Ref. no. (to be filled out by CISU)

1. Cover page

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT FUND
LONGER-TERM INTERVENTIONS
(budget between DKK 500,000 and 3.5 million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the intervention</th>
<th>Building Climate Justice Advocacy with Small-Scale Farmers in Southern and Eastern Africa</th>
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<td>Danish applicant organisation</td>
<td>Afrika Kontakt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Danish partner(s), if any</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Name: Louise Maria Skotte Møller</td>
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<td>Local partner organisation (please insert the necessary rows below)</td>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>La Via Campesina Southern and Eastern Africa</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe Small Holder Organic Farmers' Forum (ZIMSOFF)</td>
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<td>Commencement date</td>
<td>January 1st 2017</td>
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<td>1999146.27 DKK</td>
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<td>[ ] An intervention in extension of another intervention or project previously supported by the Climate and Environment Fund or others. Please note the ref.no. (j.nr.):</td>
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Do you want the response letter in | [ ] Danish or [x] English |

Do you want the Assessment Committee's notes about the application in (choose one) | [ ] Danish or [x] English |

Synthesis (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English):
Interventionens mål er at styrke LVCs regionale gren i det sydøstlige Afrika i deres kamp for klimaretfærdighed. LVC arbejder på globalt plan for at promovere agroøkologi og madsuverænitet, som småbønders løsninger på klimakrisen og agroindustriens dominans. I den sydøstlige gren (LVC SEAf) er mulighederne for udførelse ikke så stærk som i de øvrige regioner, og der er mangel på dokumentation af småbønders forværrede kår grundet klimaforandringer, hvilket stiller medlemsbasen svagt i henhold til fortalervirksomhed. Interventionen sigter på at dokumentere og opbygge medlemmernes vidensbase omkring klimaforandringer. Dernæst søger interventionen at opbygge LVC SEAf internt med henblik på en styrket fortalervirksomhedsindsats, særligt i regionale beslutningsprocesser i SADC. Den primære målgruppe er LVC SEAfs medlemsorganisationer, hvor indsatsen vil gavne ca. 1.250.000 mennesker.

15/9-16
Date

Person responsible (signature)

København
Place

Jonathan Munk Nielsen, Activist
Person responsible and position (block letters)

2. Application text

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish Organisation

Afrika Kontakt (AK) is a Danish solidarity organisation run by volunteer activists. We work to change the unequal power structures that uphold the ever-growing global inequality, together with our partners around the world. Since its inception in 1978, AK has worked to promote a socially, economically and politically just world through projects in Africa, as well as through advocacy work and information work in Denmark and the EU. This involves enabling people to push for change in their local setting while supporting their struggle on a global scale.

**Partnerships:** AK has partners in South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Somaliland, South Africa, Mozambique, Western Sahara and Swaziland. We also collaborate with a range of global networks and alliances such as World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), Western Sahara Resource Watch, the TTIP Network, La Via Campesina (LVC), and Seattle to Brussels.

AK’s project-based partners are defined as “popular based organisations”: organisations which are built and consolidated on democratic structures, and which promote and support the active participation of their members in decision-making processes. If this is not the case, we assist them in introducing and upholding such structures.

Capacity strengthening has historically been an essential part of our work. This includes, but is not limited to, assistance in and facilitation of organisation and leadership building, democratisation processes, monitoring and documentation, financial and administrative capacity building, as well as campaigning and advocacy. Furthermore, AK supports partners to enter into regional and international networks with other organisations in South and North.

Over the years, AK has increasingly linked the content of our collaboration with partners to the global political struggle against inequality and lack of democracy i.e. in campaigns such as “Stop Ocean Grabbing” and divestment campaigns in Western Sahara. AK will continue to do so by always making sure there is a link between the local focus of the intervention and global struggles against structures of inequality.

AK finds it vital to participate in the building and strengthening of national, regional, and global movements in order to push for change. Movement building is important for empowerment and to shift the distribution of resources. AK has, over the years, through projects and partnerships gained great experience in working with movement building on a national level in various contexts. In addition, AK and partners have explored avenues for movement building beyond national borders. This has been a cross-cutting theme at the 2013 and 2014 Partner Seminars where AK discussed and analysed ways forward for regional and global solidarity and collaboration. In August 2016, AK and partners participated in the Southern African People’s Solidarity Network (SAPSN) People’s Summit in Swaziland, which revolved around the same themes.

