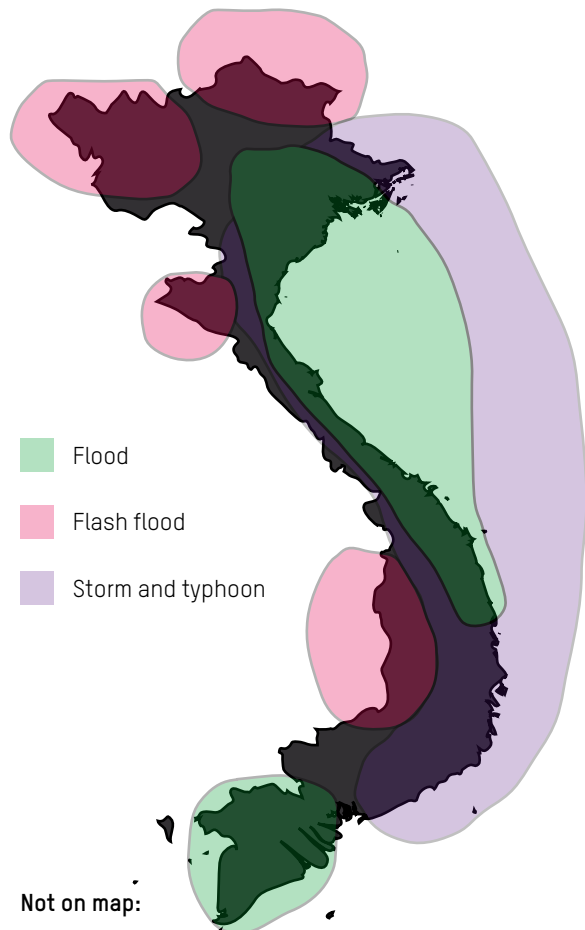
In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda, partners within the Beyond Borders Program reached consensus on the factors driving violent conflict, including manipulation of identities, economic inequality and competition around land. Consensus was reached through a series of conflict analysis workshops. This analysis will be used to inform research, dialogue and the Regional Roadmap to Peace. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Citizens First program has started building the capacity of CSOs in evidence-based advocacy, but planned work to challenge stereotypes by increasing interaction

among Afghan and Pakistani civilians has been postponed to 2014 due to delays in staff recruitment.

PREPARING FOR DISASTERS IN VIETNAM

Vietnam faces natural disasters almost every year: droughts, floods, storms, flash floods, landslides, earthquakes and others (see map; Source: CCFSC⁸). In 2013 Oxfam Novib took over responsibility from Oxfam Great Britain for contingency planning in Vietnam, and developed a three-year plan to invest in the capacity of Oxfam staff and selected partners. Disaster risks and community vulnerabilities were assessed to produce the Oxfam Country Contingency Plan, a reference point for responsibilities to ensure capacity for an effective and timely humanitarian response.

TYPICAL DISASTERS IN VIETNAM



Not on map:

- Drought
- Salt invasion
- Forest fire
- River bank and shoreline erosion

NOTE

⁸ Vietnam Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (www.ccfsc.gov.vn)



Photo: Myriam Abdelaziz

PROGRAMME 4

THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

In many countries, people are marginalised by unequal power relations. Without an effective voice, they are unable to put pressure on the powerful to consider their interests in social and political decisions that affect them. The resulting social exclusion is not only an affront to human dignity but also perpetuates poverty.

We work to give these people the moral support and practical resources necessary to demand the right to participate in, or influence, decisions that affect their lives, and to demand accountability from decision-makers. Our work includes improving disadvantaged groups' access to information and legal systems. We encourage marginalised groups to organise, and we encourage civil society organisations to be more transparent and representative, thereby increasing their legitimacy.

For those who do challenge repressive authorities and claim their right to talk, write, film or sing as they wish, the consequences of free expression are often harsh. Oxfam Novib supports courageous people who dare to speak out against injustice, knowing that their words and deeds could be met with intimidation, violence or even death. One example of our support is the Oxfam Novib / PEN Award, given annually to writers and journalists who have fled persecution or because of their work.

TRENDS IN 2013-2014

The trend of governments repressing civil society is continuing in many countries. This includes limiting online activism, restrictive NGO legislation and scapegoating of specific civil society groups, such as LGBTI organisations in Uganda. Nonetheless, outspoken civic activism continues in countries such as Egypt, Myanmar and Cambodia, and people in other countries display active citizenship in ways such as using mobile phones to report irregularities during elections. The challenge remains of how civic activism can best promote more responsiveness from governments and politicians to uphold citizens' rights, given the increasing tendency to view government and politics as detached from daily lives and concerns.

