

SEEDSGROW

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OXFAM

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Cover: Lucinda Quispeayala and her husband, comunidad de Shicuy, Junin, Peru. Photo: Leslie Searles

Page 29: Harvest from a home garden in Huancavelica, Peru. Photo: Leslie Searles

Back cover: Logo of Oxfam Novib's GREEN goal unit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
MESSAGE FROM PEPIJN GERRITS	5
GLOBAL OUTREACH	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	7
CONTEXTUAL CHANGES.....	8
SOWING DIVERSITY = HARVESTING SECURITY	10
OUTCOME 1: FARMERS CROP DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT	13
A GOOD EXAMPLE	17
OUTCOME 2: FARMER SEED ENTERPRISES.....	18
LEARNING AND SHARING	21
OUTCOME 3: NUTRITION AND LOCAL FOOD PLANTS	22
LOCAL <i>and</i> GLOBAL	25
OUTCOME 4: AN ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT	26
GENDER AND YOUTH.....	30
GROW	32
PATHWAY 1: GLOBAL PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS	35
GENDER AND YOUTH REVIEW	39
PATHWAY 2: INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBALLY RELEVANT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	40
LOCAL TO GLOBAL: when advocating for communities poses a threat to civil society.....	42
PATHWAY 3: MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS AND FORA, AND GOVERNMENTS	43
GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT	50
SYNERGIES	51
FINANCE.....	52
SD=HS.....	52
GROW	53
CASH FLOW AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS AND LOSSES.....	57

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing mechanism
BtBP	BehindtheBarcodes/Price campaign
CBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
CCRP	Collaborative Crop Research Program, McKnight Foundation
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers
COP15	Fifteenth meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties, Kunming
COP26	UN Climate Change Conference, Glasgow
CSBs	Community Seed Banks
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DFIs	development finance institutions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FSE	Farmer Seed Enterprise
GALS	Gender Action Learning Systems
GB9	9 th meeting of the Governing Body of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
GMOs	Genetically modified organisms
HRDD	Human rights due diligence
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International financial institutes
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPSHF	Indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers
LAPA	Local Action Plans for Adaptation
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NDCs	National Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NUS	Neglected and Underutilized Species
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association
PMU	Project Management Units
PPB	Participatory Plant Breeding
SCCI	Seed Control and certification Institute, Zambia
SD=HS	Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
S-PGG	Sida Program Governance Group
ToT	Training of Trainers
UDEA	University for Andean Development, Peru
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
WFP	United Nations World Food Program
ZARI	Zambia Agricultural Research Institute

MESSAGE FROM PEPIJN GERRITS

In 2022 we worked to implement a program that had recently been reviewed as adequate and relevant, with an “impeccable” Theory of Change and already yielding positive results, while at the same time having to adapt to a changing context and to prepare for even better results in the near future. Our different teams consolidated the results we had observed thus far, and simultaneously worked to operationalize the recommendations we received, particularly in terms of linkages between pillars and components, decentralization, or regarding the need to work together with other institutions, share lessons and foster a broader exchange of ideas and opinions.

Throughout this period we witnessed a shifting global landscape accompanied by recurring challenges. International vaccination efforts succeeded in reducing the impact of COVID-19, and as the world went back to “normal” we were able to operate with fewer restrictions. However, the consequences of climate change became increasingly evident and farmers struggled with droughts, floods, and uncertainty. Additionally, the war in Europe and the political instability seen in many countries exacerbated the hunger crisis and deepened the existing inequalities, highlighting the vulnerability of our global food system.

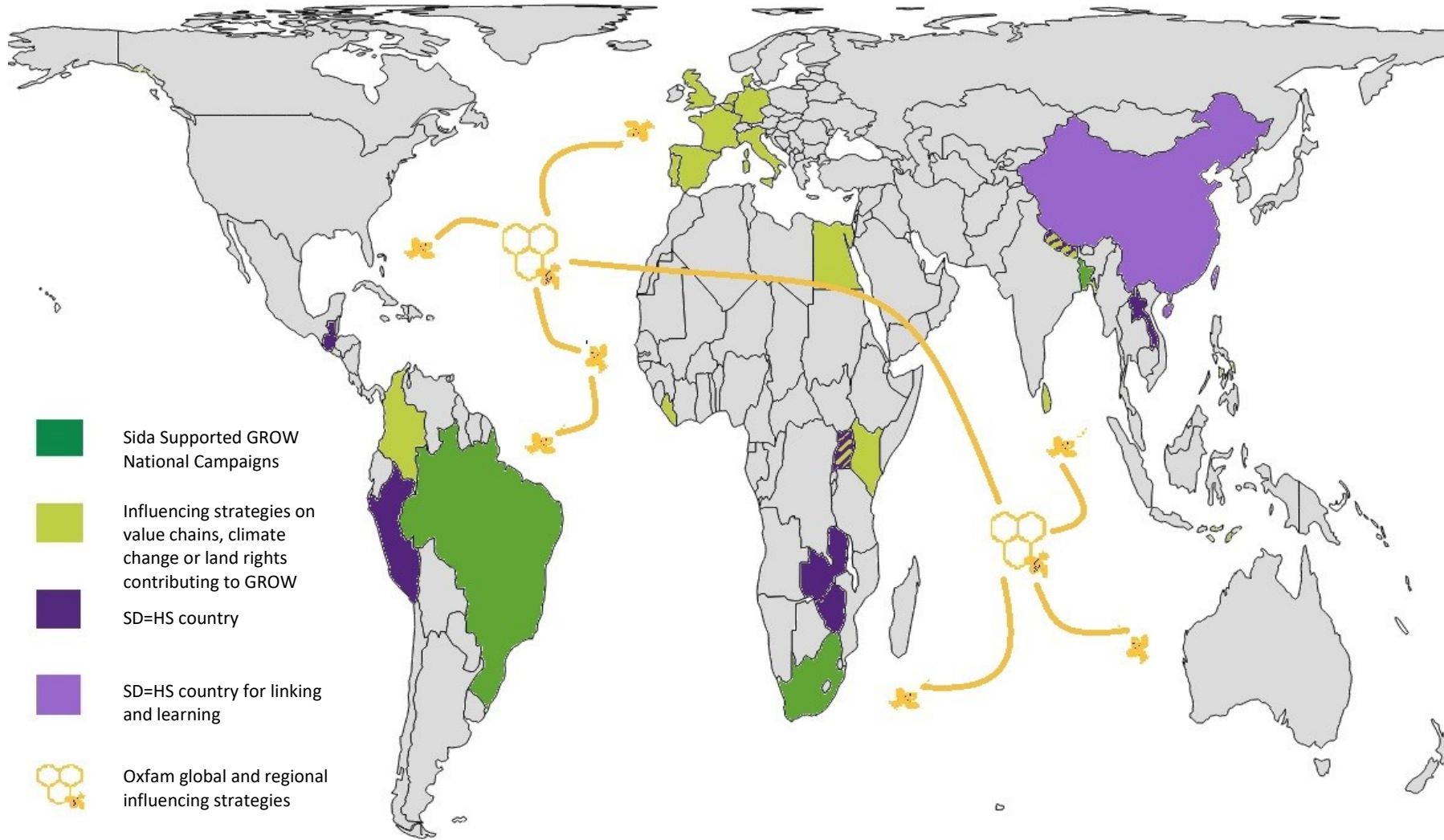
These circumstances served as a stark reminder of the relevance and urgency of our work. We take immense pride in our ongoing collaboration with partners, colleagues, and countless individuals worldwide who share our vision. Consequently, we are thrilled to present the concrete results of our efforts, hoping to inspire others to join us.



Pepijn Gerrits

Programs Director, Oxfam Novib
Chair of the SeedsGROW Program Governance Group

GLOBAL OUTREACH



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was significantly lower in 2022, with restrictions being gradually lifted and more and more teams and activities going back to “normal”. But the year was also marked by the war in Ukraine and a worldwide economic crisis, with inflation and disruptions to the global food supplies. And this came on top of a situation which also seems to be “normal”: floods in Pakistan, heatwaves in India, drought- in the Sahel region, and many other climate-related disasters observed throughout the world, disproportionately affecting poorer countries. This all led to increased levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, economic insecurity, gender-based violence, and population displacement. The Global Report on Food Crises indicated that approximately 258 million people in 58 countries urgently required assistance in 2022, representing an increase of 65 million people when compared to 2021.

Despite these challenges, there were some positive developments. COP27 concluded with an agreement to set up a fund for countries affected by climate disasters. The UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) also achieved a historic deal to protect a third of the world's biodiversity. GROW played an important role at this level, highlighting the urgent need for climate finance to effectively support developing countries; putting the spotlight on the lack of real action by high emitters; and urging governments to deliver climate plans that address the needs of communities impacted by the climate crisis. Its global advocacy towards financial institutions reached a landmark moment this year. Based on a database it developed in 2021 on high-risk projects financed by commercial banks, the IFC started disclosing subproject information of some of its commercial bank financial intermediaries, becoming the first DFI to ever disclose this type of information on its own project portal. And at another level, this year also marked the end of the Behind the Barcodes/Price Campaign (BtBP) after 5 years of targeting supermarkets on their accountability on human rights in their supply chains. The campaign successfully raised public awareness and set in motion the integration of accountability standards and human rights due diligence.

SD=HS was equally active, operating more than 700 FFS in eight countries, encompassing plant breeding and also household dietary diversity activities. The program reached over 45,000 individuals directly, with a cumulative total of more than 775,000 indirect beneficiaries. The farmer groups who joined the different Participatory Plant Breeding processes that started a few years ago were able to show many results, having evaluated 294 varieties of beans, maize, rice or groundnuts. More than 100 of these varieties have been adopted and are being grown, with many of them shared widely and also sold. Furthermore, many of the groups that had been working on PPB “evolved” into a Farmer Field School on seed production and marketing, focusing specifically on the need to disseminate the results of their efforts, reach out other communities, and at the same time generate incomes. Specific activities were undertaken for the commercialization of local food crops and NUS while the different teams actively supported the establishment of community seed banks. Overall, the SD=HS program remained actively engaged in policy and advocacy work at both the global and national levels.

Special attention was given in 2022 to the results of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) and to the recommendations that came out of it. An impact evaluation was conducted on workers' salary increase in Brazil; a gender and youth review was conducted, and different efforts were also made to build the evidence base on the nexus between land rights, climate change and food. SD=HS focused on the need to integrate and coordinate activities across all program pillars, and on the need to expand the program's reach and impact by involving local organizations, research institutes, agricultural directorates, crop protection services, and universities. Joint activities were planned with different institutions, in some cases also operating in other countries, and with government officials at different levels. The teams also focused on the identification of synergies at a thematic and at an operational level, starting the process that will lead to a joint concept note to present to donors. Building on the positive results seen so far, SeedsGROW is already preparing for the near future.

CONTEXTUAL CHANGES

This year has been one of deep and interlinked crises that are reversing years of progress in eradicating poverty, hunger and inequality. This year alone has witnessed frequent and some of the most devastating impacts of climate change, such as the floods in Pakistan, heatwaves in India, and an unprecedented drought-induced famine in the Sahel region and Horn of Africa. The impact was felt in SeedsGROW countries as well, with Nepal witnessing heavy and erratic rainfall, different regions of Uganda experiencing prolonged drought and Guatemala suffering the effects of hurricane Julia.

The war in Ukraine has further disrupted global food supplies, disproportionately affecting poorer countries. This is [further impacting](#) food systems that were already hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and the effect of climate change. The consequences for affected populations range from malnutrition to economic insecurity, gender-based violence, and population displacement. According to the [Global Report on Food Crises](#), nearly 258 million people in 58 countries were acutely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance in 2022. This represents an increase of 65 million people since 2021 — and the situation is expected to worsen further.

Currently, we are on a path to a 2.7 °C increase in global warming during the 21st century¹. As UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres warned at COP27, “we are on a highway to climate hell with our foot still on the accelerator”. Our survival requires multiple collective measures to address the complex drivers of climate change and end the underlying inequalities that fuel a broken economic system. But a multitude of other crises in 2022, from the war in Ukraine to soaring inflation and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, has raised concerns that climate change will drop on the priority list of governments, who are moving away from collective action to individual responses to economic and social crises.



A comprehensive analysis of the changing context: members of the Mafa FFS in Zimbabwe share their views. Photo: CTD

The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) also warns that current global financial flows for adaptation are insufficient². Furthermore, the investments being made fail to reach or benefit rural communities, as the decision-making processes for climate change governance and policy have largely excluded those on the front lines of the crisis. In recent years, international climate summits have been increasingly dominated by powerful corporate actors with interests in maintaining the status quo³. Instead of taking steps to phase out unsustainable industries and regulating major polluters,

¹ <https://climateactiontracker.org/global/cat-thermometer/>

² IPCC. 2023. Sixth Assessment Report.

³ <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/press-releases/over-100-more-fossil-fuel-lobbyists-last-year-flooding-crucial-cop-climate-talks/>

governments and multilateral institutions continue to delay taking action, and pursue ineffective, unproven and harmful false solutions, such as biofuels and carbon capture and storage.

Similarly, global and national agricultural research agendas and seed sector regulation remain dominated by the interests of large-scale agrochemical companies⁴, offering limited space for the knowledge and participation of smallholder farmers and Indigenous communities. In many countries, seed sector regulations actively work against rural communities conserving, developing and producing seed varieties adapted to their local contexts and the rapidly changing nature of agricultural production - taking one of our most powerful tools in the fight against climate change out of the hands of the people who need it most. Additionally, the absence of effective regulation of large-scale agri-food companies and mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence leaves workers unprotected, and environmental damage and emissions unchecked.

Activist, civil society organizations and social movements are increasingly more successful in bringing about better laws, in holding companies, research institutes and governments accountable for inaction, and in developing alternatives

On the other hand, as we look back at 2022 there has been progress when it comes to climate action and community resilience. COP27 ended with an agreement to provide [loss and damage](#) funding for countries hit by climate disasters - a breakthrough step towards justice for developing nations. The UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) concluded with a "historic" deal to protect a third of the world's biodiversity.⁵ The agreement, if implemented, could signal major changes to farming, business supply chains and the role of Indigenous communities in conservation.

And those fighting for climate justice through courts and on streets are now backed by [growing popular support](#), and improved legislation. In July 2022, the United Nations Human Rights Council presented their report to the General Assembly on the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, recognising the interdependence of human well-being and the environment. The European Union's proposed legislation on mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence (mHREDD) could mean stronger scrutiny of corporate human rights and environmental behaviour. It can become a tool for holding companies accountable, including in relation to their climate footprint, green washing and land rights violations. This milestone legislation puts additional pressure on governments to protect those most immediately and directly affected by the current economic system of extraction, deforestation, land grabbing, and labour exploitation. It also makes sure that transformation towards a more sustainable food system ensures distributive and restorative justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups.

More [young voices](#) are being heard than ever before. Activist, civil society organizations and social movements are increasingly more successful in bringing about better laws, to hold companies, research institutes and governments accountable for inaction, and to develop alternatives. Coalitions of NGOs successfully litigated and forced fossil fuel companies (like Shell) to reduce emissions. An increasing number of consumers demand food that is healthy and produced with respect of human rights and the environment. Local communities are developing better solutions for the problems they face by using local knowledge, entrepreneurship and innovation. The combined efforts of these groups means that there is an opportunity for positive change. Agro-ecology, biodiversity and food system transformation are also on the top of the agenda for many governments and international institutions. SeedsGROW works to expand this movement for change and continue to push the strategic buttons to help realise this transition.

⁴ "The problem with growing corporate concentration and power in the global food system". Jennifer Clapp; Nature Food volume 2, 2021: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s43016-021-00297-7>

⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/12/1131837>

SOWING DIVERSITY = HARVESTING SECURITY

As COVID restrictions were gradually lifted throughout the world, most activities slowly went back to normal, allowing FFS members to come together and teams to organize face-to-face meetings. However, “normal” also meant farmers facing difficult and uncertain weather conditions, highlighting the crucial significance of crops and varieties that can help farmers adapt to change. Once again, this emphasized the need to incorporate farmers’ voices in all decision-making processes, of recognising their expertise, and of working towards a context that recognises their rights.

During 2022 all activities continued as planned, with the teams in the different countries focusing on consolidating the work started a few years ago, sharing lessons and recommendations between them, and collaborating with those institutions and organizations closely connected to rural communities.