**AK strategy 2016-2020:** AK adopted a new strategy for 2016-2020 in April 2016. The strategy calls for a clear political scope in AK’s partnerships and it broadens the scope to not only focus on the African continent. The strategy has four thematic areas of action that will guide AK’s work in the future: Power and Democracy, Global Trade Structures, Resource Grabbing and Climate Justice, which was chosen as a key thematic area. Based on AK’s analysis climate change is primarily caused by the global elite it is the global poor most impacted by the changes. This is

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1 It can be downloaded here: [https://afrika.dk/article/strategi-2016-2020](https://afrika.dk/article/strategi-2016-2020)

FUND FOR CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT—Longer-term interventions, rev. May 2016
evident in all the partner countries we work in, where small scale- and subsistence farmers suffer from the changing weather conditions. This calls for immediate action to find sustainable solutions to the climate crisis.

AK is run by around 150 volunteer activists organised in working groups. The organisation is governed by the board and has a secretariat of 4-7 people. The role of the secretariat is to support the working groups and the board in their daily work and in larger organisational processes. This intervention has been formulated and will be managed by the Working Group on Climate Justice (hereinafter referred to as the Climate Group). An in-depth description of the history and composition of the Climate Group can be found in Annex H.

A.2 Other Danish Partners (to be filled in if several Danish organisations are forming an alliance): N/a

A.3 Local Partners

La Via Campesina: La Via Campesina (LVC) is an international social movement of peasants, small- and medium-sized producers, landless people, rural women, indigenous people, rural youth and agricultural workers. LVC unites and gives voice to some of the most vulnerable peoples worldwide. Since LVC International was formed in 1993, it has grown into one of the largest and most significant transnational social movements in the world, representing around 200 million farmers around the globe. It has achieved status as an important actor in international food and agricultural debates and is now recognized as an influential movement by UN institutions such as FAO and the UN Human Rights Council. LVC was also the movement to introduce the concept of Food Sovereignty at the World Food Summit in 1996 that has now grown into an internationally recognized term used by many movements and organizations other than LVC.²

LVC is an autonomous, pluralist and multicultural movement, independent of political or economic affiliations. LVC was formed at a time when agricultural policies and agribusiness were becoming increasingly globalized affecting the livelihood and voices of small-scale farmers. As a response to this, the principal objective of LVC has been and continuously is, to develop solidarity and unity among small farmer organizations in order to promote gender parity and social justice in fair economic relations. Their main foci are: Preservation of land, water, seeds and other natural resources; food sovereignty; transition to agroecology and sustainable agricultural production based on small and medium-sized producers. LVC defends peasant, family farm production, people's food sovereignty, decentralized food production and supply chains.³ Recognizing the interconnectedness between these agenda items and the climate crisis, LVC and its member organizations have become increasingly involved in discussions aimed at achieving climate justice, which recognizes that the causes and impacts of climate change are social and economic, and therefore must value the needs of those most affected, while holding the largest GHG emitters and those causing environmental damage responsible.

Structure of LVC International: LVC is comprised of 164 member organisations from 73 countries from Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas. The member countries are divided into nine functioning regions, which are the most important articulation for member organisations. LVC is, at its core, a grassroots movement and the legitimacy of the organisation comes from the many farmers’ organizations at a local and national level. The LVC therefore works through a bottom-up and decentralized structure, where each of the nine regions are comprised of a number of

democratically structured member organisations, and within all the regions there is a regional secretariat. The nine regions in LVC are Southern and Eastern Africa, West and Central Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia, Europe, South America, Caribbean, Central America, and North America. LVC is in the process of forming a tenth region; the Middle-East and North Africa.

LVC also has an International Operational Secretariat (IOS). The IOS rotates according to the collective decision by the International Conference. Since 2014, the IOS secretariat is based at ZIMSOFF in Harare, Zimbabwe. It has previously been located in Belgium (1993-1996), Honduras (1997-2004) and in Indonesia (2005-2013).