This trend of civil society restrictions necessitated Oxfam Novib to support its partners more than planned through lobby trajectories and dialogues to defend civil society space, the right to association and the right to freedom of expression (Outcome 42). Increasingly, this is also a concern for Oxfam country offices, not only partner organisations. In order to respond to the rising challenges we produced a guidance paper on how to deal with these increasing government restrictions.

In a number of countries we have continued to prioritise strengthening and building the capacity of civil society in itself, as their role as countervailing power is imperative. In Burundi, DRC and Cambodia partners undertook lobby activities to protect or claim spaces for civil society participation. Also at the Pan-Africa level many partners have been supported to stand up for civil society interests.

And in South Sudan we continued the "civil society strengthening" project, which we initiated last year (see case study). Our vision is that a strengthened civil society – from traditional leaders to the media, to development agencies and religious groups – will support to build legitimate institutions that will benefit all South Sudanese. Especially in the present violent South-Sudanese context it is imperative to help citizens hold their leaders accountable and restore the rule of law. Also the leaders of South-Sudan should be subjected to the law.

Partners supported	239
Euros spent	36.6 million
People reached ⁹	
By work on access to information using ICT and new media	1 million
By work on improving access to legal systems and legal aid	1.7 million
By work to increase their awareness about their rights	122.000

OUR FIVE-YEAR GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve by the end of our 2011-2015 planning period:

- 772,000 people, especially women, are able to claim their political and civil rights because they have access to information that is now kept away from them.
- 799,000 people, especially women, have received legal aid from our partners, and have thus raised their resilience, self-awareness and self-respect.
- 280 civil society organisations are able to advocate for democracy and civil rights with the authorities, businesses and institutions.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2013-2014

- Access to information and free expression has become a central strategic theme connecting work on taxes, budgets and citizen participation.
- The objectives on access to justice have been steered more towards links with legal aid and litigation related to the programmes on land rights and 5 on violence against women.

NOTE

⁹ These numbers are rounded and represent the sum of the numbers our partner organizations have reached in 2013-2014 around a particular theme. These figures can include new participants as well as people who have been reached in earlier years. The numbers therefore include 'first-timers' and 'old-timers'. We work with these figures to give an indication of our outreach in between Januari 2013 and March 2014.



Photo: Kim Ling Meng

Rice paddy in Prey Veng, Cambodia

- Awareness raising on basic rights has provided people with tangible support in claiming their rights, especially in Rwanda, Mali, Egypt, OPT/I and Cambodia.
- Many partners have directly or indirectly undertaken lobby activities to protect civil society from government repression, though results – outside of Myanmar and Lao, where space for civil society has been opening up, albeit slowly and uncertainly – have so far been disappointing.

Almost all quantitative results have already been reached far beyond what was planned. Reason for this is the growing attention in country offices for the underlying causes for poverty and injustice related to governance challenges. In addition, increasing there is a cross-fertilization among governance program officers in sharing good programming practice, stimulated by our Knowledge and Program Management department.

The following selection of cases provides some examples of what we have achieved on the right to social and political participation in different regions of the world.

PRESSURE FOR A BETTER DEAL FROM NIGER'S URANIUM

In Niger, 90% of the population has no electricity – yet the country's uranium provides almost a third of France's

power. The relationship between Niger's government and the French energy company Areva has been opaque and secretive for decades: remarkably, although uranium has been produced in Niger since 1971, it is only in the last few years that the majority of the population has even become aware of it.

Oxfam Novib has been working with local partners in Niger since 1997 to promote transparency in the extractives industry. Emboldened by recent constitutional reforms, our partner ROTAB (Réseau des Organisations pour la Transparence et l'Analyse Budgétaire) is among a number of civil society organisations which have been informing citizens that billions of euros worth of uranium is produced annually – but only a small proportion of the revenues find their way into public funds, as Areva has been granted generous tax exemptions.

As a result, in unprecedented scenes in Niger, in December 2013 and February 2014 thousands of citizens took to the streets of Niamey to demand that new negotiations with Areva be conducted transparently and result in a deal that benefits the people. A coalition of 50 civil society organisations has joined ROTAB in keeping up the pressure on the government. Meanwhile, Oxfam France joined in lobbying and campaigning, as Areva is a French company – an example of how the Oxfam confederation can link local and global.

NIGERIA'S EITI AWARD VALIDATES OXFAM PARTNER'S INFLUENCE

At its annual conference in Sydney in 2013, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI) – a global coalition of governments, companies and civil society organisations – named Nigeria as the country which had done the best job in improving openness and accountability in its management of revenues from natural resources. The award reflected the timeliness and credibility of audit reports released by the NEITI Secretariat.

This achievement was enabled in part by the work of our partner CISLAC (the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre). After Nigeria passed the NEITI Act in 2007, enshrining the EITI principles in domestic legislation, Oxfam Novib started funding CISLAC to lobby for its effective implementation through training, media and advocacy work. About 90% of the Nigerian government's income comes from the extractives industry, but corruption and mismanagement has left over two-thirds of the country's population mired in poverty.