Throughout the year, SD=HS directly reached more than 45,000 individuals, of which 59,6% were women - resulting in a cumulative total of 134,200 direct beneficiaries. The number of indirect beneficiaries was much larger: 245,400 in 2022, and a cumulative total of 776,500 over the four year project period. A total of 700 Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) were up and running during the year, including those carrying out a plant breeding program (534), those focusing on the production and marketing of seeds (60), and those dedicated to improving the household dietary diversity and reducing the periods of food scarcity (106). Among the first group, the most popular activity remained the evaluation of novel varieties through Participatory Variety Selection, but increasingly activities to improve and adapt well-known local varieties and even the creation of altogether new ones by farmers yielded strong results. Groups in Nepal, Zimbabwe or Laos, for example, were also able to show that farmers can have very positive results with a Participatory Variety Enhancement (PVE) initiative and with Participatory Variety Development. The different teams ran a series of Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops, completed local and national end-of-season evaluations and redoubled their efforts to institutionalize their approaches within formal sector research and extension institutes. Overall, the SD=HS program remained actively engaged in policy and advocacy work at both the global and national levels. While many challenges persist, our collective efforts aimed to influence policy frameworks, raise awareness, and establish partnerships that create an enabling environment for sustainable agricultural practices and the rights of farmers.



Santa Mendoza Martin and her husband showing their home garden harvest, Tzunul, Todos Santos Cuchumatanes, Guatemala. Photo: Carlos Zapparoli.

Building on the results of the MTR

Special attention was given in 2022 to the results of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) and to the need to integrate and coordinate activities across all pillars. As part of these efforts, for example, many groups that had been working on PPB “evolved” into an FFS on seed production and marketing; while specific activities were undertaken for the commercialization of local food crops and NUS. Efforts were also directed towards the collection of data and the need to share information between the different teams, while at the same time showcasing the results seen and providing evidence of the benefits of the

approaches followed. Illustrated guides and briefing notes were developed and shared with all partners, while lessons and recommendations were disseminated through various means, including video documentaries, cooking demonstrations, field day trips, seed and food fairs, digital magazines, radio talk shows and agriculture shows. In the same way as with the webinars that were regularly organised, a workshop held in Zambia provided a valuable opportunity for sharing and mutual learning between those representing the teams in the eight countries where SD=HS works.

Several lessons were drawn from the program's experiences. One of the main challenges identified is linking the outcomes of participatory plant breeding work to the wider seed system. It is the main way to ensure (many) more communities can benefit from the PPB work. The formal route, where breeding lines are released as varieties and produced and sold by farmer seed enterprises is one way, but often 'the market' is not ready for new diversity and virtually all FFS also take the 'informal' route where seed, whether of released or unreleased varieties is shared with neighbouring communities and spreads that way. Both routes are equally important, and both require the policy work, marketing efforts and, often, a functioning community seed bank to come together.

“When the corn varieties available in the market were limited, I decided to try to improve our seeds. My family and I have benefited from a significant increase in income since. In the future, even if the project stops, I will continue to carry these activities to generate a sustainable family income”

A. Khamixay, Tha Hin FFS, Samakhisay District, Laos

Scaling up and sustaining SD=HS' efforts

Following another MTR recommendation, several concrete initiatives were taken to collaborate with other programs and organizations, signing agreements and developing partnerships at different levels. This involved local organizations, research institutes, agricultural directorates and universities in different countries, working in different ways to expand the program's reach and impact. Joint activities were planned with district government officials who embraced the FFS approach, providing support and conducting visits to farmers for monitoring and evaluation.


In line with these efforts, Oxfam Novib joined forces with CIRAD and the Collaborative Crop Research Programme of the McKnight Foundation to start a project focused on the development of new partnership models for agricultural research, emphasizing sustainable institutional arrangements among farmers, farmer networks, researchers, extension services and other key stakeholders. The objective is to collaboratively set research priorities, build capacities, and take action to adapt and improve existing crop varieties, develop new ones, and increase access to and use of crop diversity among smallholder farmers in different contexts. With a set of workshops and meetings planned for 2023, this project seeks to address the main concerns related to conserving agricultural biodiversity and supporting the agro-ecological transformation of food systems through collaborative knowledge sharing and resource mobilization.

Following a similar approach, another small project started in October 2022, working together with CIMMYT and ICRISAT to generate insights on how research, development, and humanitarian actors can partner with farmer groups to strengthen local seed systems in diverse West African contexts. The project aims to facilitate the transition from short-term humanitarian relief to self-reliance and resilience in local seed systems, starting with activities in Mali and Nigeria. And another initiative started in October, with SD=HS, Wageningen University and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences agreeing to organize a “virtual seed academy” to train a new generation of scientists and farmer leaders. All these different efforts are already providing the lessons that will help shape SD=HS's activities in the future.

2022: OUR RESULTS



More than 45,000 households reached directly in 2022



A total of 534 Farmer Field Schools on PPB operative in 2022



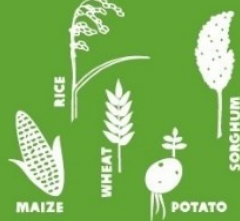
142 master trainers and 802 facilitators trained in 2022



59.6% of all direct beneficiaries were women



950 varieties tested and evaluated in four years



116 varieties with traits to cope with climate change selected with PVS in four years



19,000 households had access to high quality seed in 2022



728 TM of seed sold in 2022



Contribution to 2 international and 2 national policy changes in 2022

OUTCOME 1: FARMERS CROP DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

After four years of plant breeding efforts, those involved in the several hundred Farmer Field Schools running in different countries were able to show very positive results in 2022. The members of these different FFSs are now actively sharing the seeds of improved varieties, with many other farmers incorporating these seeds into their own farming practices. In some instances, these seeds have also been sold, resulting in direct economic benefits. The most interesting result, however, is that these "improved varieties" align closely with the priorities of the farmers themselves. Factors such as climate resilience, taste/nutrition, or post-harvest processing capabilities, outweigh the usual sole focus on high yields. This takes an even greater significance when considering the challenging conditions in which these farmers operate. In 2022, several regions in Nepal have faced severe floods, while the Peruvian highlands endured mid-season hailstorms and drought. Furthermore, the rising cost of fertilizers compounds the challenges faced by farmers globally. These circumstances unequivocally emphasize the importance of employing a participatory plant breeding process that places a particular emphasis on local conditions.

Training and evaluations

2022 saw most Farmer Field Schools continuing with their regular activities, while in some countries new FFS also got started, increasing the number of farmers involved in crop diversity management and the results achieved (with 16,000 FFS participants only in 2022). In Peru, for example, a total of 28 FFS groups identified 21 varieties that possess characteristics that help them cope with climate change. In Zimbabwe, 289 FFSs successfully defined their breeding objectives and set up trial plots to address these objectives. The different groups in Laos also focused on the need to produce vegetables in greenhouses during the rainy season, as well as on the processes required to register seed of newly developed PPB varieties.

The teams in Uganda and Nepal conducted a new Training of Trainers (TOT) series of workshops for all facilitators to further enhance their skills and capacities, while four district-based TOT sessions were held in Zambia to prepare for the establishment of new FFS and to provide support for the existing ones. And in addition to the TOTs, a crucial step in the annual processes were the End of Season Evaluations. In Guatemala, Nepal, Zambia or Peru, these meetings included trainers and facilitators, and also government authorities, helping farmers share their results. They reviewed the training guides, assessed the quality of the support provided by the team, looked at the collaboration initiatives at the country and district levels, and assessed the strengths and weaknesses of facilitators and master facilitators.



One of the FFS facilitators working in Amuria, Uganda, Hellen Akello, showcases the results of her FFS work. Photo: ESAFF

SD=HS also provided support for the establishment of Community Seed Banks, and helped organize different events that would help share results and raise awareness. In Peru, six CSBs improved their mechanisms and infrastructure for storing seed, while those already in place in Guatemala helped 330 families store 570 accessions of corn, beans, cucurbits, broad beans and wheat. In Laos, six CSBs were established in six villages, with one of them linked to the Cultural Rice Festival at the district level. In Zambia, seven field days were organized across the four districts where the team works, serving as platforms for information sharing and dissemination. FFS groups also showcased their diverse crop and variety collection at seed fairs and open days, making these varieties accessible to other community members.

PVS, PVE and PVD

The vast majority of Farmer Field Schools have been involved in a Participatory Variety Selection (PVS) process. These have shown positive results, with FFS members and other community members adopting the tested varieties or also choosing not to adopt any varieties if they performed poorly. In Nepal, there have been 53 FFS focusing on PVS, of which 33 were new in 2022. The End of Season Evaluation showed that 8 varieties of wheat, 6 varieties of rice, and 3 varieties of potatoes were identified as promising. The team in Zambia established 10 new FFS implementing PVS. There, the selected varieties were immediately adopted by community members. Some facilitators even conducted "multi-location trials" in their communities, with many farmers replicating the studies on their own farms using seeds multiplied from the PVS plots. All in all, more than 294 different varieties have been evaluated, with 175 of them considered "better than the control" (where the "control" variety usually refers to the most popular one grown in the community). A total of 116 varieties of beans, maize, groundnuts or rice have been adopted and are now being grown.

In contrast to PVS, a Participatory Variety Enhancement process focuses on the utilization of local varieties that hold significant cultural, production, nutritional, and personal value, particularly for women. The process is slower, requiring at least three seasons to effectively modify traits within a population, but in many cases marked results were already visible in 2022. In Nepal, four FFS focused on the Lal anadi and Jarayal rice varieties, and successfully produced 150 kg of source seeds to be used in the upcoming planting season – and are all working towards a registration number from the National Gene Bank, as a crucial first step for the official registration of a variety. In Uganda, out of the 28 FFS currently in operation, 12 are engaged in PVE activities focused on groundnuts, maize, and beans. Zambia has a total of 17 FFS dedicated to PVE, with four of them having already enhanced local maize varieties and commenced testing in the 2022-23 season, including seed multiplication. Additionally, one FFS focused on beans has initiated the multiplication and testing of a selected variety, while another FFS working on groundnuts has selected three varieties for multiplication. And in Zimbabwe, cleaned PVE varieties, typically limited to specific districts, are being exchanged across all districts through the FFS network, promoting greater diversity. Notably, six varieties (one of maize, four of sorghum and one of pearl millet) have successfully undergone cleaning processes and are currently being characterized for registration. The diffusion of these varieties has occurred organically and is greatly helped by the fact that virtually all FFSs engaged in variety enhancement have also started selling their improved seeds, either informally, at FFS level, or through Farmer Seed Enterprises established specifically for the purpose. In most countries there is a very strong local market for seed of these valued varieties.

On the other hand, also in Zimbabwe, those working on Participatory Variety Development (PVD) made significant progress; particularly at the Jumbe FFS, where the PVD pearl millet lines have shown stability over four seasons. The most desired traits across all sites include large grains and panicles, drought and disease tolerance, and early maturity. In Zambia, one of the most remarkable achievements of the project

“Participatory Plant Breeding work has helped my community in more ways than one. I am now able to adopt new varieties that suit my agro-ecological conditions and improve my family’s food and nutrition security. In addition, the SD=HS program has done a lot in raising awareness on important issues like climate change and farmers’ rights. I am now a better farmer”

Muzamani Lihinga, facilitator at the Hlubuko FFS, Chiredzi, Zimbabwe

is the development of a new PPB sorghum variety within a span of 3.5 years. It is worth highlighting that this was only possible after setting breeding objectives tailored specifically to the conditions faced by farmers, and through very intense collaboration between community and the national plant breeding institute. The fact that the total cost dropped from approximately USD 250,000 in a conventional plant breeding approach, to 10,000 in this PPB process, and in a record time, has generated a lot of interest from breeders and communities alike.

Institutionalization

As intended, many different efforts were made in 2022 to engage with other institutions, research centres and extension services: the decision to allocate the 2020 underspend budget towards a dedicated institutionalization activity proved to be highly beneficial. While institutionalization has been an official aim since the beginning, country teams began actively working towards it when it became a separate activity with its own budget. These initiatives included the establishment of FFS networks in Uganda, as a mechanism for bringing farmers and local leaders closer to the authorities and to the decision-making spaces. Equally important have been the efforts to collect data and document all activities thoroughly. The teams in Peru and Guatemala, for example, have been busy analysing FOVIDA's and ASOCUCH's experience in promoting and running FFSs as a mechanism to enhance biodiversity. The process has included group discussions with producers, facilitators and officers representing the national research institutes.

An exciting development in Zimbabwe has been the team's collaboration with the BOLD project supported by the Norwegian government. CTDI received a grant to regenerate 750 accessions from the Svalbard seed vault, involving 75 FFSs with 10 accessions each in a PVS-like study. These accessions allow farmers to evaluate and multiply local germplasm while retaining what they find interesting. Additionally, the Crop Breeding Institute (CBI) and ICRISAT have shown willingness to sign MoUs with CTDI to collaborate. In Peru, the team signed working agreements with the national research institution's Santa Ana Experimental Station and with Universidad Continental, working together to train officers and researchers. In Uganda, at the same time, the team's institutionalization efforts involved discussions with the local research institutions, focusing on the availability and acquisition of breeding materials for farmers. Representatives of the National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI) and the Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (AbiZARDI) joined the End-of-Season evaluations, supplied planting materials, and provided technical support. District governments, including those in Omoro, Soroti, and Nebbi, have recognized and embraced the FFS approach, assigning professionals to guide and support the different FFS while conducting monitoring and evaluation visits to farmers.

At a broader level, as mentioned, SD=HS joined the McKnight Foundation's Collaborative Crop Research Program (CCRP), and the French CIRAD in an initiative that aims to explore collaborative models between farmers, researchers, and other stakeholders to jointly achieve genetic progress, increase the availability and use of new diverse varieties that meet the needs of farmers and their communities. The coalition aims to strengthen farmer-researcher partnerships by co-defining specific research questions, jointly setting agendas, and collecting complementary data. The project proposal considers the organization of two workshops with representatives of different projects and organizations in West Africa (in Burkina Faso in March 2023) and in East Africa (in Uganda later in the year): the main purpose is to agree on the best ways of working together, and to collect the main ideas that will serve as ingredients for a joint proposal.

Lastly, a proposal was also developed for a small scale project will generate learnings on how research-, development- and humanitarian actors can partner with farmer groups to strengthen local seed systems across diverse West African contexts. Working with CIMMYT and ICRISAT and focusing in Mali and Nigeria, this project aims to catalyse the transition from short term humanitarian relief to more self-reliance and resilience in local seed systems.

Main achievements

Outcome	Planned	Achieved
Resilient indigenous and farming communities reached	13,500 households with better access to seeds	27,500 households were reached in 2022. Since 2019, a total of 51,000 households have seen a better access to and improved management of seeds.
Output	Planned	Achieved
Expansion of the network of FFS	550 new and ongoing FFS, with at least 300 trainers and facilitators graduated from TOTs	942 FFS have been established by now, of which 534 during 2022. These were led by 465 facilitators and 81 master trainers.
Institutional support	<p>A concrete proposal developed with other organizations, plus agreements on collaboration</p> <p>Over 250 climate-resilient segregating populations and stable lines distributed to FFS</p>	<p>An agreement was signed with CIRAD and CCRP, another one with CIMMYT and ICRISAT, with activities starting in 2022.</p> <p>Breeding institutions, gene banks and research made available a total 217 varieties, stable breeding lines and segregating populations for evaluation and testing in 2022.</p>
Capacity to adapt to climate change	Varieties developed with specific traits	In 4 years, the PVS processes of 79 FFS tried 294 varieties, reporting 175 of them as better than the control and adopting 116 for cultivation. A total of 41 FFS working on PVE tried 33 varieties, identifying 12 of them as “much better”. And of the 11 FFS running PVD trials, 7 reported a stable population.

Key lessons

- PVS plays a crucial role in developing new varieties and the different FFSs have shown many positive results. But it is essential to establish connections with the broader system for the effective dissemination of the varieties selected, considering both informal channels and the necessary registration process. Otherwise, the knowledge remains confined to the local area and is only shared informally, which limits its full potential for wider benefit.
- PVD is a necessary but challenging task that heavily relies on strong partnerships with breeding institutes. FFS members in several countries have shown a limited interest in PVD: this lack of interest may be attributed to the abundance of diverse varieties, including native, improved, and promising lines, that are already accessible to them.
- Over the years, it has become evident that strong partnerships, especially with breeding institutions, are crucial for the success of any breeding program. Establishing a technical working group for PPB that can provide real-time recommendations on important issues, such as the handling of segregating populations, has proven invaluable.
- To encourage youth to join FFS initiatives, it is important to emphasize methods that increase their income. A successful approach identified was the cultivation of vegetables during off-seasons (rainy season), as this yields higher prices: this is serving as an example to replicate.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

During the past four years, the SD=HS program in Guatemala has worked with hundreds of households and improved the dietary diversity of 872 families, all of whom now benefit from the local food plants. A regular observation has been that community members know a lot about local plants, but that this knowledge is not considered by research institutes, and that it therefore rarely “translates” into the scientific world. The families SD=HS works with identified the nutritional content of 42 local food plants. This helped the team promote such plants and seeds, and also helped farmers secure an additional income, as Teresa Carrillo has done.