**The Structure of LVC Southern and Eastern African Region (LVC SEAf):** This intervention specifically targets the LVC member organisations of the Southern and Eastern African region (LVC SEAf) and will be carried out in a partnership between LVC SEAf and AK. LVC has had independent member organisations in Southern and Eastern Africa since 2004, when the National Peasants Union of Mozambique (UNAC) joined LVC Africa. The LVC SEAf branch was only formed as a separate region in 2008. Currently there are nine members in the LVC SEAf region:

- Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA) – Tanzania (2008)
- União Nacional de Cooperativas Agrícolas (UNACA) – Angola (2008)
- Right to Agrarian Reform for Food Sovereignty (FSC) – South Africa (2013)

These organizations represent over 1,250,000 small-scale farmers, more than half of which are women. Currently the regional office is hosted by UNAC in Mozambique, but it is scheduled to rotate within the year to MVIWATA in Tanzania, as it should rotate no less than every two terms (one term being four years). LVC SEAf’s activities are implemented in a decentralised manner, through active control and participation of the members in both fundraising and management of the resources. Nevertheless, the regional secretariat maintains the responsibility of implementation of certain regional activities related to the internal structures of the region and some thematic activities, as well as energizing and supporting the implementation of the regional strategic plan.

In accordance with the decentralised structure of LVC, the regional office cannot make decisions on behalf of the regional member organisations. Therefore the regional meeting, held at least once a year, is the key decision-making space for the region, with attendance from all member organisations. Each member organisation is represented by three elected delegates, respecting gender and youth balance. This means that, typically, there will be two female and one male delegate one year, which alternates with two male and one female the next; also alternating youth delegates in a similar manner. The regional meeting decides on the functioning of the region, the inclusion of new members, the representation in the ICC, the financial priorities, definition of political priorities and strategies for the region.

In order to make the regional work more dynamic, regional working collectives (RWC) have been set up around the key priority areas for the region. The RWCs are spaces where the regional delegates of the movement come together to work on specific political priorities of the movement.

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4 Pending members for LVC SEAf include Jeunesse Rural Contre la Povéité et Faim (JRCPF) from Burundi and Kenyan Peasant League (KPL) from Kenya.
follow up on international and regional institutions, develop action plans and campaigns and deepen the analyses on key issues for the movement. The RWCs are flexible spaces, which can be more or less active according to the political agenda of the organisations. The current RWCs are: Agroecology, Public Policies, Access to Natural Resources, Peasant Rights, Human Rights and Institutional Strengthening. As LVC SEAf is one of the newer regions, the groundwork is still being laid in order to consolidate these RWCs. Thus, only the RWC on Public Policies has so far come together, although action plans have been in set in motion for the remaining RWCs.

Besides the foci of the RWCs, LVC SEAf also works strategically with women and youth issues through regional Youth and Women’s Articulations (that feed into continental and international LVC articulations on these issues) and working commissions. As a result of this process, climate change has been identified as one of the main foci with regards to women’s struggles and a strategic plan based upon these foci is to be developed within the year 2016.

As a relatively new branch of LVC, LVC SEAf is still facing start-up obstacles in manifesting the intended structure. LVC SEAf has identified difficulties in bringing member organisations together and maintaining durable communication within the movement, and has expressed an urgency in bringing together the RWCs and ensuring that the Women’s and Youth Articulations are able to meet regularly. Challenges with internal communication will be elaborated upon in B.1 and B.3.

ZIMSOFF: While the main AK partner for this intervention is LVC SEAf, the intervention will be administered by the member organisation ZIMSOFF (Zimbabwe Smallholder Organic Farmers Forum), which has been a member of LVC since 2013 and has hosted the IOS since 2014. This is because LVC SEAf, as an organising secretariat, does not carry out financial administration, and instead relies on administration of finances, funding, expertise and technical support from the respective member organisations - especially those hosting the secretariats - for ongoing operations and implementation of regional interventions. As the regional office of LVC SEAf is in a transitioning process, as mentioned above in this chapter, the intervention administration will lie with ZIMSOFF, who are successful in hosting the IOS. This speaks to their capacity, capability and experience in terms of administration and coordination under the auspices of LVC SEAf. The nature of this collaboration between AK, LVC SEAf and ZIMSOFF will be elaborated on in further detail in D.1.

ZIMSOFF grew out of the East and Southern African Farmers’ Forum (ESAFF), which 300 farmers from across the region formed at the World Summit On Sustainable Development (WSSD) in South Africa in 2002. The aim was that farmers should be at the forefront of driving awareness-raising and policy change towards a transition to agroecology.

A.4 The Cooperative Relationship and its Prospects
From AK’s side the intervention will be carried out by the Climate Group, which was formed in the wake of AK’s campaign on climate justice in the autumn of 2015 (see Annex I), where most of the current members participated at the COP21. At the COP21, LVC was inspiring in terms of their approach, methodology and analysis in fighting social and environmental injustice, climate change as well as their struggle for food sovereignty. One of the main conclusions of COP21 was that there is a need for civil society to mobilise and organise in order to deal with the global climate crisis. These conclusions have inspired this intervention and have encouraged a strong common goal between AK and LVC.