The extractives sector in Nigeria is gradually becoming more transparent as the NEITI audits put information in the public domain. We now need to work on transforming that information into tools to improve accountability, and mobilising citizens and a coalition of institutions for effective follow-up action. While it is sometimes necessary to have confrontations as a way of campaigning, the approach taken in Nigeria shows how an approach of patient lobbying, dialogue and research to obtain evidence can often be more effective.

EGYPT PARTNER HELPS WOMEN TO CLAIM JUSTICE

One morning in October 2013 in Alexandria, 21 young women were arrested for attending a demonstration in support of the deposed Egyptian president. Dubbed "the 7am girls" by the media, they were quickly handed harsh jail sentences: over eleven years for the over-18s, and junior detention for the under-18s. Oxfam Novib's partner LJP/CEWLA (Lawyers for Justice and Peace/ Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance) was one of several organisations which volunteered to support the protesters' legal defence and they have since been acquitted.

The case is just one indication of how, although there have been some positive changes in the law, the hopes raised by the 2011 "Arab spring" revolution have not yet been fully translated into improved civil liberties for women. The last three years have seen increasing reports of sexual harassment and violence against women. Serious proposals to deprive women of rights related to divorce

and custody of children, were proposed in 2012-2013. More recently the parliamentary quota for women was abolished.

The programme "Women on the Frontline", which is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented in coalition with HIVOS and PWC, works with a long term view of building the capacities of new and emerging local women's organisations, such as the Imprint Movement and HarassMap. These organizations raise awareness of and seek to change norms around sexual harassment as one of the major obstacles to women's full social and political participation in Egypt.

CAMBODIAN FAMILIES FIGHT LAND-GRABBING

In May 2006, the Koh Kong Sugar Company began clearing 20,000 hectares of land in the Sre Ambel District of Cambodia for a sugar plantation. Eight years on, 200 families who had previously worked that land are fighting a protracted legal and public relations battle – with the help of Oxfam Novib partner CLEC – for compensation. The families say that they were not consulted before being forced off their land, and have since struggled to make a living.

The case has been working its way through the Cambodian courts since 2007. In April 2013, the communities filed a case in the UK High Court against sugar company Tate and Lyle, which investigation suggested was linked to the purchase of sugar from Koh Kong. In July 2013, the Bonsucro Better Sugar Initiative – a global multi-stakeholder voluntary platform – responded to a complaint about the case by suspending Tate and Lyle's membership.

Oxfam's Behind The Brands campaign (see page 40) put pressure on Pepsico and Coca-Cola, which buy sugar from Tate and Lyle, and Coca-Cola responded by committing to a zero-tolerance policy against land-grabbing in their supply chains. In late 2013, Koh Kong finally offered financial compensation to the families. However, the families are holding out for their preferred solution of being given their land back.



PROGRAMME 5

THE RIGHT TO AN IDENTITY

Gender inequality is both a violation of human rights and an obstacle to sustainable development. Patriarchal attitudes give rise to violence against women and girls and to systematic discrimination – including the violation of their right to make informed decisions about having sexuality and reproduction, free from violence and coercion – that prevents them from becoming leaders and decision-makers in their communities. One out of three women faces the real risk of becoming a victim to violence.

Oxfam Novib therefore works to guarantee the rights of women and girls, and to create an enabling environment for them to safely exercise their autonomy and self-determination over their own bodies. We also work to build women’s capacity and opportunity to organise themselves, make their voices heard and become leaders in their communities – economically, socially, politically and culturally.

Because women’s rights and gender equality is at the centre of all our work, Oxfam Novib works with gender mainstreaming as a crosscutting theme. This means ensuring that gender analysis is explicitly integrated into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all our policies and programmes, and those of our local partners – otherwise, they may unintentionally perpetuate existing unequal power relations between women and men.

TRENDS IN 2013-2014

The case of a 16 year old girl in Morocco who committed suicide after a judge ruled that she should be forced to marry to the man who raped her shows how laws to protect women are not only being overlooked, but in some cases actively overruled in a backlash against women’s rights. In the last 15 months we have also witnessed increasing violations of the right to sexual orientation and/or gender identity, most notably Uganda’s Anti Homosexuality Act. On a positive note, social media is making violence against women and girls more visible and connecting defenders of women’s rights globally, the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls and, and the protection of women’s sexual and reproductive rights is rising up the post-2015 agenda.

Partners supported	178
Euros spent	19.2 million
People reached ¹⁰	
By work on behaviour change regarding women’s right to bodily integrity	498.000
By work to promote women’s leadership	23.000

OUR FIVE-YEAR GOALS

What are we hoping to achieve by the end of our 2011-2015 planning period:

- 127,000 women have a more leading role locally

and/or nationally.