Teresa Carrillo Cruz, 51 years old, lives in the community of Villa Alicia, in the district of Todos Santos Cuchumatán, in the northern part of the country. She joined other women as part of the local Farmer Field School and played an active role in the different training sessions. Both Doña Teresa and the other FFS members are particularly interested in organic agriculture and in the conservation of the local agrobiodiversity.

Doña Teresa sees herself as a good example when talking about participation and engagement: while she was not particularly keen to join the FFS training sessions when the program started, today she teaches others how to make sure that local seeds are available. She remembers that her first year as a seed producer was difficult but also that she did not despair, and the following year she managed to obtain more than 7 pounds of amaranth seed, 2 pounds of radish, 3 pounds of turnip and 8 pounds of chipilín, a local plant that resembles spinach.

Her neighbours started to buy the seeds she sold in small packages, and to sow them in their own fields. She also started to sell the vegetables she grows in her home garden and is using this income to buy other products – such as the yarn used to weave traditional dresses. Teresa hopes to see even better results in 2023. She is now planning to sell seeds in the local markets and ensure that these reach the neighbouring communities. She thinks that she can earn some money, but also feels that farmers should produce their own seeds and not depend on the district’s distribution centres



Teresa Carrillo. Photo: ASOCUCH

that only sell poor quality seeds at very high prices.

Doña Teresa’s enthusiasm made many women want to join her and produce both vegetables and seeds together – they have formed a group of 14 women who also grow potatoes, maize and beans. They are proud to show the key role that women play as producers and in managing the local biodiversity and natural resources, while at the same time earning incomes, caring for their families, and contributing significantly to their households’ food security. They all acknowledge the enormous challenges they face, especially in terms of access to land, labour and capital, and the fact that women are expected to fulfil all these responsibilities in spite of these difficulties. But the results that the women of Villa Alicia have seen have made them even more willing to continue working together, share their results, and see that the country’s research institutes make better use of the resources and knowledge available.

OUTCOME 2: FARMER SEED ENTERPRISES

In 2022, both the Farmer Field Schools on seed production and marketing (SPM) and the established Farmer Seed Enterprises (FSEs) faced challenging conditions. Although the COVID-related measures became less common, they still caused difficulties and delays. The war in Ukraine led to rising prices and to insufficiently stocked seed banks, while elections and political instability, as in Guatemala, Nepal and Peru, had negative effects. Unseasonal and irregular weather also negatively impacted seed production, just like in 2021.

However, the teams responded to these challenges. In Guatemala, ASOCUCH helped a total of 2,838 farmers gain access to certified, quality seed of three bean varieties and seven potato varieties, which was a 63% increase. In Uganda, FFSs focused on breeding drought-tolerant varieties, while in Nepal, there was a significant and rapid increase in the number of households accessing and using high-quality seeds. There was also a huge 354% increase in the number of farmers producing and supplying seeds to the program's three FSEs. These FSEs produced and supplied almost 42 TM of seeds to the market, involving four new rice and six wheat varieties.

Farmer Seed Enterprises and Farmer Field Schools

The different FSEs played a crucial role in different ways. In Guatemala, and following a thorough training program, four FSEs developed their own business plan and improved their digital marketing skills, starting to brand their products in different ways. In Nepal, cooperatives developed new governance and digital seed management skills, and organized seed and food fairs, linking the different FSEs and the nearby Community Seed Banks. In Zimbabwe, the FSE is continuing to diversify and work towards its sustainability strategy. Throughout the four-year program there has been a distinct shift in the FSE's crop portfolio to small grains such as pearl millet and various legumes. In China, the SD=HS linking-and-learning partner supported several cooperatives to establish stronger market linkages and ventured into ecological seed certification. This encouraged them to develop new varieties of chayote seeds. In general, FSEs focused on producing quality and diversified seeds for the local market: some FSEs acted as de facto community seed banks, while others piloted a crop insurance scheme or sourced seeds from international breeding institutes.

Farmer Field Schools on seed production and marketing (SPM), newly introduced in 2021, were also meant to help establish stronger linkages between the different SD=HS pillars. In Zambia, this was made quite explicit by four FFS groups making the transition from PPB to SPM work. Partners in Nepal and Uganda also added new FFSs on SPM, and regularly invited local government officials to their sessions. Several Ugandan FFSs were also able to form linkages with large private-sector and government buyers. This was made possible through a combination of market research, increased collective marketing, and by presenting their packaged and branded products at the seed fairs organised throughout the year. Using local innovations in drying, storage and packaging helped them produce quality declared seed (QDS) and tap into a wider market.



Completing the Business Model Canvas at the Paccho Molinos FFS, Huancavelica, Peru. Photo: FOVIDA

In Peru, four FFSs focused on strengthening their management skills, developing marketing plans, and forming potato seed marketing committees. Its members were trained in the production and marketing of native potato seed, while 10 FFS facilitators received a certificate as specialists in seed enterprise management. Besides strong technical learning trajectories – which resulted in FFSs producing more than 10 TM of seed and tubers – a gender-inclusive learning approach was emphasized. The general setup (working in small groups, taking care to include all voices) was received enthusiastically by both women and men.

In Zimbabwe, farmers in FFS groups have been transferring what they learned in the shared plots to their own fields. The results show that production in these private plots has been much higher than in the shared plots: for example, 59 tons of sorghum and more than 14 tons of cowpeas, compared to 8.5 and 2.1 tons, respectively, in the shared plots. To widen the program's reach beyond the FFS members alone, initiatives were taken to expand the program's reach in the community: field days and tours were organized to the SPM plots to train more than 1,700 non-FFS members.

FFS facilitators are key short- and long-term guarantors of the program's success: they guide the FFS in its various activities as well as expand the program and anchor it in the community. These facilitators need and regularly receive refresher trainings, which are also important moments to take stock of the FFS work's progress, for participants to give feedback and to build relationships with institutional partners. In Zambia, various stakeholders attended the training, including representatives of the Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI), the Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI), and PELUM Uganda. In Peru, 15 FFS facilitators were trained in business planning, and in Nepal, a three-day refresher training for 19 Master Trainers and facilitators was organized. In Zimbabwe, a refresher training yielded valuable recommendations, highlighting the key role of market research initiatives, and the need for new regulations for recognising farmer varieties.

“I had very little to do and no source of income, but now that I am a seed grower and my seed has passed the inspections, I will be able to sell it at a better price and find some income to help sustain our home. Next season I plan to double the hectarage I am growing...”

Dolas Machona, member of the Shimonde FFS in Shibuyunji, Zambia

Linking, Learning & Partnerships

Building partnerships with local organizations is essential to expanding the program's reach and ensuring its sustainability. In Zambia, the team collaborated with ZARI and SCCI to support smallholder seed producers, as well as the University of Zambia. In Peru, the University for Andean Development (UDEA) stood out for providing a multi-day training course and official certificates on the commercial management of potato seed to 18 FFS facilitators. DRA-Huancavelica (the regional agricultural directorate) provided training on potato seed management, while the national crop protection service (SENASA) registered two organizations as seed growers and supported them during the annual evaluation process. In Guatemala, potato producers have been registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, while in Nepal, the team successfully established partnerships and linkages between FSEs and governmental stakeholders and extension agencies. The project has also provided training for leader farmers on developing applications and proposals to approach governmental support programs. In the same vein, the program is still being used to leverage cost sharing arrangements with local governments, which further contribute to infrastructure development for the FSEs. We continue to strengthen these partnerships. Finally, Zimbabwean FSE Champion Seeds has MoUs for seed provision, certification, processing, and training with various government and research organizations. The FSE is in partnership with private seed companies, that provided seed to fill gaps whenever the FSE's production level could not match the acquired seed orders.

CTDT Zambia organized and hosted a Global Learning Event that brought together participants from seven different program countries. The event was attended by government representatives, breeders, Oxfam Novib global staff, as well as several Zambian farmers. During the event, various challenges and solutions were discussed, including policy, advocacy, collaboration, and practical issues such as improving access to processing equipment.

Key achievements

Outcome	Planned	Achieved
Indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers with increased market access to high-quality seeds	15,000 households have access to high quality seeds	19,341 households were reached and had access to quality seeds in 2022, with a cumulative total of 37,000 households as direct beneficiaries in the four-year period
Output	Planned	Achieved
Piloting and strengthening FSE models	Strengthened technical and organizational capacities in the existing FSEs.	The 9 FSEs were maintained and in some cases expanded their activities. Training processes took place in 60 Farmer Field Schools, 14 of which were new in 2022.
Strengthened capacities of farmers to produce quality seeds	1,500 farmers are trained in processing, storage and distribution of quality seeds	A total of 4,014 farmers were trained in seed production and marketing during the year 2022 (1,881 female, 2,133 male), reaching a cumulative total of 7,866 farmers trained in the last 4 years.
Volume (tonnage) of seeds produced and distributed (including farmer varieties)	1,000 TM produced and marketed by FSEs. Total across 4 years: 2,000 TM.	728 TM of seed sold in 2022 (108 varieties, including farmer varieties). The total reached during the past 4 years is 2,013 TM

Lessons learned

- Over the past years we have observed a clear pattern of increased capacities in plant breeding being followed by a rising demand for training in production and marketing. This, in turn, has led to more FFSs addressing seed production and marketing issues. In 2022, the trend continued with a growing awareness of the importance of local food plants, resulting in a demand for better seeds and marketing opportunities. Both sequences are leading to stronger linkages between the three pillars of the program. However, it is also not always clear how to reconcile the need to maintain the local agrobiodiversity while maximising earnings from seed sales. A pilot project on the commercialization of LFPs is expected to shed light on these issues.
- Moving from FFS on SPM to actual marketing requires a tailor-made approach that takes into account factors such as scale and market opportunities. Sometimes it is better to work with small producer groups, while in other cases a more formal FSE may be appropriate. The lessons learned during the past few years indicate that embedding an FSE in existing farmer cooperatives provides a good foundation for the rapid development of seed production and marketing. This has resulted in a diversity of FSEs, including big and small operations that are specialized or embedded in broader cooperatives. Research planned for 2023 will hopefully shed light on the mechanisms driving differences and similarities in outcomes for both FSEs and FFSs.
- The introduction of the Seed Production and Marketing Toolkit supporting implementation of the FFS on SPM highlighted the importance of further capacity development on business concepts. The Toolkit set out to improve farmers understanding of markets and gain basic business skills. Consequently, based on the feedback received on the Toolkit, in late 2022 work began on an illustrated module to streamline the information in the guide and make it more accessible to facilitators and farmers.

LEARNING AND SHARING

During the second week of September 12th 2022, and for the first time in three years, representatives of the different SD=HS partner organizations were able to get together and jointly look at the steps taken in terms of seed production and marketing, and also analyse the results seen in the different countries where the program is working. The event was hosted by CTD and Oxfam Zambia in Lusaka, and had participants coming from China, Guatemala, Nepal, Peru, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the Netherlands. The possibility to interact with farmer from the Shibuyunji community brought the experiences from different continents closer together.

Planned as a “learning event”, the different sessions proved to be an instrumental moment for the different organizations supporting the work of smallholders producing and marketing seeds on two fronts. First, it helped the different teams share ideas and jointly identify lessons and recommendations. Second, and following a comprehensive analysis of the results seen so far, the event also provided all participants with the opportunity to look into the future, and to consider the focus that is needed so as to ensure even better results.

Throughout the meeting, the different organizations’ commitment to improve the lives of smallholder farmers and their communities was clear. Despite context-specific challenges, there was a collective agreement on the idea that seeds and food security must remain at the center of the various SD=HS efforts to diversify livelihood opportunities. And while the program’s focus is on the local agrobiodiversity, it’s equally important to point at social change, supporting smallholder farmers so that they are part of climate-resilient community.

Our field visit to Shibuyunji, a small farming community some two hours away from Lusaka, brought the “learning and sharing” to another level, transcending communities and countries. Being in Shibuyunji to visit the community seed bank, not only did we learn from each other, but



Participants and hosts in Lusaka, Zambia. Photo: CTD Zambia

also heard from those participating from the different initiatives. Farmers like Mercy Shebelike and her colleagues were also able to hear how their counterparts in China, Guatemala, Nepal, Peru, Uganda, and Zimbabwe deal with some of the similar challenges they face as a smallholder farmer. This left a strong mark on all participants, realizing that although the contexts and cultures vary greatly some of the lessons and challenges are similar and can be applicable across geographies.

This learning event served as a forum for dialogue and mutual learning between those working to support smallholder farmer-led seed production and marketing initiatives. It gave participants the possibility to compare results and inspiring each other, focusing on the impact different seed production and marketing initiatives have had in terms of the seed supply, the engagement of women and youth, or the advantages and disadvantages of different models/approaches and the need to adjust or adapt strategies and activities to a specific agricultural, socio-economic, cultural, and political context. The need for better legislation to address various issues such as varietal registration and seed certification was also central in the discussions.

OUTCOME 3: NUTRITION AND LOCAL FOOD PLANTS

The war that started in February 2022 in Ukraine has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of the world's food systems, already weakened due to the effects of climate change and the COVID pandemic. The prices of many inputs needed for food production spiked, and farmers all over the world found that raw materials such as fertilizers and chemicals were no longer affordable. Communities responded by turning to local food plants, adding more of them to their food baskets. A total of 255 local food plants were identified in the SD=HS targeted communities, which is 46 more than the previous year.

Nutrition improvements and the food scarcity periods

In 2022, we continued with a series of activities that helped improve the dietary diversity of 10,740 households, compared to 8,190 in 2021. This was achieved through the work of the 381 established FFSs which focused on identifying and addressing the bottlenecks of local food plant consumption. By the end of 2022, these FFSs had trained more than 22,800 participants.

The utilization of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS) and local food plants increased significantly, increasing the food availability, especially during times of food scarcity. This is indicated by the reduction of the duration of the food scarcity period in 32.7% of the households surveyed in 2022. The same year, more than 6,500 households improved the dietary diversity. The End of Season Evaluation in Zimbabwe showed that more than 70% of the project beneficiaries

reduced their food scarcity period to an average of 102 days, down from 234 days. In addition, the Zimbabwean government is using the SD=HS work to institute policies that promote the production and consumption of local food plants. Meanwhile, the FFSs in Uganda showed a reduction in the duration of the scarcity period (from 5-6 months to 3-4 months) after adopting a number of coping strategies introduced by the FFS, such as drying of local food plants and establishing gardens around swamps. In Zambia, cases of malnutrition have been steadily reduced thanks to local food plants that have broadened the dietary diversity of the communities, and reduced the lean period from 5 to 4 months. Guatemala has also achieved a significant increase in the consumption of NUS and local food plants, as benefitting households have adopted novel practices and mindsets from the FFS work.

Knowledge and experience sharing

One of the main factors influencing the consumption of local food plants was the analysis of different experiences and the dissemination of the knowledge generated therein. Over the past year, we developed 5 illustrated guides. Three of them have already been shared with partners and are available on our website. In the meantime, a total of 3 briefing notes per county (on diets, food scarcity and local food plants) have been developed and shared with partners, and they include the results of the baseline



Farmers at Chimukoko interacting with the community and regional visitors who had attended a seed and food fair at Chimukoko Seed bank in Zimbabwe. Photo: CTD

survey and the FFS diagnostic exercise. These briefing notes aim to better inform partners about the demographics, food security status and local food plant knowledge of their communities, and become tools for reflection and future planning of activities.

Countries have also shared lessons and recommendations in various ways. Two video documentaries were developed in Uganda, both of which increased the visibility of SD=HS's work when shared with smallholder farmers and community members. Furthermore, cooking demonstrations organized during local fairs and events in the country, as well as radio talk shows attended by cultural leaders, nutritionists and facilitators, further promoted the consumption of local food plants. In a similar way, the local crop diversity and the work of all FFSs were also promoted in Zimbabwe through field day trips, while the consumption of local food plants and their nutritional benefits were exhibited in local seed and food fairs. A digital magazine on underutilized crops and wild foods was completed in Peru and printed copies were delivered to institutions, NUS promoters, community agents and FFS members. Our Zambian partners scooped the first prize for "best climate initiative" after participating in their national agriculture show. This provided them with the opportunity to further promote both the FFS work and our message "local food plants for nutrition". A total of 100 gardens were also established in 13 Guatemalan communities with an average of 15 native vegetables, benefiting local households and promoting local food plant consumption. Finally, learning opportunities were created during the three agrobiodiversity / food fairs that were organized at the local and provincial levels in Nepal for World Food Day, reaching more than 1,000 participants.