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5 Due to this fact, only the financial factsheet of ZIMSOFF will be annexed to this application, see Annex B.
6 AK is a part of Forum for Madsuverænitet (the Danish Forum on Food Sovereignty).
Outside the COP21, AK have kept contact with LVC and ZIMSOFF over a longer reaching period on different occasions relating to network activities such as SAPSN and the World Social Forum 2015, with plans of collaborating together and creating a direct partnership. The cooperative relationship also feeds into AK’s new strategy for 2016-2020, where climate justice is one of the four strategic focus areas. AK, LVC SEAF and ZIMSOFF share the same analysis of systemic injustices and offer complementary means to fight against these. All partners are committed to fighting what we see as false solutions to the climate crisis, that are currently on the global political agenda, such as “climate-smart agriculture” as promoted by the agribusiness industry, as these initiatives tend to marginalise small-scale farmers. While this intervention is limited to mid-2018, all wish to continue the collaboration after finalizing the intervention. For example AK and LVC International are also currently co-applicants on a pending joint EU-application, led by TNI, on funding of critical assessment of EU’s responsibilities towards the Global South in regards to trade and investment, with special attention to agriculture and environment.

B. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION

B.1 Background and Context for the Intervention

The countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are some of the most affected by the current climate crisis, and are predicted to continue to face significant temperature increases and a long-term decrease of rainfall. Recently, the region has been particularly hard hit by the very strong El Niño, with heavy seasonal monsoons causing widespread flooding in some parts and long-lasting droughts in others, which particularly affected rural and farming areas. These weather extremes have left more than 36 million people facing hunger in the region. At the forefront of this struggle everywhere are the rural populations and in particular the small-scale farmers. Responsible for the production of more than 75% of agricultural production in the region, small-scale farmers are the key agents in terms of securing sufficient and nutritious foods in the face of the immediate threat posed by climate change. Within the current agricultural system of intensive, highly mechanised and carbon-demanding food production. Small-scale farmers face social and economic marginalisation, and are left increasingly vulnerable to outside pressures such as land grabbing, fluctuating food prices, rising cost of agricultural inputs, soil degradation and water scarcity.

In Sub-Saharan Africa the small-scale farmers are faced with the same challenges along with limited rural infrastructure and services. Despite these challenges, some small-scale farmers are adapting their agricultural practices in the face of temperature- and rainfall extremes and soil degradation. This includes shifts to agroecology and agroforestry to increase availability of water, variety of crops, and reduce the burden on soils. These methods represent an opportunity for climate mitigation and adaption, as well as tackling regional food insecurity and improving the livelihood of small-scale farmers. Yet despite their important role in the global food system, small-scale farmers are continuously under-represented in the political debates on responses to climate change and sustainable management of food production. Agroecology has been suggested to have a significant potential for carbon sequestration compared to inorganic farming, and could offset 5-15% of global emissions compared to inorganic farming if widely implemented.

SADC and Current Agricultural Policies: The Southern African Development Community (SADC), the main interregional political body of Southern Africa, is a current supporter of policies

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10 https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/6666ac24-14b6-43c2-876d-9c2d1f01d5d
11 http://science.sciencemag.org/content/304/5677/1623

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favouring agribusiness. SADC consists of the political leadership of DR Congo, Angola, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles, comprising a total population of 277 million.\textsuperscript{12} Whereas SADC was originally formed to secure economic development and market integration in 1980, it has now morphed into the most influential and inclusive regional actor expanding its regional integration to several other fields. The main policy-making institution of SADC is the annual Heads of State or Government Summit, at which the political chairmanship also rotates. Furthermore, SADC is divided into a number of institutions comprising the Councils of Ministers, several national committees and sectoral and cluster ministerial committees, a tribunal and a regional inter-parliamentary body composed of Members of Parliament from SADC Member State national parliaments. The latter does however not have decision-making authority, as this ultimately lies with the Summit. Of most relevance to this intervention is the Ministerial Committee responsible for Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; an area which has been appointed by SADC to be a core area of integration within the region. The Ministerial Committee consists of ministers from each member state and is directly responsible for overseeing the implementation of strategic integration activities, as well as providing policy advice to the Council of Ministers, which in turn informs the Summit.