- 1,136,000 men and women are aware that women are in charge of their own bodies, and that violence against women is unacceptable.
- Due to our partners’ lobbying, governments have improved their legislation on women’s rights and embedded in law the social and political participation of women.
- 100 partners have incorporated equal opportunities for women in their programmes.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS IN 2013-2014

- We have already met or exceeded the expected results for 2015 for many indicators. On those which lag behind, such as knowledge and information management and building the capacity of partner organisations to implement gender-sensitive programmes, it is likely that the recorded results underestimate actual achievements.
- Programme interventions have contributed to challenging traditional and discriminatory beliefs, although it is difficult to measure how much the behaviour of individuals has actually changed.
- We have also contributed to creating opportunities for women to participate in public life and to organise themselves. In Nigeria, Sudan and Mali, we see examples of how women have stepped into the public sphere thanks to the support of Oxfam and its partners

The following selection of cases provides some examples of what we have achieved on the right to an identity in different regions of the world.

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO PROMOTING WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP

While there are many organisations which support women’s rights in the Middle East and North Africa region, they are often divided: some older organisations are tainted by association with overthrown regimes, while there are disagreements around how best to engage religious groups. Recognising the need for a more comprehensive approach, Oxfam Novib joined with three other Oxfam affiliates and 13 local partners to launch a programme called Amal (“hope” in Arabic). Amal works in

NOTE

¹⁰ These numbers are rounded and represent the sum of the numbers our partner organizations have reached in 2013-2014 around a particular theme. These figures can include new participants as well as people who have been reached in earlier years. The numbers therefore include ‘first-timers’ and ‘old-timers’. We work with these figures to give an indication of our outreach in between Januari 2013 and March 2014.



Photo: Oxfam Novib

Egyptian woman present radio show, challenging prejudice and oppression

four countries in the region to help women participate in decision-making and governance structures, and to create a strong and cohesive network for the diversity of women's voices.

Oxfam Novib is leading the programme in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) and Tunisia. A series of workshops in OPT gave over 1700 women and youth a better understanding of citizenship, rights, advocacy and campaigning; four youth and women's groups were set up to advocate for women's rights and participation; and 2000 copies of a manual on organising awareness sessions were distributed to partners. In Tunisia, 117 women leaders were coached in political leadership; they then participated in conferences which successfully advocated for equality of the sexes and equal representation in elected bodies to be included in the Tunisia's new constitution.

CHALLENGING PATRIARCHAL NORMS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Out of 146 countries ranked by the United Nations for gender equality, Mozambique ranks a lowly 125th. The deeply-rooted cultural traditions that underlie this inequality cannot be tackled if men are regarded only as part of the problem, and not also as part of the potential solution.

Since 2012 Oxfam Novib's AGIR (Inclusive and Responsible Governing Actions) Programme, funded by the Swedish

and Dutch embassies, has been funding a network of civil society organisations called HOPEM to look for ways of challenging patriarchal norms and offer a new definition of masculinity. HOPEM's activities include the Men in the Kitchen Programme, which aims to encourage men to learn more about cooking and get involved in household tasks; The Man Who is a Man Programme, a weekly television debate to discuss and critique male experiences; and the Art Without Violence programme, to encourage Mozambican artists to creatively depict positive masculinities.

GENDER EQUITY INCREASES SAVINGS IN UGANDA

Out of 81 men who in 2013 participated in a review of the WEMAN (Women's Empowerment Mainstreaming and Networking) project in Yumbe, a remote district of north-west Uganda, 60 now help with tasks seen as traditionally female: fetching water, cooking food, and taking care of children. This frees up women to get more involved in generating income, including by growing and selling sesame – and with improved negotiation skills learned in the project, the group has secured a better deal from bulk-buying agents. Along with reduced expenditure on alcohol, household savings have increased on average by a factor of ten.

These are some of the results of the WEMAN project implemented in the region by CEFORD, one of ten partners in three countries who are using the community-led GALS

(Gender Action Learning System) methodology. WEMAN is founded on the conviction that gender inequality holds back escape from poverty: often, women contribute a disproportionate amount of household labour but have no legal rights over the family's land, and cultural norms give them no say in decisions over the spending of household income.

The GALS methodology changes norms individual by individual, household by household and community by community. It works by encouraging poor women and men to reflect on their lives, define their ambitions and analyse how they can achieve them. By 2013, CEFORD had reached around 6,000 people in vulnerable communities with WEMAN, 60% of them women.