Partnerships to improve nutrition using local food plants

As in 2022, seven more partnerships were established, adding to a total of 50 since 2019. In Peru the project helped strengthen the Network for the Exchange and Conservation of Native Seeds. On-site workshops were held with the participation of 12 producers of local food plants, integrated into a Network of NUS Conservationists. Joint actions were also implemented in alliance with five public institutions that included a local university, a research station, the agriculture development program, the local municipality and the regional agriculture department to promote the consumption of local food plants.

In Zimbabwe, our partner CTDT facilitated meetings with community leaders to communicate the achievements of the project and to raise awareness of the role of local food plants in addressing food insecurity. Their objective was to highlight dietary deficiencies and how a combination of local food plants can provide the required micronutrients at low to no cost. The discussions also highlighted the need for proper management of forests to ensure sustainable harvesting of local food plants. By-laws exist which guide good management and harvesting practices of leaves, tubers, bark, and fruits. A collaborative agreement was established with Marondera University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology to assess the commonly consumed local food plants for their nutritional values. The results were shared with all FFSs. Local food plants networks were also established in Uganda with the aim of creating a collective voice of small-scale farmers who would promote the utilization and conservation of local food plants. These networks have created a bridge between small-scale farmers and local leaders, helping bring small-scale farmers closer to the decision-making table in the local government. Through these networks, small-scale farmers can directly interact with their leaders and collectively develop solutions to the rising community challenges in the production system. In Nepal, our partner lobbied the government to recognize the role of local food plants. The minister of agriculture was one of the 700 attendants of an agrobiodiversity fair where he pledged government commitment to support initiatives that promote consumption of local food plants.

"Food security is a fundamental issue for us all. We really must start consuming healthy food with sovereignty"

**Lucinda Quispeayala Salvatierra,
Shicuy community, Peru**

Main Achievements

Outcome	Planned	Achieved
Strengthened coping strategies of communities through the use of local food plants	Increase the number of households benefitting through their participation in FFS	10,740 households benefit from more diverse and healthy diets, compared to 8,190 in 2021
Output	Planned	Achieved
Identification of major problems associated with food and nutrition insecurity, as well as coping strategies in SD=HS project sites	The seasonal comparisons of the baseline study implemented in 2019 (first survey round) and complemented in 2021 (second survey round) are analysed and insights are shared among program practitioners and participants	The seasonal comparisons of the baseline study are analysed and “champion species” have been shared with country partners
Strengthening the capacity of IPSHF (including at least 50% women) in the management and sustainable use of NUS	Over 270 FFS on nutrition and local food plants established achieving the target for the whole program	A total of 106 FFS were established in 2022, increasing the cumulative total to 381 FFS. A total of 22,822 participants have participated in the FFS between 2019 and 2022.
The knowledge and role of farmers – particularly women – in the sustainable management and use of NUS and their importance for nutrition is documented, recognized and shared	Video diaries, case studies or blogs shared, with learnings on nutrition and local food plants	Video documentaries, radio talk shows, a digital magazine on Peruvian NUS, case studies and blogs with learnings on nutrition and local food plants were shared

Lessons learned

- The wide diversity of local food plants found in most rural areas can play a significant role, helping reduce food scarcity and adding more nutrients to the local diets. The project is promoting conservation and consumption of local food plants in countries like Nepal, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe through Community Seed Banks, platforms like food fairs and festivals. In Zimbabwe and Uganda, for example, we are working with national food and nutrition committees to ensure that local food plants are included in the nutrition basket for children under five.
- During prolonged periods of drought, communities often resort to consuming available local food plants. We continued to promote the processing of local food plants using hygienic methods like solar drying so that food is available during these difficult times. Local food plants play a critical role during periods of scarcity as they provide alternative and affordable sources of micro-nutrients. They offer a solution to the world’s dominant agri-food systems which are largely driven by an industrial logic of economies of scale, intensification, specialization, and uniformization. These systems are not providing food security nor adequate nutrition for all, and there is a need for funders and development partners to invest more.
- Networking and collaboration has also increased knowledge and understanding of issues around local food plants, including their cultural, socio-economic, and nutritive values. More emphasis should be put on the commercialization of both seed and products of local food plants: a pilot on commercialization of local food plant is planned for 2023.

LOCAL and GLOBAL

"Working together with representatives of the public and private sectors, as well as with organizations like LI-BIRD, is crucial for us to safeguard our work conserving local varieties" - Parbati Bhandari, a Nepali farmer from the district of Nawalpur and also a community leader, joined the latest meeting of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. She showed how she and her colleagues helped register a local landrace, convincing participants of the role that Community Seed Banks (CSBs) can play in conserving and promoting farmer varieties and the local agrobiodiversity.

Long before SD=HS started working in her district, the Agyauli Community Seed Bank in Parbati's village had already started with LI-BIRD's help, and Ms Bhandari was keen to join from the beginning. She started as one of the many seed producers, and later came to lead the CSB's dissemination efforts. The different training sessions that started with SD=HS gave her the opportunity to develop new skills and learn about crop conservation, and about the different approaches for producing seeds and for marketing them. She has been the chairperson of the Agyauli CSB since 2017. This seed bank has more than 900 members, with women making up over two thirds of them, and conserves 130 landraces of 24 different crops species. In addition, the group produces more than 50 metric tons of certified seeds of rice and wheat (worth over US\$ 23,000 per year).

In 2022, under her leadership, the Agyauli CSB successfully registered a native rice variety called "Kanak Jira" in the Nepalese national seed system and the CSB committed to promoting it and to producing at least 500 kg of quality seed each year. Ms Parbati played a leading role during the process that started with the collection of data and a series of community discussions, and the required presentation of a registration proposals to the national committee in Kathmandu. LI-BIRD facilitated the process and helped Ms Parbati successfully defend her case. It was this experience that motivated her to go to New Delhi and show what farmers can and need to continue doing.

The Resolution on Farmers Rights recently adopted by the representatives of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture encourages governments to adjust their countries' legislation for the registration of local seed varieties. y registration. Thanks in part to the work of the SD=HS partner organizations efforts,



*Parbati Bhandari at the GB9 meeting, New Delhi.
Photo: LI-BIRD.*

this helps farmers like Parbati influence their governments – and ensure that other varieties are equally registered, and that this benefits those farmers who produce the seeds.

Going to New Delhi was only one of many different ongoing initiatives. Considering that the Agyauli CSB is an example that other CSBs want to follow, she has recently been appointed as chairperson of the Community Seed Banks Association of Nepal. She is a regular resource person in training programs organized by the government and by different NGOs, and she is also representing farmers in local, regional, national and international fora. Farmers are the SD=HS program's best ambassadors.

OUTCOME 4: AN ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

The program’s policy and advocacy work slowly returned to “normal” in 2022 as COVID restrictions were lifted and (inter)national meetings were reconvened either F2F or in hybrid mode. While this made the policy influencing work a bit easier, the policy objectives that SD=HS set at the beginning of Phase 2 are still far from a reality in most of the countries where SD=HS works or at the global level, and many challenges remain. Despite the difficulties, all program partners worked to support an enabling policy and institutional environment for farmers’ seed systems and the implementation of Farmers’ Rights. We still consider these policy objectives of utmost importance to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities in the face of (global) challenges ranging from climate change to rising food prices and political conflicts.

SD=HS policy work at the global level

One major policy change at the international level in 2022 was the adoption of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#). After years of negotiations, the framework sets an ambitious plan to halt and reverse the loss of the world’s biodiversity by 2030, and includes four long-term goals for a global “2050 Vision for Biodiversity”.

Among these, that the genetic diversity within wild and domesticated species is maintained to safeguard their adaptive potential (Goal A), recognising the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and of local communities. The SD=HS team in China has been very active in showcasing the critical role that smallholder farmers play during the international negotiations towards the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. During the final Montreal meeting, they co-organized a side-event and launched [The Montreal Declaration on Small-Scale Women Farmers for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use](#) together with partners from Asia, Africa, and Latin America.



The Nepal and Zambia delegations representing SD=HS at the GB9 side event. Photo: Nout van der Vaart

Goal C holds that “the monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, ..., are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050...”. This goal is further elaborated in Decision 15/9 and gives some long-awaited direction to the international discussions on digital sequence information (DSI). By calling for the inclusion of DSI in a global Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanism, and for an increase in the overall levels of benefit-sharing, the new Global Biodiversity Framework can give a

powerful boost to similar negotiations under the FAO Treaty. During the 9th meeting of the Governing Body of the Treaty, it was agreed to restart negotiations on how to improve the Treaty's Multilateral System (MLS) of ABS after negotiations had come to a stop in 2019. Whereas farmers and breeders alike depend on the facilitated access to PGRFA which the MLS provides, its benefit-sharing component has not functioned so far. New negotiations are badly needed to fix this imbalance.

In addition, the Governing Body adopted a [Resolution](#) that includes the document "Options for Encouraging, Guiding and Promoting the Realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty", to which several SD=HS partners actively contributed. The Resolution also calls for member states to adjust "national measures that affect the realization of Farmers' Rights," and "to promote sustainable biodiverse production systems and facilitate participatory approaches ... considering to provide legal recognition of such approaches as tools for realizing Farmers' Rights". SD=HS joined the international negotiations and organized two side events to showcase how countries can do so, bringing the experiences and policy needs of its partners – including farmers – to the attention of the global policymakers. Both side events presented the SD=HS program as an example of how a Treaty-member such as Sweden can contribute to the implementation of the Treaty.

"My appeal to policy makers, is to allow smallholder farmers to be part and parcel in decision making on seed policies. We should also be allowed to produce and sell seeds. The seeds we wish to register are not found in agro-shops, if the government does not support us than many of the crops will disappear"

Bavis Mushimbwe, Farmer and Farmers' Rights Advocate, Shibuyunji, Zambia

Policy intervention at the national level

During GB9, the Nepal team presented the progress made with the registration of farmer varieties. In 2022 farmers submitted five varieties for registration. Community Seed Banks (CSBs) have played an important role in building capacities and raising awareness regarding the registration of farmer varieties, so a community seed bank operational manual titled "Community Seed Bank Establishment and Operations" was developed in collaboration with the Center for Crop Development and Agro-Biodiversity Conservation (CCDABC) Nepal. LI-BIRD also succeeded in establishing a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MoU) with the Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative (MoLMAC) and Sudurpaschim province regarding a five year strategic partnership for agricultural development in Sudurpaschim. The MoU refers explicitly to improving local seed systems through Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) and promoting the FFS approach.

Program partners in the Lao PDR invested heavily in raising awareness building capacities regarding the registration of farmer varieties and legal/technical requirements for the production of certified seed. They provided educational materials such as posters and videos, and organised several training sessions for farmers and government staff, which resulted in the registration of 12 farmer varieties. The [Laotian approach](#) is a good example of how farmer field schools can work closely with the government and research institutes to boost the release and uptake of new varieties that combine the best characteristics of local landraces and formal breeding.

Such support is unfortunately lacking in Guatemala. The adoption of a new seed policy, which recognizes the importance of farmer-managed seed systems, has been pending for years. With continuing opposition at the national level, the SD=HS team has shifted its advocacy focus to the local level. A Municipal Public Policy on Local Economic Development was prepared in the municipality of Petatán, through the organization of 4 preparatory workshops with key stakeholders in 2022. The policy has been validated and approved and the lobbying process for budget allocation has begun to support small-scale income generation in agricultural value chains. Previously established policies on Local Economic Development

and Food and Nutrition Security in the districts of Todos Santos Cuchumatán and Aguacatán were implemented, and new policies in San Miguel Acatán are being prepared.

Partners in Peru succeeded in the installation of a Multisectoral Technical Working Group, a public space for national consultation from which possible amendments to the General Seed Law (Seed Law No. 27262) can be discussed, and developed a proposal to include a specific chapter in the current Seed Law for stronger recognition of native and local seed systems. In addition, they co-organized the first National Meeting of Indigenous, Rural and Peasant Women, which contributed to the establishment of the "Rural and Indigenous Women's Entrepreneurship" government strategy with an extraordinary budget of 30 million soles for its implementation. In Zimbabwe, the program has further strengthened its collaborations with the local extension system. Based on the nutrition work under Pillar 3, the Zimbabwe team developed a policy brief that was presented during a policy workshop in December 2022 ("Consumption of Indigenous Fruit and vegetables"). Participants from the Ministry of Health, the Food and Nutrition Council of Zimbabwe, and several civil society organizations and UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, and FAO) attended the workshop. The brief advocates for the inclusion of some of the NUS on which the SD=HS program is working to be included in the list of foods recommended by the Ministry of Health.

The partners in Uganda continued engaging with local officials and extensionists to integrate the Farmer Field School approach into the government-supported Parish Development Model. In addition, a campaign on the registration of farmer's varieties was organized with several activities during the [seed celebration week](#) in October. The campaign focused on ensuring that the government quickens the process of farmer variety registration to legally recognize farmer-managed seed systems. As a result, farmers signed a petition calling upon the government to recognize their rights over their varieties. Almost 10,000 persons were reached during the weeks' activities.

The team in Zambia organized multiple meetings to raise awareness about Farmers' Rights and the importance of farmer-managed seed systems among farmers, policymakers, and other stakeholders in the country. They gathered stories from around the country that demonstrate how Farmers' Rights can be protected and supported in practice. These case studies and practices have been documented and serve as evidence for collective lobbying efforts to promote recognition of these practices and build a legal framework for the protection of Farmers' Rights. The team has developed two policy briefs to inform the amendment of two pieces of national legislation, namely the Plant Variety and Seeds Act (1995) and the Plant Breeders' Rights Act (2007). The policy briefs explain why the team is particularly concerned about the planned move to join the UPOV 1991 Convention and offer concrete recommendations to the government on the way forward.

Key achievements

Outcome	Planned	Achieved
Number of improved policies, laws, and regulations in support of farmers' seed systems and Farmers' Rights	25 for 2019-2022 program period	<p>In 2022, the SD=HS program contributed to 2 international and 4 national policy changes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with due attention for the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; • The Governing Body of the Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources adopted a Resolution including "Options for Encouraging, Guiding and Promoting the Realization of Farmers' Rights"; • A community seed bank operational manual was developed, and has been approved by the Department of Agriculture and circulated to all governmental extension units in Nepal; • The Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Sudurpaschim province and LI-BIRD have signed a MoU for five years of strategic partnership in agricultural development sector of Sudurpaschim, which

		<p>includes improving local seed systems through PPB and promotion of the FFS approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment of the Nepal Seed Act, which now includes a provision for farmer variety registration at Provincial level, improving access for smallholder farmers; • Peru adopted a strategy for "Rural and Indigenous Women's Entrepreneurship", recognizing the important role of women agricultural producers for food production and care for nature.
Output	Planned	Achieved
Strengthened capacities of IPSHF and their organizations to claim a role in policy making	No numbers set	An estimated total of 590 IPSHF were reached or participated in SD=HS policy influencing activities in the eight program countries, out of which 290 were women (49 %).
Strengthened awareness of relevant stakeholders (not IPSHF) about the importance of FRs and farmer-managed seed systems	No numbers set	An estimated total of 4,500 persons participated in awareness raising activities about Farmers' Rights and/or farmer-managed seed systems organized in the eight program countries.

Lessons learned

- The COVID pandemic forced all partners to invest in the organization of digital meetings. Whereas national and international policy meetings have largely resumed, Oxfam and many other (civil society) organizations have updated their travel policies, demanding a strong and urgent need before travel approval can be justified in light of CO2 emissions. As a result, the Oxfam global policy team has significantly reduced its international travel. While positive, this is an approach that needs to be further optimised.
- In response to the MTR, SD=HS has been exploring ways to encourage country-to-country learning and to overcome the division between program pillars. In 2022, a cross-country and cross-pillar Working Group on Farmer Managed Seed Systems was established to accelerate the creation of favourable policy environments for farmer-managed seed systems. This will be achieved by organizing "linking and learning" sessions to discuss the challenges and solutions encountered with the activities of Pillars 1, 2, and 3.
- SD=HS has a track record of bringing country learnings to the attention of global policymakers through the organization of side events at global treaty negotiations, such as GB9. To further strengthen these events and promote a positive impact back to the program countries, SD=HS has invested in larger country teams that include not only program partners but also key national stakeholders such as farmers and government officials. This has had a positive influence on working relations and can provide a boost to the implementation of shared policy objectives.

GENDER AND YOUTH

Gender equality and the role of women in agriculture were brought into focus in 2022, and SD=HS started looking at the underlying causes that hinder it, following the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review. Among other things, the SD=HS newsletter and blog offered a platform to focus on the challenges and achievements of female farmers. Learning sessions and discussions were organized to facilitate the exchange of data and information between country teams, to share ideas and learn from each other.

The Gender Journey Module, which is currently still in the pilot phase and will be evaluated in 2023, was introduced in a total of 154 FFS in six countries (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Uganda, Laos, Nepal and Peru), mostly as part of the activities under Pillar 1 and Pillar 3. The teams have shown that the module is a good starting point to discuss gender inequalities within the group and to initiate changes that are supported by women and men, both at the household and at the community level. Within this context, sensitive issues that are rarely addressed in communities could be discussed, like hegemonic machismo in Peru.

Gender action plans helped to set targets, depending on what participants identified as relevant. As a result, the numbers of female master trainers and female facilitators increased, as well as the total number of female FFS participants. Looking at the country level, it was still difficult to increase the number of women taking leadership positions (e.g. due to social and cultural norms, formal education, lack of confidence). Facilitators played a key role: the team in Uganda deliberately involved and encouraged women to take up leadership positions in the NUS FFS networks. A positive side effect could be observed in Nepal: a significant rise in female and youth candidates from SD=HS sites for the local elections. On the other hand, the access to land was identified as one main barrier for women's engagement. SD=HS will take this up in 2023.

As outlined in the Mid-Term Review, youth participation requires a specific approach. Generating income was and is an important aspect for young farmers and this hasn't been addressed in an overall strategy. In some countries, such as Peru, the return of young people to urban areas after the COVID pandemic was another challenge. Country teams have nevertheless managed to engage young people through various activities, creating opportunities for meaningful engagement. ZAAB and the team in Zambia invited young farmers to participate in the capacity building workshop on farmers rights, to strengthen young people's voices in their organizations. Collaborations with schools, universities and other networks played a key role in engaging young people. ESAFF Uganda reached out to local schools to promote the importance of local food plants and the need for young people to be involved. As a result, the first Agro-ecology School has been set up in Mazuri. In Peru, an educational program for young people was developed, so they became certified specialists in the formulation of business plans for Pillar 2. Through constant mainstreaming and empowering, almost 80% of all change agents of the program in Nepal are young people. Activities and collaborations with networks, which allow youth to see a future in agriculture were essential. These will be continued and monitored.

“In Uganda, we are identifying male champions within the FFS, they can change the mindset of other men in the community. When men see other men engaged in activities that they think are for women, we see positive attitude change. We want men who went through the Gender Journey Module to become role models for other FFS where we still see gender disparities”

Rashida Namatovu, ESAFF Uganda



GROW

Sida2GROW has achieved remarkable breakthroughs this year. Strategic and incremental steps over the years have culminated in milestones that, together with the action of a multitude of partners and other stakeholders, have improved the lives of people on the ground, shifted global positions and attained historical commitments on climate, land and food.

In Uganda, after years of advocacy and campaigning for the rights of the Kiryandongo communities evicted from their land, a breakthrough was reached this year, when the President of Uganda issued a decree to halt illegal evictions and ensure fair compensation. In Brazil we were able to demonstrate the impact of our campaigning and influencing work on improved living wages of rural workers in Rio Grande do Norte. This outcome was significant, considering that measuring the impact of influencing work is challenging due to the multitude of variables involved and the time it takes for policy change to affect living standards.

Local, national and regional mobilization on climate action received an important boost this year, with a wave of African Climate Caravans across the continent led by communities demanding action from their

governments and corporations. This initiative, discussed further below, is important on many levels as it marks a new way of creating pressure on decision makers on their accountability. It grounds campaigning at the local level in ways that were not tried before in the program, and links the national movements with regional movements, in this case in Africa, for more effective influencing of regional bodies and inter-governmental spaces prior to global events like the COP.

At the global level, the agreement at COP27 to establish a loss and damage fund was a defining moment and felt like the culmination of years of advocacy on climate inequality and the evidence generation on loss and damage. The research on climate finance funded by Sida2GROW, particularly the shadow reports produced every two years to “shadow” the OECD’s yearly climate finance report, was referred this year in the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance report that was presented at COP27. These examples showcase the shifts in discourse and prioritization, that are so much needed to accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation.

Sida2GROW’s global advocacy towards financial institutions, reached a landmark moment this year. Based on a database it developed in 2021 on high-risk projects financed by commercial banks that are clients – or “financial intermediaries” – of IFC and FMO, the IFC this year started disclosing subproject information of some of its commercial bank financial intermediaries, becoming the first DFI to ever disclose this type of information on its own project portal.



Climate caravan march in Mali. Photo: Oxfam International

This year also marked the end of the Behind the Barcodes/Price Campaign (BtBP) after 5 years of targeting supermarkets on their accountability on human rights in their supply chains. The campaign successfully raised public awareness on the role of supermarkets, and set in motion the integration of accountability standards and human rights due diligence in a range of supermarkets.

One of the focuses of this year was the implementation of the recommendations from the Mid-Term Review (MTR). An impact evaluation was conducted in Brazil on workers' salary increase (more details in this report). A gender and youth review was conducted for Phase 2 of Sida2GROW to provide an overview of the program's status, and how it can build on its practice for the next phases. In Uganda, the program tested Outcome Harvesting to determine if this approach is useful for this type of programs, and the conclusion was that it can be very effective for multi-year national interventions.

Finally, the Sida2GROW team came together for a three-day learning workshop in September, to take stock of achievements, learnings and specifically look at opportunities to better integrate the work across Pathways and strengthen our local to global approach. Because of COVID-19, this was the first in-person convening after more than two years. A day was also dedicated to envision together with Seeds colleagues how Seeds and GROW can better integrate. These activities were in response to the MTR recommendations. The discussions also informed the evolution of the program, which is reflected in the cost-extension of Sida2GROW. Concrete initiatives that now incorporate the recommendations include the Feminist Food Convening, which brings together not only rural workers and farmers but also civil society with a greater focus on climate justice. The People's NDCs was recognized as a good entry point for combining work across SeedsGROW. The approach in fact seeks to ensure that the development and implementation of NDCs include communities' adaptation, food security and local leadership. It was agreed at this meeting to support and follow-up on the Bangladesh dashboard on loss and damage, which will store data collected by communities themselves on the impact of climate disasters on their land, assets and people. With this data available, the global advocacy network of civil society can make the case for climate finance. This is seen as a meaningful example of the power of the local to global approach.

The following pages provide more detail on the breadth and depth of the actions shaped by communities, partners, networks, and activists from around the world. It is this web of connections and solidarity that gives hope and inspires our work.

2021: OUR RESULTS



13 food companies made progress in term of policies and commitments in response to Oxfam's campaign



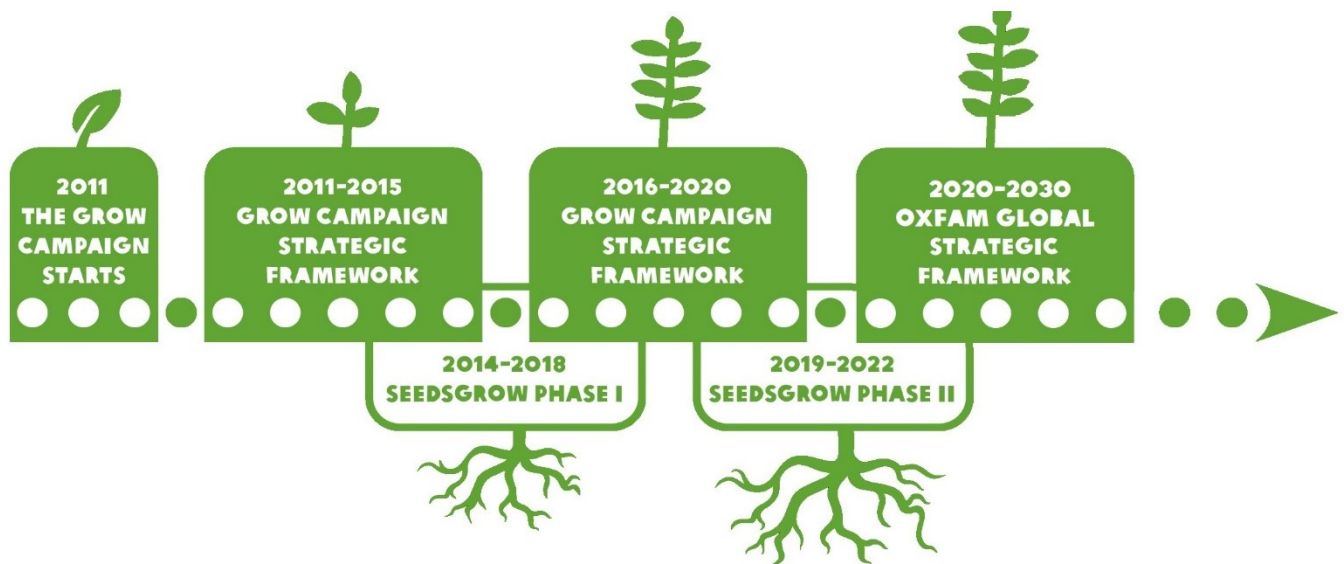
Over 25 million people reached through global campaigning and social media



Over 2.5 million people engaged with our content online



In Uganda, five commitments to improve laws were enacted by the government



PATHWAY 1: GLOBAL PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS

This year marked the culmination of five years of the Behind the Brands/Price Campaign (BtBP) which started in 2018 to call on powerful supermarkets to end human suffering in their supply chains. The campaign challenged those in power to ensure that the small-scale farmers, fisherfolk and workers who produce our food are being treated and paid fairly. Things have changed in five years, and most supermarkets have started to take human rights in their global food supply chains seriously. The [final BtBP Supermarket Scorecard](#), launched in April 2022, shows that many supermarkets in the U.K., the Netherlands and Germany took significant steps to set up a Human Rights Environmental Due Diligence (HRDD) framework and related policies and practices. This includes gender policies, living wage/income projects, the publication of Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIAs), and increased supply chain transparency.

The campaign spike was followed by an **event with supermarkets** and deeper discussions on the scorecard. There was strong representation from supermarkets and other stakeholders in analysing where progress was made, not made, and how to take the work forward. Participants took thematic “deep dives” into the different areas covered by the scorecard (HRIAs, gender equality, purchasing practices and living wages) showing interest and willingness to share ideas – in stark contrast to their lack of engagement at the beginning of the campaign five years ago.

Throughout these years, the campaign has generated a **strong collective of activists** and spokespersons worldwide who will continue to carry the tasks forward. Oxfam has and will continue to connect them with decision makers and power holders, working to encourage change with its local-to-global approach. For example, Carlos Eduardo Chavez Silva from CONTAR, a labour union partner of Oxfam Brazil, visited the Netherlands in 2022 and had meetings with representatives of three of the largest Dutch and German supermarkets (Albert Heijn, Aldi North and Jumbo), as well as with labour unions, NGOs and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, speaking about deforestation and labour rights issues in the global supply chains of Brazilian cocoa, coffee, fruits and soy. He promoted the effectiveness of mandatory HREDD legislation in the Netherlands and the EU, highlighting the benefits it brings to the women involved in these global supply chains.



Image from the Oxfam Supermarket Campaign

In parallel to supporting the activists and movements built over the past five years of the campaign, a new phase will now begin, focused on the accountability of supermarkets to the commitments made.

In Brazil, Oxfam witnessed some important wins in 2022. One year ago, Carrefour, one of the biggest supermarket conglomerates globally and in Brazil, made a commitment to disclose a list of their fruit suppliers by 2022. However, it soon became clear that Carrefour was stalling and postponing this disclosure with no new deadline. As a result, it was decided to conduct a “re-spike” which included campaign materials (such as an [animated video](#) explaining why divulging suppliers is important), and a website with a clock counting how much time had passed without Carrefour fulfilling its commitment.

Furthermore, Oxfam Brazil added a new approach to its online campaigning strategy, targeting Carrefour management level employees with ads on their LinkedIn pages. A meeting between Oxfam and Carrefour Brazil was organized, and negotiations are going on.

Oxfam Brazil was asked to join forces with local unions and a Parliamentarian aide from the region of Rio Grande do Norte to support the creation of a social protection program for seasonal workers in the offseason. This started with an invitation to present Oxfam Brazil's campaign at a seminar with social movements, unions, smallholders and other stakeholders focused on the impacts of fruit production. In addition to the recognition this bestowed on Oxfam's work and achievements, the seminar provided a good opportunity to engage with local stakeholders in Rio Grande do Norte beyond our regular partners, the local federation and the local unions for hired rural workers. During a subsequent side meeting with representatives of a few smallholder unions, partners and a Parliamentarian aide, those present decided to work with the local government for the creation of a social protection program. Collaboration is currently ongoing.

"It is unacceptable that the person who grew the mango that is sold in our supermarkets has no right to eat that mango in his own country"

**Carlos Eduardo Chavez Silva,
Union Leader CONTAR, Brazil**

Oxfam Brazil also continued its work against human rights abuses in the coffee sector. In Minas Gerais, working with the rural union network ADERE-MG, we identified potential cases of forced labour during the coffee harvest season (April to September), leading to 40 complaints being made to the Brazilian government's labour inspection service. This resulted in the disclosure of 17 cases of forced labour and the rescue of about 120 workers by the authorities. The cases are now being followed by the Brazilian labour ministry and the federal prosecutor's labour office. Recognizing the additional vulnerability and discrimination of women workers in the coffee plantation sector, Oxfam Brazil convened 40 rural women workers in coffee plantations to map work violations and the problems they had encountered, and developed a guiding document with proposals and examples for each of the issues raised (drafting them as a clause in a collective agreement and relating them to the Fair Trade or Rainforest standards). The unions agreed to include the proposals on their agenda for collective bargaining. This is an important step in recognizing the gender differences in terms of needs and priorities, as well as the critical role that women play in decision making processes.

In response to the Mid-Term Review, Brazil was selected as pilot country to conduct an impact evaluation. Measuring the impact of programs with a strong focus on policy influencing and systemic changes is generally difficult. The Impact Evaluation Team at Oxfam Novib developed a methodology that reviewed both quantitative and qualitative data to measure the extent to which Sida2GROW helped improve labour conditions in Rio Grande do Norte as a result of negotiations for the Collective Agreement 2021/2022 between unions and employers of fruit workers. One of the major findings of this evaluation was that fruit workers had a better chance of receiving a higher hourly salary when compared to fruit workers in those areas where the program was not implemented.

In **South Africa**, an evidence base was developed for designing the 2023 digital campaign supporting the rights of rural workers (particularly rural women). This involved a research piece and literature review on the limitations of the legislation governing labour rights and other frameworks aimed at protecting and advancing women's economic empowerment and livelihoods. Two workshops were conducted in collaboration with our partner organization Women on Farms, bringing rural workers together to define the issues and challenges related to their labour conditions and their relationship with food retailers. Additionally, rural workers received an awareness training on the use of pesticides, starting a new Pesticides Campaign which will hit the ground in 2023.

Oxfam South Africa strategically utilises its advocacy role and expertise in labour rights to advocate for the implementation of the Business and Human Rights agenda (UN Guiding Principles). For example, the organisation takes part in the consultations on the National Adaptation Plans bringing the experiences of rural workers to the table. It has also attended business events to speak on labour rights and the responsibility of businesses.

India was among the countries selected back in 2021 to work on the food value chains in tea plantations (replacing Thailand). However, as reported in the Annual Plan for 2023 and in meetings with Sida and other colleagues, the Oxfam India Country Office was unable to renew the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act license at the end of 2021. This license is necessary for receiving foreign funding. Despite attempts to reverse the decision and find alternative solutions, no progress was made, and the planned activities could therefore not take place. These incidents demonstrate how fragile the space for civil society has become in recent years, and emphasize how important it is to remain vigilant and intentional in supporting and advocating for those affected by state repression. The budget allocation originally intended for Oxfam India was reallocated to other activities, targeting the implementation of the MTR recommendations.