FEMALE CONDOMS GAIN POPULARITY IN AFRICA

In November 2013 the Universal Access to Female Condoms (UAFC) programme was awarded the Public Private Partnership Award 2013 by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the NCD0, an advisory centre for citizenship and international cooperation. UAFC works to increase demand for and ensure affordable supply of female condoms, as an alternative means of contraception which gives women greater control over both their sexual health and reproductive choices.

The programme works in three countries: Cameroon, Mozambique and Nigeria. A new pricing strategy helped sell 1.3 million female condoms in Cameroon in 2013, ahead of the targeted 800,000, while the country's Ministry of Health has agreed to introduce a new budget line for procuring female condoms in 2014. In Nigeria, the United Nations Population Fund made an in-kind contribution of 4 million condoms.

Also in 2013, the programme concluded one functionality study and started another to test new female condom designs; a new website was launched to share up-to-date product and procurement information with implementing organisations, donors and governments; and the programme was invited to join the Family Planning 2020 working group on market dynamics and the Advocacy Working Group of the UN Commission of Life Saving Commodities.

STUDY SHEDS LIGHT ON FGM IN SOMALIA

What are the most effective ways to persuade people in Somalia not to subject their daughters to female genital mutilation? Civil society organisations, including partners of Oxfam Novib and IMPACT alliance partner HIRDA, have

been running anti-FGM programmes in Somalia for 15 years, including workshops, theatre groups and radio debates – but little is known about how behaviour changes.

As part of our World Citizens' Panel (see page 37), IMPACT alliance partner HIRDA included questions about FGM in an investigation which gathered the views of over 5,000 people, more than three-quarters of them women. The study showed that information on the health consequences of FGM is the most likely contributor to them changing their opinion.

The study showed that there seems to be a shift from more to less extreme forms of cutting. Nonetheless, FGM remains widespread and there is a need for more resources and commitment to tackle the social pressure which upholds this harmful tradition. As the study showed that many people believe FGM is a religious obligation, HIRDA is stepping up work with religious leaders to persuade them to speak out against FGM in their mosques.

RADIO SERIES SPARKS DEBATE IN EGYPT

A radio series running in Egypt, "Worth 100 Men", is sparking debate about women's role in society. The series follows the fictional adventures of Noha, a young radio journalist, who challenges prejudice and oppression. Through her work, life and relationships, the storyline opens new perspectives on issues such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, and women's social and economic empowerment and participation to public life. Listeners are encouraged to respond by sharing their own experiences and opinions on radio talk shows and social media.

The result of a collaboration between Oxfam Novib and partners and the Womanity Foundation, the series is part of the Pop Culture with a Purpose project, implemented in 11 countries. The project aims to stimulate learning about "edutainment" strategies, which – with a well-planned combination of media campaign and on-the-ground mobilization – can be successful in challenging norms, attitudes and behaviour in relation to issues such as violence against women and sexual harassment.



OUR WORK ACROSS REGIONS



Fake tombstones are placed along the East River by members of the Control Arms Coalition to coincide with a diplomatic conference on the future Arms Trade Treaty in New York.

MEASURING IMPACT THROUGH THE WORLD CITIZENS' PANEL

How do we know that our work is improving the lives of people living with poverty and injustice? Faced with growing public scepticism, it is increasingly necessary for organisations such as Oxfam Novib to be able to offer a convincing answer to this question, and we are investing in innovations in the area of impact measurement.

Through the World Citizens' Panel, 34 partners of Oxfam Novib interviewed over 10,000 people in Somalia and Pakistan to compare beneficiaries of projects with a control group. To provide an additional comparison point, over time, the survey will be repeated in 2015. Data was collected through a smartphone app, which can store responses offline when interviewing in remote areas and upload when the interviewer next has a wifi connection.

In both countries, statistically significant differences between the target group and the control group were found in some indicators, but not all. The biggest changes were typically observed on questions related to sustainable livelihoods: in Somalia, for example, 39% of project beneficiaries reported an increase in income, compared to only 14% of the control group.

As well as measuring impact, the interviews are collecting stories which improve our understanding of how change happens in ways which quantitative indicators do not yet capture. This is helping us to refine our strategies and improve the quality of our programming.

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE

In partnership with Triple Jump and with technical support from Wageningen University, Oxfam Novib has developed a new method to measure the social impact of microfinance services.

Two studies in 2013, with partners Attadamoune in Morocco and VisionFund in Ghana, involved interviewing a randomised sample of around 250 clients along with a similarly-sized control group of non-clients. The results show that more clients have perceived an increase in income and savings, compared to the control group. There were more mixed results on indicators including living standards, access to food, education and health social participation, education and health.

The new method is attracting enthusiasm in microfinance circles for its affordable yet robust and scalable nature. It has the potential to help impact investors to improve their investment strategies, and to demonstrate social impact at a reasonable cost.