Key achievements

No.	Pathway 1 Intermediary / Targeted Outcome	Short term outcome 2020
Global level		
1.1.	Worldwide, the campaign has reached 9 million people and mobilized 225,000 people to demand a fairer and more sustainable food system	The overall reach through global and national digital platforms was over 14.3 million people for the global scorecard campaign, over a two-week period. Over 2.5 million engaged with the content through Oxfam International's Facebook and Twitter alone.
1.2.	At least eight food companies that operate globally have made commitments to change policies or practices, in response to Oxfam's campaign.	A total of 13 food companies made commitments to change their policies and practices, particularly in response to the Behind the Barcodes/Price campaign in 2022 (Lidl, Asda, ALDI Nord, ALDI South Group, dm-drogerie markt, Kaufland, Lidl, REWE Group, Tesco, Colruyt Group, and CBL representing Superunie group, Albert Heijn and Jumbo).
National level		
1.3	In Brazil, India and South Africa, the campaign has reached 4,5 million people and mobilized 25,000 consumers to demand a fairer and more sustainable food system.	In 2022, 10,833,716 people were reached in Brazil through online campaigning by the GROW program, and 27,397 took action to pressure the supermarket company Pão de Açúcar, which is part of the Carrefour multinational retailer group. In South Africa, a literature review was developed in 2022 to form the basis of campaigning in 2023, and covered the limitations of legislation governing labour relations and other frameworks aimed at protecting and advancing women's economic empowerment and livelihoods. During the course of the project's regular engagement with the general public, a total of 12,075 people were reached.
1.4	Strengthened (formal/informal) multi-stakeholder platforms with active participation of leading retailers, consumer organizations and food producer companies to improve policy and practice	As described previously, Oxfam India's non-renewal of its FCRA License meant that no funding could be received by Oxfam India to implement activities in 2022. As a result, no multi-stakeholder platform was developed.

1.5	At least 4 national retailers located in or sourcing from Brazil and South Africa have made commitments to change policies or practices, to contribute to more equal and more sustainable food value chains.	<p>Two Brazilian supermarkets (Grupo Pão de Açúcar and Carrefour Brazil) engaged positively with Oxfam Brasil, committing to discuss improvements in implementing policies in meetings with the GROW campaign in 2023.</p> <p>The GROW project in South Africa has developed research into the legislative protections for women’s economic empowerment and livelihoods, which will be leveraged in 2023 to campaign for national retailers to improve their policies and practices.</p>
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Lessons learned

- The Behind the Barcode/Price campaign in 2022 was highly successful, although it was a very resource-intensive process. In internal discussions, it was acknowledged that additional resources and capacity would be needed for future rounds or versions of the scorecard, or a more streamlined version could be developed and adapted. The theory of change guiding the scorecard developed for the Behind the Barcode/Price campaign was validated by the supermarkets: during the process of updating the scorecard, supermarkets were willing to adjust their actions to align with the scorecard development process and improve their overall scoring.
- The critical friend approach used by Oxfam when campaigning on the private sector was found to be effective even in the Global South, as demonstrated by the success of Brazil’s campaign. However, it mainly worked with multinational and large companies that engage in the global sustainability and human rights debate, rather than with domestically-based companies. The campaign in Brazil successfully maintained a productive corporate engagement with supermarkets while simultaneously criticizing them and mobilizing people to exert pressure online. In 2022, Oxfam Brasil took this a step further by targeting Carrefour employees with ads on LinkedIn. Even though Carrefour Brasil complained about the approach, this did not affect our relationship. The experience showed the team in Brazil that they have a good degree of latitude, but also showed that in future they may need to modify the approach when targeting different stakeholders.
- Although the Brazilian component of Pathway 1 has successfully developed a strong and engaged public constituency, particularly through online engagement, it has been challenging to generate a sense of urgency among multinational companies to address critical value chain elements more rapidly, as can be seen by the deferral of some meetings to 2023. Nonetheless, the strategy of targeting employees via LinkedIn ads was a useful mechanism to circumvent some of these challenges.
- Sida2GROW conducted an impact study through Oxfam Novib’s Impact Measurement and Knowledge (IMK) unit, using quantitative and qualitative data to evaluate the program’s impact on the Rio Grande do Norte region. The evaluation demonstrated that the program’s involvement led to an increase in workers’ wages, beyond the recommended collective agreement, which the program also assisted with. Furthermore, since the collective agreement is applied at a national level, the impact study showed that the areas where the Sida2GROW program was implemented were statistically more likely to comply with this salary increase. The program is exploring the possibility of conducting a similar study for Pathway 3 in Uganda in 2023.

GENDER AND YOUTH REVIEW

The integration of gender and more recently youth has been an essential element in the program, recognizing that climate, land and workers issues, primarily affect women (and specifically rural women). The Mid-Term Review in 2021 confirmed that the program had a strong gender focus, with the recommendation to be more purposeful in engaging women's rights organizations (WROs).

The program commissioned an internal gender and youth review of Phase 2 of the Sida2GROW program, which looked at program documentation and organized focus group discussions with staff to investigate the program's approach, achievements and learning on mainstreaming gender and youth. Key findings were:

- While Sida2GROW was designed as a gender-sensitive program, there are concrete experiences and initiatives towards gender transformative change that can be built upon for future program development. Examples include the focus on shifting social norms in country-level campaigns or messaging on the division of care responsibilities between women and men.
- There has been increased and more strategic collaboration with women and women's rights organizations and movements, by ensuring that women's needs and interests are part of Oxfam's influencing work through consultation and documenting (gender-responsive) stories. Additionally, support has been provided to women's rights organizations to directly influence themselves, moving from "gender-responsive" to "gender-transformative".
- At the global level, collaboration with women's rights movements and WROs appears to be more limited, mainly through profiling national cases and amplifying local women's voices in international spaces, rather than co-creating and providing a platform to support their work. A campaign



Young Feminists Convening Pre-COP27 in Kampala, with climate justice and gender justice activists from the HECA region. Photo: Oxfam Uganda

that is less identifiable with Oxfam, with no explicit Oxfam branding, such as the Land Rights Now campaign, would allow for more collaboration with WROs at the global level.

- There are no explicit MEAL gender metrics in the project's results framework. The review suggests creating these for a next program;
- The program also collaborated well with youth, but this was more opportunistic and limited to campaigns. The review suggests better integrating youth into the program through co-creation of strategies and initiatives and by building strategic collaborations.

Some of the findings have been put into practice since mid-2022. For example, in 2022, Oxfam convened co-creation spaces for the development of a Feminist Food Campaign led by rural women across the world. The outcomes will be presented in the 2023 report. The engagement of youth movements and activists through an organized set-up with a common goal, was exemplified by the African Caravans that took place in September, 2022. This model proved to be powerful and empowering for local youth and their communities. Finally, the learnings on what works best in engaging gender and youth will be incorporated into the development process of a future program.

PATHWAY 2: INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBALLY RELEVANT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

At the core of our work under this pathway is monitoring and ensuring accountability for the social and environmental risk management of development financial institutions (DFIs). Specifically, this involves IFC and FMO, which are strategic targets for influencing the wider public and private financial sectors to ensure that their investments support and respect the rights of women and their communities. The effectiveness of any social and environmental risk management framework within the banking and financial sector relies on the level of public transparency and disclosure of information. A significant barrier for communities is that they do not know who is financing activities on their land, due to secrecy practices by DFIs in their financial intermediary lending to commercial banks. Already back in 2021, Sida2GROW financed the development and publication of a [database of high-risk projects](#) financed by commercial banks that are clients – or “financial intermediaries” – of IFC and FMO.

In 2022, we monitored IFC’s disclosure practices to ensure they effectively implement their commitments using the database of high-risk subprojects. IFC then started disclosing subproject information of some of its commercial bank financial intermediaries becoming the first DFI to ever disclose this type of information on its own project portal. These were seen as a major win. This database will continue to serve our advocacy for better disclosure practices.

We also tested the robustness of DFIs’ social and environmental risk management frameworks by engaging in specific cases that these DFIs are involved in. In 2022, we did so in two cases, in Nepal and Liberia. For Nepal, we commissioned a research report in 2021 on how IFC, FMO and peer DFI institutions (ADB and AIIB) implemented their Performance Standards relating to indigenous peoples and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in a hydroelectric power plant project in Nepal. This project and the FPIC process involved had been highlighted by IFC and FMO as good practice, and our research sought to assess the validity of this claim and – if indeed valid – document the good practice for future reference.

The first version of the report was delivered in May 2022 and then sent for comments to the company implementing the project and to its lenders (IFC, FMO, etc.). These comments were integrated in a revised version of the report in the fall of 2022. Unfortunately, the report’s findings show many failures and shortcomings in the FPIC process led by the company with the financial support of IFC, FMO and others, demonstrating that the FPIC process was not a good practice as initially thought. The FPIC research in Nepal allowed us to engage with FMO on FPIC specifically. Additionally, FMO staff from visited the project in Nepal. An outcome from the report has been the need for advocacy support to the indigenous communities in Nepal. From October onwards, with financial support from the Sida2GROW grant, the Nepali partner organization CSRC (Community Self-Reliance Centre) started engaging with affected indigenous communities to support them in advocating for an effective FPIC process and benefit mechanism.

For Liberia, Oxfam supported local communities in filing a complaint with the Independent Complaint Mechanism against Proparco, DEG and FMO, which was found eligible for Proparco and DEG in July 2021. This case was followed through in 2022, during which the dispute resolution process between affected communities and the mining company was set up under the auspices of the banks’ complaint mechanism. Setting up the dispute resolution process involved informing affected communities about the process, inviting them to select representatives, and negotiating the overall mediation framework.

In the course of 2022, there were a few FMO policy windows Oxfam tried to capitalize on: the 2030 strategy, Customer Disclosure Policy & Financial Intermediaries position statement. For all these policies we engaged through various channels to deliver our advocacy messages: through technical dialogues at the experts level and high-level meetings at the directors level, through public consultation processes organized by FMO, and through public statements (such as [this joint statement](#) with Both ENDS, Recourse and SOMO). While the final text of FMO’s Position Statement on Impact and ESG of Financial Intermediaries,

published in October 2022, left many questions unanswered, it did reflect some of the points Oxfam and partner organizations had advocated for (as also reported in [FMO's Consultation Report](#)).

Key achievements

No.	Pathway 2 Intermediary/ Targeted Outcome	Short term outcome 2020	Achieved
Global level			
2.1	Leveraging progress within one IFI to encourage more IFIs to follow suit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GROW campaign leveraged research to engage one IFI, FMO, in multiple processes, including FMO's Customer Disclosure Policy as well as its Position Statement on Impact and ESG of Financial Intermediaries, the dispute resolution process for Liberian communities through the common Independent Complaints Mechanism of the financial institutions Proparco, DEG, and FMO itself. The company and multilateral development banks (MDBs) involved in the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) process for the hydropower plant project in Nepal have increased their knowledge on FPIC implementation through engaging in the FPIC process itself and by actively feeding back and reflecting on the findings and conclusions from the research into this process, which was commissioned by Oxfam. 	

Lessons learned

- There have been challenges in bringing together the voices of affected peoples and communities. In Nepal, this was evident during the negotiation process for an effective free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) procedure, while in Liberia this was experienced during the dispute resolution process itself.
- We acknowledge the security risks faced by communities and local partners, as well as the organizational risks for Oxfam when engaging in litigation matters between communities and corporations/ financial stakeholders. Tactics to mitigate these risks have included softening or even restricting the messages and communication, having the advocacy done by partners who are less at risk, relying on the global level to convey stronger messaging, and dedicating the necessary time and resources to build strong and irrefutable evidence.

LOCAL TO GLOBAL: when advocating for communities poses a threat to civil society

The local-to-global approach is powerful because it helps elevate the challenges, practices and the “alternative solutions” from the local level to influence, put pressure and shape a system that enables local leadership. Below we share two cases this year that demonstrated how the local-to-global approach plays a function beyond that. In these two cases the local-to-global approach has been used as a tactic to effectively achieve our goals while mitigating the risks to local engagement, especially when it concerns threats related to land and its exploitation by industries and governments.



Mailing community in Rasuwa district, Nepal hosting local partner CSRC and Oxfam. Community members shared how they have been and still are negatively impacted by the construction works being carried out by the hydropower company NEWDC and its subcontractors. Photo: Community Self-Reliance Center, CSRC

The first case is the campaign in Kiryandongo, which uncovered concerning evidence of threats, violence, bodily harm and sexual assault during evictions. Due to the risks involved, some of the content was deemed too risky for release to a national audience but was instead restricted and released to a global audience through the Land Rights Now Campaign. Leveraging the support of a global network of civil society organizations to disseminate the message and generate global attention has proven effective in mitigating backlash against local activists and civil society.

Another example this year is the case in Nepal, where we investigated the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in investments by IFC, FMO, and peer DFI institutions (ADB and AIIB) in a hydroelectric power plant

project. The investigation was commissioned and funded by Oxfam, while the research was conducted by an internationally recognized consultant in the DFI space. Having a global perspective in building and presenting the evidence is crucial not only to achieve broader outreach and legitimacy but also to prevent small local organizations (or the Oxfam country office) from being targeted and risking the need to close operations.

As issues related to land grabbing and exploitation increase, along with a growing crackdown on civil society, the local-to-global approach will become increasingly important as a mitigating measure to protect local communities and civil society.

PATHWAY 3: MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS AND FORA, AND GOVERNMENTS

The Climate Justice agenda, tirelessly advocated by Oxfam and its partners for years, has gained increasing prominence in international discourse and global spaces. This year, it has resulted in significant breakthroughs, such as the approval of a Loss and Damage Fund at COP27. Oxfam's strategic focus on Climate Justice is translated into practice by: (1) highlighting the urgent need for climate finance to effectively support developing countries in averting, minimizing, and addressing the loss and damage caused by escalating climate change impacts, in collaboration with countries and civil society; (2) shedding light on the lack of real action by high emitters regarding climate commitments and advocating for increased ambition in these commitments; and (3) urging governments to deliver climate plans that address the needs of communities impacted by the climate crisis, ensuring inclusivity and prioritization of women and the most marginalized.

A set of evidence pieces was developed in 2022 to inform and support the advocacy that we do. In June, Oxfam published the briefing paper "[Footing the Bill: fair finance for loss and damage in an era of escalating climate impacts](#)".

This report demonstrated the strain on the humanitarian sector due to a significant increase in climate change-related disasters. It argued for the establishment of a loss and damage finance facility to support developing countries and impoverished communities in bearing the costs of damages and losses from extreme weather events (accompanied by a [press release](#)).

We also facilitated others to speak out on the urgency of the climate crisis. For example we supported an [op-ed in Newsweek](#) by the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Bob Loughman Weiba, to emphasize the link between climate change and human rights. In September, Oxfam launched "[Hunger in a heating world](#)", highlighting how the climate crisis is fuelling a hunger crisis and the pressing need to address this. The aim of the report was to show that extreme hunger is worsening in countries that are already experiencing the climate crisis.

In October, Oxfam published the briefing paper "[Climate Finance Short-changed: The real value of the \\$100 billion commitment in 2019–2020](#)", which can be seen as a "prequel" to the "Climate Finance Shadow Report" that was to be published in 2022 but will now come out in 2023. The report criticises the [OECD's](#) yearly climate finance report, where developed countries claim that the climate finance they provided and mobilized reached US\$ 83.3 billion in 2020. Oxfam estimates that the real value was only around a third of the reported amount.



*Elizabeth Wathuti, Kenyan environmentalist and climate activist, holding the open letter to the COP president to establish a loss and damage fund.
Photo: Andy Sewell*

Oxfam also published the briefing note "[Carbon Billionaires: The investment emissions of the world's richest people](#)", stressing the responsibility of the wealthiest individuals to take action on climate change and proposing wealth taxation. Like the other documents, this report highlights a crisis of inequality as the root cause. The solutions are available, and we can still prevent the devastation that the current path foretells, if we address the deep inequalities of our systems.

The evidence produced by Oxfam has reverberated across the media, international spaces, and the public. One notable example this year is the direct mention of Oxfam in the [letter from the incoming COP27 President](#) and the invitation extended to Oxfam

"I have always envisioned a world in which you put people and planet above profits"

Elizabeth Wathuti, Kenyan Environmentalist and Climate Activist

to join the 5th High Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance at COP27, to provide an [intervention](#) (0:57:25) among a selected panel of Ministers from different countries. In addition, the UNFCCC reached out to Oxfam to better understand the shadow report methodology that Oxfam uses to measure the "true" level of climate finance allocated, as they intended to include the figures in the [Standing Committee on Finance technical report](#) on progress towards the \$100 billion commitment to be published at COP27 (Oxfam's 2020 Shadow report analysis is referenced on pages 31, 45 and 140). The reports have also informed discussions on the finance facility on loss and damage with the Head of Delegation to UNFCCC at the Swedish Ministry of Environment, in preparation for COP27.

The evidence generated forms the backbone of Oxfam's policy advocacy in national and international spaces. Oxfam delegations actively participated in the UNFCCC SBs intersessional conference in Bonn in June and in COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh in November. Their objectives were to advocate to key climate negotiators, engage with media, and carry out campaigning activities, with loss and damage as a key advocacy priority in these spaces.

The campaign strategy in 2022 focused on loss and damage and southern-led initiatives, with two key streams of action: (1) The launch of an [open letter](#) from Kenyan climate activist Elizabeth Wathuti, calling on the COP president to establish a loss and damage fund. The letter garnered over 140,000 signatures and was [handed over to world leaders](#) during COP27 in Egypt. Prior to the COP, Ms. Wathuti traveled across Europe, meeting with governments to convey the realities of climate change in Africa and urging them to take bold and ambitious action. (2) [The African Climate Caravans](#), an unprecedented mobilization effort that rallied climate movements in over 25 African countries, involving over 150 civil society organizations. [National caravans](#) visited various climate-affected communities, organized advocacy events, media outreach, and mobilized people. The local demands and solutions were then taken to continental caravans at the [pre-COP](#) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Climate Change Summit in Senegal, both held in October. A representative from the national caravans was invited to join COP27 to share their experiences and influence decision-making, as reflected in the [African Climate Caravan declaration](#). Although each national caravan focused on their own policy and advocacy priorities, many emphasized climate finance and nature-based solutions/agro-ecology.

To enhance youth engagement at COP27, Oxfam supported youth participants from the Pacific Islands and FFF-MAPA (Fridays For Future-Most Affected Peoples and Areas chapter). Additionally, Oxfam provided support for youth activist Eric Njuguna from FFF-MAPA to join the youth podcast "[Yikes](#)" hosted by Mikaela Loach, a recognized climate and anti-racist advocate.

Ultimately, as widely known, the UNFCCC COP27/CMA4 adopted a decision to establish "new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage, including a loss and damage fund." This achievement

surpassed expectations, as no developed country opposed it this year, whereas at COP26 the previous year, no developed country was in favour of such a fund.

Land rights and the nexus with Climate and Food: Oxfam’s work on land is increasingly raising awareness of the interconnectedness of land, climate change and food security. This year, our efforts targeted COP27 and the Biodiversity COP. To link these issues and make use of actions that were underway, the Land Rights Now Campaign amplified the voices of young Kenyans advocating for just climate action during the [Climate COP27 Caravans](#) organized by partner [PELUM-Kenya](#). Land Rights Now also launched a [campaign action on biodiversity](#) ahead of the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15). We [supported defender Milka Chepkorir](#) and other Indigenous activists to attend COP15 and advocate for an approach to conservation that centres the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples. Additionally, we issued a [media reaction](#) emphasising that while protecting biodiversity is crucial, it should not come at the expense of those who depend on it. We called for policy makers to ensure that the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be respected and that they should be allowed to manage such areas and be provided with financial resources to support them and be recognized as leaders in the protection of biodiversity. Targeting COP27, the campaign [#SheShouldMaketheNews](#) uplifted the voices of amazing Indigenous women leading the fight against climate change and sharing their stories.

Research was conducted in Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to examine how loss and damage to land affects land tenure security and how secure tenure increases climate resilience. The findings of research conducted in Timor-Leste and Sri Lanka were presented at **the Scottish Government Loss and Damage Conference**, and the case study we presented on how loss and damage to land occurs in Sri Lanka was featured in the [report launched by the Scottish government ahead of COP27](#). Oxfam partnered with the International Land Coalition and IFAD to organise a side event at COP27, titled [“Loss and Damage: Why Land Rights Matter in Resilience and Recovery”](#) where we explored how to integrate land rights of communities in assessing loss and damage, mobilizing finances and building resilience.



#SheShouldMaketheNews, Land Rights Now

Land rights as a cornerstone of women’s leadership: Our advocacy work on land is closely linked to our advocacy for transformative feminist approaches to achieving equal land rights for women to own, access, control or have stewardship of land. Several initiatives took place in this realm, including the parallel session titled [The feminist Land Rights Agenda for UNGA77](#) which was organised in collaboration with the Feminist Land Platform targeting the **United Nations General Assembly**. Additionally, at the **High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development** held in July 2022, Oxfam held an official parallel event titled [“Making Women’s Land Rights a Reality in the 2030 Agenda”](#).

In Uganda, the challenges and threats to **securing land rights** for communities and protecting biodiversity have increased with each passing year. Uganda is one of the epicentres of land grabs and exploitation by the extractive industry. Thanks to decades of engagement in this area, Oxfam has also recently witnessed some important wins, recognizing that this remains a long and difficult battle. A meaningful moment in 2022 was the agreement to preserve the **Bugoma Forest**, a protected tropical forest, from a sugarcane development project. This was the outcome of a vigorous campaign, petitions and a legal battle led by residents and civil society against the corporations and ministries that approved the land allocation. Since then the National Environment Management Authority and the Uganda Wildlife Authority have

implemented stringent measures for the land acquisition procedures in forest reserves, including the deployment of environmental police.

Another important step this year, was the recognition by the Government of the illegal **evictions in Kiryandongo**, and their commitment to end land evictions and support compensation for those who have been evicted illegally. The Uganda team also coordinated with the Land Rights Now [national campaign](#) to elevate the message globally. This acceleration in action, after many [years of campaigning](#), was spurred by an Oxfam [press conference](#) in February 2022 on the land eviction in Kiryandongo, which reverberated across the country. The press conference was reported by different media (examples [1](#), [2](#), [3](#)) and aired on the national television channels. The President of Uganda, reacting to the campaign, issued a [directive to stop illegal evictions](#) in the country and declared the Kiryandongo evictions illegal. In December 2022, Agilis Partners, one of the multinational companies involved in the land evictions, approached the local CSOs through Oxfam to discuss support for renegotiating the compensations for the evicted people in Kiryandongo. At the request of the government, Oxfam is helping identify the affected people and is facilitating a tripartite platform between the government, companies and the community to assess whether the compensation has been adequately paid and to resolve this matter. Additional outcomes include the establishment of a CSO technical working group on land and a technical working group to support the government to create a customary land registry.

Oxfam, also facilitated the Women’s Land Rights Movement to create a platform to support advocacy efforts toward the passing of the **Succession (Amendment) Act 2022**, which provides the legal framework, for poorer communities, and especially women, to claim their inheritance right to land (as property). The process was led by LANDnet Uganda and the Women’s Land Rights Movement since 2016 with support from Oxfam, and finally, in 2022 the Bill was passed and assented to by the President.

Among the key initiatives this year, was the organization of the **Young Feminists Convening Pre-COP27** in Kampala, Uganda, held from 24 - 26 August 2022, where 56 climate justice and gender justice champions from the HECA region came together. The outcome was a [communique](#) that was presented along with other asks to the COP presidency in Sharm El-Sheikh.

The Uganda teams also supported the **African Caravans**, with 335 youth mobilizing in the Eastern Uganda Districts of Mbale and Palisa, participating in different climate marches and learning visits calling for locally-led climate action. Two of the engaged youth were supported to participate in regional and global climate change influencing and advocacy efforts. One climate change activist, Laura Muwanguzi, was supported to participate in the African Leaders Pre- COP27 summit in Kinshasa and one youth, Edwin Muhumuza of Youth Go Green was supported to participate in COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh.

In **Bangladesh**, throughout 2022, the program held a series of grassroots meetings to raise awareness and knowledge about loss and damage issues among communities. The project also established relationships with local governments and grassroots organizations, facilitating the raising of public awareness about loss and damage issues and fostering discussions on the way forward between communities and local leaders. One significant advocacy moment was a community hearing held in Shatkhira, where approximately 300 communities were mobilized to share their concerns about loss and damage and request compensation from local authorities.

The public hearing event generated significant interest in the local media, with eight local and regional media houses covering the event, along with online news portals and news television. Equally important, the hearing galvanized interest from other civil society organizations and brought attention to these issues at the national level. As a result, 10 local CSOs mobilized to raise awareness among their communities about loss and damage issues. At the national level, the increased awareness enabled

“We Indigenous Peoples are not industrialists. So let others learn from us, for we are still connected to the lands... We don’t see resources in terms of money, which is why biodiversity is best conserved on our lands”

Milka Chepkorir, member of the Sengwer Indigenous Community of Cherang’any Hills, Kenya

representatives of communities to present their cases at the "Pre-COP27 Consultative Dialogue: Pathway Towards Climate Justice," held in September 2022. The event brought together civil society, academics, and research institutes with the aim of engaging stakeholders in loss and damage discussions and building collaborative approaches for the upcoming COP-27 agenda.

An evidence base is being developed to support advocacy on loss and damage. The project produced five stories on climate-affected communities in Bangladesh, contributing to research on loss and damage to land in South Asia conducted by the Oxfam global team. Oxfam in Bangladesh conducted two research studies: one on the Key Drivers of the Just Energy Transition in Bangladesh Agriculture, which aimed to identify policy gaps in a just transition in the agriculture sector, and the second one analysing the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in relation to allocated national and local budgets. Both studies involved grassroots communities, civil society actors and local government actors to ensure diverse perspectives and opinions were incorporated. Special attention was given to understanding and addressing the gendered needs in the National Adaptation Plans and the NDCs. As part of this effort, at least 50 women farmers, fisherwomen, and grassroots women leaders joined grassroots meetings to provide feedback.

Lastly, the team has initiated the development of a web-based self-reporting system on loss and damage cases of climate-affected communities. The interactive dashboard aims to visualize the cases of loss and damage to the wider community, strengthening the discussion on loss and damage claims. This is an excellent example of the way to link the voices of local communities with a global-level audience and influential stakeholders while strengthening the evidence base for climate campaigns. The team expects the dashboard to be online in 2023, with community volunteers who have been trained to collect the data populating it directly.

Key achievements

No.	Pathway 3 Intermediary / Targeted Outcome	Short term outcome 2020
Global level		
3.1	Improved quantity and quality of (global) climate finance to women small-scale food producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC COP27/CMA4 adopted a decision to establish "new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage", including a loss and damage fund⁶. This decision was quite a breakthrough: no developed country opposed it, whereas a year before at COP26, no developed country was in favour of such a fund.
3.2	Greater global accountability to uphold international benchmarks on land rights is built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater global accountability was supported by the GROW program through engaging the UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women with respect to land rights in Timor-Leste, the eviction of communities from their lands in Uganda being declared illegal by the president, COP15 adopting the Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework, and through the partnering of the the Sida2GROW campaign partnered with the International Land Coalition and IFAD to organise a side event at COP27, titled "Loss and Damage: Why Land Rights Matter in Resilience and Recovery"⁷.
National level		

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/documents/624440>

⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNNEh6mjqlA&t=1050s>

3.3	Impacted communities in Bangladesh and Uganda have been empowered and their voices are heard, leading to more inclusive policies and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bangladesh, through series of grassroots meeting and public hearings, a total of 515 community representatives (209 women, 306 men) from vulnerable communities from different climate hotspots in Bangladesh were mobilized to claim their rights on loss and damage issues in front of the local duty bearers. In Uganda, 3 networks supported through the GROW campaign took action to call for the financing and implementation of land policies and climate change. The GROW campaign in Uganda took part in or facilitated a total of 13 international and national multi-stakeholder dialogues calling for gender-sensitive climate, land and agriculture policies and practices in the country, including the Global Land Forum in Jordan from the 19th-28th of May, a parliamentary outreach on land tenure reforms in the district of Bukedea in east Uganda during Earth Week in April, and the 3rd National Women's Land Rights Conference in Dakar from the 1st to 4th of November. The GROW campaign also supported 30 grassroots women to participate in the Stand for Her Land (S4HL) campaign in Uganda in 2022. This was aimed at catalysing a sustained, locally-driven movement for women land rights.
3.4	The broad urban public in Uganda encourages their government to take bolder action to protect affected communities against climate change impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, vibrant land rights & climate change movements and alliances contributed meaningfully to gender sensitive policy recommendations and practices, as was demonstrated particularly in march during the World Earth Day March and concert, which the GROW campaign participated in. Furthermore, over 1,500 urban citizens and youth called for increased government accountability on protection of forests, wetlands, and land rights.
3.5	Governments of Bangladesh and Uganda have developed bottom-up, pro-poor and gender-sensitive climate adaptation planning, and have dedicated corresponding budgets, from national and/or donor resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bangladesh, the GROW campaign conducted two research pieces, which will be utilized in policy briefs in 2023, on just transition in agriculture within the framework of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and another study on the implications of National Action Plans (NAPs) on national and local budgets. Both studies involved grassroots communities, civil society actors and local government actors to include their opinions and participation in climate finance debates. The GROW campaign in Uganda contributed towards ensuring gender-sensitive land tenure policies through a Parliamentary outreach on land tenure reforms in the District of Bukedea. The outreach focused on educating the people of Bukedea about the different land tenure reforms in Uganda, food security and nutrition, attracting approximately 1,600 people. As a result of the contributions by the GROW campaign activities in Uganda, a total of 5 commitments to climate change law, land tenure and sustainable waste management were made by the government.

Lessons learned

- An unprecedented effort, strongly supported by the Sida2GROW project, was made in 2022 to have Oxfam's approach to the COP driven by teams working in developing countries and regions. Furthermore, the project helped promote deeper engagement at the country level on NDC processes which, through the Paris Agreement, have a local-to-global nature. While Oxfam's global work on climate finance remains important, the growing work on NDCs will complement this, supporting a deeper discussion at the national level on where climate finance should be allocated, and on the accountability of southern governments in developing truly inclusive plans to tackle climate change where it is needed.
- The Sida2GROW campaign on climate maintains a strong focus on key moments such as the COPs. The COPs remain the overarching space where global discussion and commitment takes place. However, we are witnessing a growing co-opting of COPs by the private sector and the fossil fuel lobbies, coupled with a crackdown on civic space and action, resulting in limited spaces for civil society at COP 27 (and expected at COP28). We have learned to diversify our approaches: this year, for example, the broader regional and southern focus seen with the African Climate Caravan

was highly successful in mobilizing communities at the national level to showcase climate challenges and adaptation strategies by local communities, as well as influence national discussion and policy-making processes.

- The messaging on loss and damage that Oxfam consciously chose to focus on for COP27 is likely to have contributed substantially to the narrative being taken up among the wider NGO movement. Other NGOs such as ActionAid and CARE were also advocating for the loss and damage narrative, and the Climate Action Network (CAN) was promoting it as well. However, Oxfam was one of only two organizations specifically mentioned in the opening letter of the COP core presidency (the other being the OECD).
- For the Sida2GROW project in Bangladesh, one salient learning was that informal advocacy with the government is always beneficial in aligning the government with our intended campaigns. Informal lobbying and closed group meetings helped identify both parties' points of view. Building relationships with like-minded government officials also helped create a support base in this case, despite the restrained political context. For instance, before launching the public hearing event in Shatkhira, the Oxfam in Bangladesh team and its partners sat with local duty bearers and made them aware of the objectives of the climate campaign. This approach fostered ownership among the government to strengthen their services towards the community, and allowed for buy-in for project activities.
- The Sida2GROW project in Uganda piloted the use of Outcomes Harvesting for the first time in 2022, to measure the program's contributions to policy and practice changes. The pilot was effective, with the team in Uganda developing nine outcome statements describing the program's contribution to a range of outcomes, including the enactment of the National Climate Change Bill in 2021, the passing of the Succession (Amendment) Act 2022 in March 2022, and the directive issued by the President of Uganda through the National Environment Management Authority to stop wetlands encroachment and ensure the restoration of forest cover in Bugoma.

GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The SD=HS set of activities, grouped around four pillars, continued being implemented in eight countries, following a relatively similar path in Asia, Africa and Latin America. After a comprehensive selection process designed to ensure that new teams would hit the ground running and would be able to deliver tangible results in 2022, GROW considered three new countries for its 2022 plans (India, South Africa and Bangladesh).

Steering committees

Just as during the previous years, all these different activities were governed in 2022 by the Sida Program Governance Group (S-PGG) – the team tasked with ensuring that the program follows the contract signed with Sida. In 2022 it approved the 2021 Annual Report and also the 2023 Annual Plan, in both cases paying special attention to the recommendations given by the Mid-Term Review and to the agreements made with Sida regarding the program's last year of operations

In addition to the S-PGG, the program was governed by two separate steering committees, focusing on each one of the two components: one for SD=HS (Seeds) and one for GROW. Having completed the MTR process at the end of 2021, both committees reviewed and approved the program's management response. They also followed the regular processes to approve the 2021 Annual Report and the 2023 planning documents.