WORKING WITH GLOBAL PARTNERS

With the financial support of Sida, Oxfam Novib in 2013 expanded the successful Fair Bank Guide model (see page 41) to Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Belgium, France and Sweden. We had hoped also to include India, South Africa and Switzerland, but have not yet raised the necessary additional funds. Among other Oxfam Novib partners working to hold the financial sector to account are the Bank Information Center, a World Bank watchdog; Jubilee USA, which successfully lobbied the IMF to devote nearly \$4 billion from the sale of gold reserves to debt relief; and BankTrack, which helps civil society in Brazil, Russia, India and China to monitor their banking sectors.

Financing from the EU enabled the E-motive project, which links people in the North and South to learn from each other, to expand into Spain and Poland. Studies in 2013 defined the strategy for adapting the concept to the new cultural settings, which will be implemented in the coming year. In the Netherlands E-motive programme, there were trainings, presentations, and lectures on civic driven change and new forms of democracy involving Palestine, Uganda, Guatemala, Brazil, Kenya and South Africa. The Dutch annual E-motive network day, addressing youth and entrepreneurship, attracted 185 participants in January 2014.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY FOR THE ARMS TRADE TREATY

The Control Arms Campaign has been one of the longest-running campaigns with which Oxfam Novib has been involved. Demonstrating the values of long-term thinking and perseverance, it has also been one of our most successful. After a decade of lobbying, on 2 April 2013 the United Nations General Assembly finally passed an Arms Trade Treaty covering such areas as human rights, anti-corruption and gender-based violence.

The campaign showed the value of working in alliance at multiple levels. Mutually-reinforcing research, media, lobbying and mobilisation activities targeted the UN Security Council, regional bodies such as the European and African Unions, national governments and local project partners. Oxfam Novib's contributions included the communications strategy of literally giving the issue a human face through the innovative One Million Faces petition.

The treaty will come into force when 50 states ratify it; at the time of writing, 31 have done so, including five of the top arms exporters: the UK, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. As well as lobbying other countries to join them, and monitoring the treaty's implementation, we are continuing to press Dutch financial institutions not to invest in arms companies and the Dutch government to tighten controls on arms exports.



OUR WORK IN THE NETHERLANDS



Tim Schuil visiting Oxfam Novib partner Metta in Myanmar: 'I saw that microfinance contributes to the independence of people.'

One of the most important things civil society can achieve is influencing decision makers to change public and private policies and practices of governments, institutions and companies, through lobbying and advocacy and campaigning. We lobby the Dutch government both on their own policies and their stance in international negotiations and debates. For example, we are working to influence the Dutch government's input into the post-2015 development agenda to favour the prominent inclusion of inequality, gender justice and violence against women.

Oxfam Novib attaches great importance to funding civil society organisations in the Netherlands, as mentioned above, which promote global citizenship on themes related to our work. For example, a total of 700,000 euros was granted in 2013 to eleven projects working in areas related to the global Seeds/GROW programme, which works for a fairer global food system.

Another thematic fund addresses the issue of women, peace and security. Successes here in 2013 include almost 1,000 Dutch high school students playing The Tipping Point's Female Super Heroes interactive game, about the heroic role of women in conflict areas, and 50 students working with NGOs in Colombia, Uganda, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Myanmar to come up jointly with solutions to contribute to peace building.

Many people in the Netherlands were informed about the GROW campaign in 2013 through the food film festival, publications in the free daily Metro and an article in the newspaper De Telegraaf, and clips in Amsterdam and Rotterdam public transport. As a result of work by our partners FIAN and Both Ends, the Dutch Minister of Trade and Development, Lilian Ploumen, promised to set up a dialogue on land grabbing and agreed with the Indonesian government to work together on sustainable palm oil. A briefing note on climate change and harnessing traditional knowledge about biodiversity management was presented during an official side event of the 5th session of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

GETTING "BEHIND THE BRANDS" FOR A FAIRER FOOD SYSTEM

Another way of linking people in the Netherlands to global issues is through campaigning. We believe that together with our audiences we can for example change the way food companies do business. The Behind the Brands campaign aims to provide people who buy and enjoy these products with the information they need to hold the world's ten biggest food companies to account for what happens in their supply chains.

Compensation is within sight for families in Cambodia who had their land taken over by sugar companies which supply Coca-Cola. In February 2014, Coca-Cola hired a corporate responsibility audit firm to investigate their third-party suppliers in the country, and the Cambodian government also publicly agreed – for the first time – to address the problem of land grabbing.

This is just one sign of progress from the Behind the Brands campaign, which in just over a year has motivated nine of the world's top ten food and beverage companies to change the way they work. The fact that over 400,000 people actively participated in our campaign really helped. Part of the Oxfam GROW campaign for a fairer food system, Behind the Brands ranks companies on their policies towards farmers, workers, women, land, water, climate and transparency.

Along with fellow Oxfams, we engage with the companies to help them identify opportunities to improve their score; Oxfam Novib has been working closely with Nestlé, in particular, on how they can ensure women are better treated in their cacao supply chain. We expect the campaign to grow even further in effectiveness as we learn more about how to engage tactically with each company.

INVOLVING THE PUBLIC IN OUR WORK

We involve the public in our work through the See For Yourself project, an initiative of our online Have Your Say platform. In 2013 we invited four people to visit Oxfam Novib projects in Myanmar, Rwanda, South Sudan and Nigeria. We published their impressions, uncensored, on our Dutch Annual Review website. This attracted some media attention and there was a year-on-year increase of over 20% in unique visitors to the site.

To involve more people, we now have reporters visiting our projects every quarter; we launched in 2013 a reporting tool in Dutch which is updated throughout the year, instead of once a year; we integrated Have Your Say into our corporate website; and we are currently developing an Oxfam Novib app for direct dialogue with the public.

Our community of volunteers, who help out at events such as music festivals, increased to 2,574 from 1,938 at the end of 2012. We also recruited four volunteers for temporary work within Oxfam Novib itself, giving them experience which will help them to find paid employment. In terms of our public profile, we were mentioned 4,321 times in national and local media during 2013-2014, and surveys show that 82% of the Dutch public recognise our name.

GEERT WILDERS'S HATE SPEECH DENOUNCED ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Oxfam Novib's most retweeted tweet so far came during the March 2014 elections in the Netherlands, when the politician Geert Wilders called for "fewer Moroccans". We immediately took to social media to point out that in our daily work in countries such as Uganda, Syria and South Sudan we see the consequences when political leaders whip up hatred against minority groups, and this should not be emulated in the Netherlands. Through retweets and Facebook likes and shares, this point reached over 160,000 people.

PRESSURING BANKS AND INSURERS TO ACT MORE ETHICALLY

The potential for consumer pressure to persuade companies to change their policies should not be underestimated. The Fair Bank Guide (Eerlijke Bankwijzer), which gives customers the information they need to pressure their banks, marked its fourth anniversary in 2013 with a symposium that reached over 40,000 people through our website and social media accounts. In July, a case study showing the poor performance of Dutch banks in the cattle transport sector was shared over 130,000 times on social media and reported by 300 online news portals.

Inspired by the success of the Fair Bank Guide, in 2013 we launched the Fair Insurance Guide (Eerlijke Verzekeringwijzer). The first of its kind, the guide benchmarks insurance companies' policies on themes such as climate change, human rights, labour rights, the arms trade and transparency. The guide is a collaboration with Amnesty International, PAX, Friends of the Earth Netherlands, Dutch labour union FNV and the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals. In the first 15 weeks, more than 1,500 people emailed their insurers, some of whom then contacted the guide with a request for dialogue on how to improve their scores.

MARKETING AND FUNDRAISING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Over the last two years, the difficult economic environment has made it increasingly challenging to raise funds from the Dutch public and businesses. Nevertheless, our supporters were very generous concerning the economic circumstances, which resulted in a total of € 33.8 million in 2013/14, a fair result for which we are immensely thankful. However if we compare the result of calendar year 2013 with the previous year 2012 we lost 6.6% of our community fundraising. The current conditions challenge the fundraising team to come up with new and creative ideas and channels to be able to keep fundraising levels as high in the future.

A positive outcome is the closer co-operation between Oxfam Novib's campaigning and corporate communications departments to make changes in strategy. We shifted more resources towards retaining our existing supporters, which has the benefit of deepening interaction with our supporters; for example, we organised a visit to our work in Uganda for four entrepreneur supporters. Moreover, we are evaluating new (online) channels for lead generation.

We continued to work with corporate partners including: ASN Bank (on sustainable cocoa in Nigeria, as described on page 16); SCA, where our collaboration in Niger and South Sudan concluded with an awareness-raising event for World Toilet Day; and Philips, on bringing solar lighting to rural Northern Uganda to help schoolchildren read and learn in the evenings.

We are pursuing long-term partnerships with additional large corporations. We expect collaboration with the new Business4Development team (see page 12) to contribute to improving our image in the corporate sector, and we are pleased to have increased by 15%, to 713 companies, the number of ambassadors for Oxfam Novib among small and medium-sized enterprises. We are grateful once again for the support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery, which again granted Oxfam Novib 13.5 million euros in 2013.