Risk management

As mentioned elsewhere in this document, the context in which the program operated changed significantly during the year, with less and less COVID-related restrictions in place. In most countries it was possible to go to the office again and sit together with colleagues, and it was also possible to travel. At the same time, many of the ways of working that became common during the COVID pandemic remained in place: the different teams to rely on the programs, platforms and services available to hold webinars and team discussions, or simply to share ideas and information.

But other difficulties remained in place. All over the world, farmers experienced a changing weather pattern and had to make do with uncertainty. In many cases it was difficult for farmers to engage in the activities that would help them cope with change, and both farmers and the teams in charge of all activities shared the fear that uncertainty and a changing climate would wipe out the progress seen, for example in terms of seed quality and food security. Our response was to work with governments and authorities and to look for collaboration agreements and cooperation with other organizations – aiming at scaling up processes through the adoption of the approaches tried out in the field.

Another recurrent difficulty was that of political instability. Countries like Guatemala, Uganda, Peru or Nepal saw a reduction of civil liberties and a shrinking space for collaboration or for advocacy. In many cases, governments were seen as on a "survival mode", and therefore less keen to focus on the long-term problems. The war in Ukraine and the changes it brought to the international value chains, together with the economic uncertainty seen all over the world, only made this more difficult. While we worked to ensure compliance with existing government policies and regulations, we also continued to monitor all political developments and to build alliances with NGOs and friendly government agencies.

A third area of concern related to the teams in charge of all activities, and to the inevitable changes in their composition. The different teams saw a relatively high turnover rate in 2022, with new finance officers, new team leaders and also new project officers. While this led to slight delays (especially in relation to the contract management processes and the transfer of funds), the negative impact was reduced with the steps taken in terms of training of new project staff on the project implementation manual with clarity on expectations, roles and timelines; the strengthening supervision and accompaniment on contract management of Oxfam Country offices; the steps taken for the recruitment of qualified staff and the planning for handover and induction of new staff.

SYNERGIES

One of the priority areas for this year's program evolution was identifying stronger synergies between the Seeds and GROW components. To date the collaboration between these two components was in the form of ad-hoc joint analyses and research, presenting case studies and creating the space for local champions to influence global decision-making spaces, on the impact of climate change, land rights and food security.

Following the Mid-Term Reviews, the teams were brought together to explore a more strategic way of integrating the programs. The focus was thus on identifying synergies at a thematic and at an operational level.

An area of potential synergy for greater impact was identified in the progression that SD=HS is making towards a more eco-regional perspective focusing on the agro-ecosystem, as part of the development of Oxfam's "People's Landscape Approach". This has a strong focus on agrobiodiversity, beyond seeds, but also includes land tenure and climate finance as complementary topics. This is where the work of GROW on Climate finance and the people's NDCs come together to reinforce each other. The "People's Landscape Approach" is being piloted in Nepal, specifically focusing on environmental rights, including seeds, land, healthy food, climate resilience and agrobiodiversity. In addition, there are two other pilots taking shape that have the potential to increase the synergy between the two components of the program:

- The **management of farmers' genetic resources** currently being tested is linked to work on land rights, women's economic empowerment, and global advocacy for climate finance, aiming to increase donor commitment to investing in people-centered and biodiverse adaptation strategies; and
- The **People's NDCs**, was piloted in a few countries in 2022 and a review of the practice is planned to take place in 2023. The people's NDCs serve a key entry point for the work of SeedsGROW as it ensures that national climate plans are aligned to the needs and priorities of communities most impacted by the climate crisis, including Indigenous People, women and youth. The approach seeks to ensure that actions address communities' preparedness, adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage issues.

In addition to the pilot projects, the SD=HS and GROW teams are collaborating on a joint concept note to present to donors. This concept note aligns the components of both programs, under one Theory of Change, with a common vision and results framework, following an integrated approach that considers farmers' rights, indigenous communities' rights, land rights, and climate justice.

FINANCE

In 2022, the SeedsGROW project had a total expenditure of EUR 5,181,494, including ICR. This, compared to the most recent approved budget (EUR 5,819,731), represents an 89% absorption – including absorption of the unspent budget in 2021. The tables below show the consolidated overview per outcome.

SD=HS

The project SD=HS presented in 2022 a total expenditure of EUR 3,458,931 against a revised operational budget of EUR 3,838,349. This represents an absorption of 90%.

SD=HS 2022 Operational budget was revised including unspent from 2021. All countries were ambitious and optimistic in their approach to catch up with activities that could not be implemented in previous years.

In 2022 a peak expenditure on MEAL activities took place, as travel and workshops face to face resumed after COVID-19 restrictions subsided. Also, activities under the different outcomes accelerated, some overspending was seen in travel costs, mainly due to the increase on fuel prices and inflation. Expenditure for contract management costs remained within budget, with an absorption of 96%.

Table 1. SD=HS FINANCIAL SUMMARY, JAN–DEC 2022

	Budget as submitted to Sida 2022	Operational budget 2022	Audited actuals	Balance	Absorption
A. Direct contract management costs	584,480	649,892	620,725	29,167	96%
Human resources	480,141	534,584	510,593	23,991	96%
Other costs	104,339	115,308	110,132	5,176	96%
B. Other direct program costs					
Inception period					
C. MEAL	191,007	235,830	251,256	(15,426)	107%
Outcome 1: Farmer crop diversity mgmt.	942,483	1,123,232	996,631	126,601	89%
Activities	285,042	419,293	353,254	66,039	84%
Consultancy	66,025	114,548	108,525	6,023	95%
Equipment	900	15,140	18,598	(3,458)	123%
Human resources	501,057	429,118	416,123	12,995	97%
Office costs	27,130	28,955	32,188	(3,233)	111%
Travel	38,810	59,398	48,915	10,483	82%
Workshops	23,520	56,779	19,026	37,753	34%
Outcome 2: Farmer seed enterprises	437,670	610,954	557,647	53,307	91%
Activities	180,404	271,463	235,968	35,495	87%
Consultancy	16,568	27,150	16,100	11,050	59%
Equipment	2,630	3,900	4,449	(549)	114%

Human resources	220,408	229,489	215,440	14,050	94%
Office costs	6,900	6,900	6,397	503	93%
Travel	9,083	15,558	7,825	7,733	50%
Workshops	1,677	56,494	71,469	(14,975)	127%
Outcome 3: Nutrition and local food plants	515,091	647,150	568,061	79,089	88%
Activities	202,474	238,407	214,712	23,696	90%
Consultancy	26,915	120,000	118,177	1,823	98%
Equipment	720	720	104	616	14%
Human resources	252,170	246,584	194,932	51,652	79%
Office costs	13,280	15,105	12,064	3,041	80%
Travel	12,314	19,794	23,784	(3,990)	120%
Workshops	7,218	6,539	4,289	2,250	66%
Outcome 4: Enabling policy environment	439,618	571,291	464,612	106,679	81%
Activities (including flex-fund)	132,396	190,598	109,397	81,201	57%
Consultancy	110,208	154,922	146,735	8,187	95%
Equipment	-	-	-	-	0%
Human resources	179,374	121,386	145,273	(23,887)	120%
Office costs	2,135	2,135	5,533	(3,398)	259%
Travel	7,039	32,861	35,382	(2,521)	108%
Workshops	8,465	69,388	22,292	47,096	32%
D. Total program costs	3,110,349	3,838,349	3,458,931	379,418	90%

GROW

The GROW project had in 2022 a total expenditure of EUR 1.383.587 (excluding ICR) against an operational plan of EUR 1,600,652, which represented 86% usage of the planned budget.

Table 2. GROW FINANCIAL SUMMARY, JAN–DEC 2022

	Budget as submitted to Sida 2022	Operational Budget 2022	Actuals	Balance	Absorption
A. Direct contract management cost	163,768	180,279	149,800	30,479	83%
Staff costs	137,179	137,179	134,452	2,727	98%
Other costs	26,589	43,100	15,349	27,752	36%
B. Other direct program costs					
Inception period					
Outcome 1. International campaigns	558,091	671,536	571,176	100,360	85%
1.1 Pathway 1: Global private sector actors	211,458	231,952	232,457	-505	100%

1.1 Human resources	130,958	130,958	138,212	-7,253	106%
1.1.1: Public campaigning	34,500	45,651	33,872	11,779	74%
1.1.2: Advocacy and research	46,000	55,343	60,374	-5,031	109%
1.2 Pathway 2: Int. and financial institutions	88,816	93,172	71,414	21,758	77%
1.2 Human resources	61,816	61,816	58,651	3,165	95%
1.2.1: Public campaigning					
1.2.2: Advocacy and research	27,000	31,356	12,763	18,593	41%
1.3 Pathway 3. National govts. and multilateral fora	257,817	346,412	267,305	79,107	77%
1.3 Human resources	182,615	184,615	173,571	11,044	94%
1.3.1: Public campaigning	37,202	70,297	51,049	19,248	73%
1.3.2: Advocacy and research	38,000	91,500	42,684	48,816	47%
Outcome 2. National campaigns	687,812	629,385	555,045	74,340	88%
2.1 Pathway 1: Global private sector actors	418,152	310,275	269,754	40,521	87%
2.1 Human resources	140,083	123,346	119,261	4,085	97%
2.1.1: Public campaigning	130,344	79,776	58,941	20,835	74%
2.1.2: Advocacy and research	147,725	107,153	91,552	16,601	85%
2.2 Pathway 2: Int. and financial institutions					
2.2 Human resources					
2.2.1: Public campaigning					
2.2.2: Advocacy and research					
2.3 Pathway 3. Nat. govts. and multilateral fora	269,661	319,110	285,291	33,819	89%
2.3 Human resources	137,171	123,144	105,544	17,599	86%
2.3.1: Public campaigning	45,503	52,922	38,710	14,212	73%
2.3.2: Advocacy and research	86,986	143,044	141,037	2,007	99%
Total other direct program costs	1,245,904	1,300,921	1,126,221	174,700	87%
Small campaign opportunities fund/to be allocated					
MEAL	44,133	119,452	107,566	11,886	90%
Total program costs	1,453,805	1,600,652	1,383,587	217,065	86%
ICR 7%	101,766	112,046	96,851	15,195	86%
Total	1,555,571	1,712,698	1,480,438	232,260	86%

The table above summarizes the expenditures of all partners for the 12-months period. The 2022 operational budget included rollover from 2021. The phasing out of two countries at the end of 2021 and the addition of two new countries to the program (Bangladesh and South Africa) at the start of 2022 caused some delays in expenditures. Time was required for set-up operations, establish the teams, engage with partner and develop strategies and plans. In addition, there was no implementation in India due to its government restrictions, and therefore an amount of 100,000 had to be replanned and reallocated. Part of this amount was used to cover for impact evaluation under Pathway 1, along with other learning activities. This generated a slight overspend on the Human Resources and Advocacy and Research budget lines in Pathway 1.

Table 3. SEEDSGROW FINANCIAL SUMMARY, JAN–DEC 2022

	Budget 2019-2022 EUR	2019 Audited actuals EUR	2020 Audited actuals EUR	2021 Audited actuals EUR	2022				Overall balance remaining EUR
					Budget	Actuals	Variance to budget	Absorption	
SD=HS									
Direct contract management cost	2,490,296	551,972	604,671	507,553	649,892	620,725	29,167	96%	205,375
MEAL	672,402	48,499	101,887	264,029	235,830	251,256	(15,426)	107%	6,730
Outcome 1: Farmers crop diversity management.	3,664,758	582,329	765,740	1,041,614	1,123,232	996,631	126,601	89%	278,444
Outcome 2: Farmer seed enterprises	1,424,749	241,955	254,209	428,078	610,954	557,647	53,307	91%	(57,140)
Outcome 3: Nutrition and local food plants	1,979,507	246,421	464,519	518,751	647,150	568,061	79,089	88%	181,754
Outcome 4: An enabling policy environment	1,161,841	155,681	258,331	346,718	571,291	464,612	106,679	81%	(63,501)
Total SDHS	11,393,553	1,826,858	2,449,358	3,106,744	3,838,349	3,458,931	379,418	90%	551,662
GROW									
Direct contract management cost	626,956	143,945	164,940	153,069	180,279	149,800	30,479	83%	15,202
MEAL	268,763	14,633	32,587	63,377	119,452	107,566	11,886	90%	50,599
Outcome 1: International campaigns									
Pathway 1: Global private sector actors	925,490	169,177	230,038	226,399	231,952	232,457	(505)	100%	67,418

Pathway 2: Internat. and financial instits.	328,232	66,567	82,929	68,757	93,172	71,414	21,758	77%	38,565
Pathway 3: Nat. govts. multi. fora	892,043	238,445	199,646	220,825	346,412	267,305	79,107	77%	(34,178)
Outcome 2: National campaigns									
Pathway 1: Global private sector actors	1,481,065	217,794	397,891	356,724	310,275	269,754	40,521	87%	238,902
Pathway 2: Internat. and financial instits.		-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Pathway 3: Nat. govts. multi. fora	974,542	231,926	246,924	281,725	319,110	285,291	33,819	89%	(84,016)
Small campaign opportunities fund		-	34,143		-	-	-	0%	-34,143
Total GROW	5,497,091	1,082,487	1,389,099	1,370,878	1,600,652	1,383,587	217,065	86%	258,349

Total SeedsGROW Direct expenditure	16,890,644	2,909,345	3,838,456	4,477,620	5,439,001	4,842,518	596,483	89%	810,012
Indirect expenditure: admin fee 7%	1,182,345	203,654	268,692	313,433	380,730	338,976	41,754	89%	56,701
Grand total SeedsGROW	18,072,989	3,112,999	4,107,148	4,791,053	5,819,731	5,181,494	638,237	89%	866,713

CASH FLOW AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS AND LOSSES

In 2022 Oxfam Novib received SEK 45,000,000 equivalent to EUR 4,233,854, disbursed by SIDA in two instalments. Including disbursements received in previous years, this brought the total amount received to SEK 190,000,000, equivalent to EUR 18,189,234.

Table 4. CASH FLOW

	Grants to receive (budgeted exchange rate)		Grants received (actual exchange rate)		FX result on donor grants
	SEK	EUR	SEK	EUR	EUR
2019					
SD=HS	26,981,927	2,566,548	26,981,927	2,576,101	9,553
GROW	13,018,073	1,238,292	13,018,073	1,242,901	4,609
Total 2019	40,000,000	3,804,840	40,000,000	3,819,002	14,162
FX rate		10.51		10.47	
2020					
SD=HS	35,413,779	3,368,594	35,413,779	3,348,245	-20,349.31
GROW	17,086,221	1,625,258	17,086,221	1,615,440	-9,818.02
Total 2020	52,500,000	4,993,853	52,500,000	4,963,685	-30,167
FX rate		10.51		10.58	
2021					
SD=HS	38,550,074	3,667,942	38,550,074	3,794,857	126,915
GROW	13,949,926	1,327,300	13,949,926	1,377,836	50,536
Total 2021	52,500,000	4,995,242	52,500,000	5,172,693	177,451
FX rate		10.51		10.15	
2022					
SD=HS	27,218,372	2,589,039	27,218,372	2,551,121	37,918
GROW	17,781,628	1,691,406	17,781,628	1,682,733	8,673
Total 2021	45,000,000	4,280,445	45,000,000	4,233,854	-46,591
FX rate		10.51		10.57	
Total funds received up to Dec. 2022	190,000,000	18,074,380	190,000,000	18,189,234	114,854

Despite having a low exchange rate in 2022 from SEK to EUR, as December 2022 an accumulated exchange rate gain has been registered (EUR 114,854).

Table 5. EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCE IN SEK

Overall spending	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cumulative
SD=HS direct program spending	1,826,858	2,449,358	3,106,744	3,458,931	10,841,891
GROW direct program spending	1,082,487	1,389,099	1,370,878	1,383,587	5,226,051
ICR (7%)	203,654	268,692	313,433	338,976	1,124,755
Overall spending (EUR)	3,112,999	4,107,148	4,791,055	5,181,494	17,192,697
Overall spending (SEK budgeted rate: 10.51)	32,726,727	43,178,142	50,353,988	54,472,661	180,731,518
Overall spending (SEK actual rate)	32,605,370	43,440,561	48,629,208	54,753,427	179,428,567
Exchange-rate difference on actual spending in SEK	121,357	-262,420	1,724,780	-280,766	1,302,951

Taking into account the above-mentioned exchange rate difference, up until the end of year 4, and actual expenditure for both program components, the cash-flow balance remaining at 31 December 2022 can be calculated as 996,537 EUR.

Table 6. BALANCE OF INCOME VERSUS EXPENDITURES

Balance of income versus expenditures as of 31 December 2022	TOTAL EUR
Total donor income received	18,189,234
Total actual expenditure (direct plus indirect)	17,192,697
Balance	996,537