Photo: Mares Arlena

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The detailed annual account 2013-2014 you can be downloaded
from our website www.oxfamnovib.nl

Balance sheet

Amounts in thousands of euros

ASSETS	31-03-2014	31-12-2012
Tangible fixed assets	10.714	11.447
Financial fixed assets	40.085	43.734
Inventories	65	152
Receivables from governments		
long-term	5.144	3.574
short-term	6.052	3.773
	11.196	7.347
Receivables	16.046	11.626
Cash and cash equivalents	97.924	69.506
TOTAL	176.031	143.812

LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
- Reserves		
contingency reserve	14.302	12.965
earmarked reserves	41.302	34.319
	55.604	47.284
- Funds	38.891	41.602
	94.494	88.886
Provisions	2.524	2.886
Debts:		
- long-term	217	1.163
- short-term	11.467	11.336
- prepayments from governments	17.127	-
	28.811	12.499
Project liabilities:		
- long-term	8.886	7.014
- short-term	41.316	32.526
	50.202	39.540
TOTAL	176.031	143.812

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Amounts in thousands of euros

INCOME	FIN STMT. 2013-14	BUDGET 2013-14	FIN STMT. 2012
Income from direct fundraising	35.660	43.810	31.158
Revenues from third-party campaigns	23.033	19.719	25.086
Government grants - co-financing	88.682	97.567	59.563
Government grants -	53.094	77.031	33.147
Income from interest	4.164	3.907	4.704
Other income	2,222	2.463	2.727
TOTAL INCOME	206.855	244.498	156.385

EXPENDITURE			
Expenditure on goal of 'structural poverty			
Projects and programmes	142.769	183.833	105.999
Lobbying and advocacy by partner organizations	22.341	22.925	19.844
Lobbying and advocacy by Oxfam	7.152	7.368	6.841
Support provided to partner organizations	4.991	4.631	4.269
Popular campaigning	5.969	6.725	5.682
Public information and marketing	5.769	4.456	3.652
	188.990	229.938	146.287
Costs of generating income			
Costs of direct fundraising	6.671	7.791	6.147
Expenditure on third-party campaigns	475	571	760
Costs of securing government grants	1.722	3.903	2.790
	8.868	12.266	9.697
Management and administration			
Management and administration costs	3.388	3.961	3.366
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	201.246	246.165	159.349
NET RESULT	5.609	-1.667	-2.963
Expenditure on goals - not reflected in statement of income and expenditure			
Loans and guarantees provided (incl Triple Jump Innovation Fund)	18.869	17.736	11.753
Repayments	21.399	17.869	11.932

APPROPRIATION OF NET			
Added / charged to: earmarked reserves	8.293	-584	-3.370
Added / charged to: earmarked funds	-4.021	-1.083	1.006
Added / charged to: contingency reserve	1.337	0	-600
NET RESULT	5.609	-1.667	-2.964

GOAL OF STRUCTURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION

	Projects and programmes	Lobbying and advocacy by partner organisations	Lobbying and advocacy by Oxfam Novib	Support provided to partner organisations	Popular campaigning	Public information and marketing
Grants and contributions	104.339	17.410	-	-	2.387	-
Fees and other payments	-	-	2.718	-	-	-
Outsourced work	1.176	196	-	-	-	-
Publicity, communication, other campaigning costs	680	96	1.416	-	1.981	4.281
Staff costs	21.363	2.638	2.656	3.401	1.342	1.305
Housing costs	615	59	46	131	32	20
Office and general expenses	13.118	1.803	210	1.148	156	116
Depreciation	1.476	139	105	311	72	47
TOTAL	142.769	22.341	7.152	4.991	5.969	5.769

COSTS OF GENERATING INCOME				MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL		
Direct fundraising	Third-party campaigns	Government grants			Financial statements 2013-14	Budget 2013-14	Financial statements 2012
-	-	-	-	-	124.136	174.539	97.699
-	-	-	-	-	2.718	2.586	2.423
-	-	-	-	-	1.372	1.829	3.541
5.169	407	-	240		14.271	17.014	11.795
1.310	55	1.232	2.331		37.632	32.179	28.816
23	1	45	50		1.022	1.167	738
118	9	339	652		17.669	14.344	12.837
51	3	106	114		2.425	2.508	1.500
6.671	475	1.722	3.388		201.246	246.164	159.349



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Independent auditor's report

To: the Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Stichting Oxfam Novib

The accompanying summary financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib, The Hague, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2014, the consolidated statement of income and expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 March 2014, are derived from the audited financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib for the year 2013 and the first quarter of 2014. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 10 July 2014. Those financial statements, and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Charity organizations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Charity organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and with the policy rules application Wet normering bezoldiging topfunctionarissen publieke en semi-publieke sector (WNT).

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the condensed financial statements and the related explanatory notes based on our procedures, which is conducted in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standard 810 'Engagements to report on summary financial statements'.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of Stichting Oxfam Novib as at 31 March 2014, and of its result for the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 March 2014 are consistent, in all material aspects, with those financial statements, in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Charity organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and policy rules application WNT

The Hague, 15 July 2014
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by: M. van Ginkel RA

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