SADC currently promotes an agenda of “climate-smart” agriculture, focused on the management of natural resources and intensive methods of producing, processing and marketing agricultural goods. This encourages farming based on large-scale, capital intensive monoculture, using GMO and chemical fertilizers and pesticides; all methods which are damaging to the environment.\textsuperscript{13} Furthermore, the recently ratified Economic Partnership Agreement\textsuperscript{14} between SADC and the EU created more favourable grounds for transnational agribusiness, focusing on establishing standards of produce, reducing tariffs on the production means and protection of the intellectual property of biological patents. The food crisis has also been used by transnational market actors to gain leverage amongst decision makers and expand their control of supply chains in the region, favouring large-scale industrial producers at the expense of small-scale farmers.

This model of agricultural development is neither environmentally, socially nor financially sustainable for the agrarian population as a whole.\textsuperscript{15} The increasing corporate control of natural resources favours short-term gains at the expense of social and environmental endowments, while exacerbating inequalities and degrading the natural resource base.\textsuperscript{16} In terms of environmental issues it is already responsible for many of the most urgent problems in food- and ecosystems, namely soil degradation, biodiversity loss and extensive Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.\textsuperscript{17} In terms of social and financial issues, there is little room for peasants and small-scale farmers in industrial agriculture, where the intensification of production is also an effort to reduce cost of labour, leading to degrading working conditions and lower salaries for migrant workers.\textsuperscript{18}

The LVC Approach - Climate Justice, Food Sovereignty and Agroecology: LVC promotes a new food system as a key driver of solutions to climate change. This involves measures to restructure agriculture and the larger food system around food sovereignty, small-scale farming, agroecology and local markets. Food sovereignty is understood as the right of a community to

\textsuperscript{12}http://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/overview/sadc-facts-figures/
\textsuperscript{13}https://foodfirst.org/press-releases/un-masking-climate-smart-agriculture/
\textsuperscript{14}http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153915.pdf
\textsuperscript{15}MacDonald and Carson (2012) Enclosing the global commons: the convention on biological diversity and green grabbing http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03006111.2012.664138
\textsuperscript{16}http://www.sfood.org/images/stories/pdfs/otherdocuments/20130918_UNCTAD_en.pdf
\textsuperscript{17}https://www.grain.org/article/entries/4357-food-and-climate-change-the-forgotten-link
\textsuperscript{18}https://foodfirst.org/press-releases/un-masking-climate-smart-agriculture/
define and control their own agricultural systems in order to ensure access to a healthy and sustainable food supply. Agroecology is a model of agriculture based on a mode of farming rooted in the experience of small-scale farmers, relying on the diversification of crops, traditional and indigenous farming practices and no artificial inputs. This grants food sovereignty to the communities by ensuring that the productive capacity stays in the hands of the farmers themselves, while also mitigating and adapting to climate change through diversification and avoiding the need for industrial inputs. Agroecological methods have also proven to create more resilient agricultural systems for small-scale farmers, enhance biodiversity and be significantly more productive during droughts.

Using a bottom-up approach to encourage the representation and spread of knowledge of small-scale farmers, LVC envisions that small-scale farmers can create the cornerstone of sustainable food production. In the LVC-terminology and analyses, agroecology is embedded in and promotes the idea of climate justice. It also recognizes that the consequences of climate change are unequally distributed, effecting the frontline communities and small-scale producers harder, albeit for them having contributed little to the current state of climate change. As the world’s largest peasant movement, LVC has been a strong voice in advocating the rights of small-scale farmers since the mid-1990s. They have managed to mobilise globally against the dispossession of land and dominance of transnational agribusinesses and their views have gained traction with decision-makers at international institutions such as FAO, at the Rio+20 summit, as well as in academia.

Representation of Small-Scale Farmers in Southern and Eastern Africa and LVC SEAf: Several movements and organisations are working to promote the rights and interests of small-scale producers in the region. Rural Women’s Assemblies of Swaziland and South Africa have mobilised substantially in their national constituencies around the need to reclaim food sovereignty. Current AK partner WFP, with a running intervention under the CISU Climate and Environment Fund, also have relative success in uniting fisher folk in order to advocate for the just and sustainable management of resources at sea. In spite of these successes, there is still a significant need for mobilisation and capacity in the region. The intervention with WFP and this intervention with LVC SEAf are seen as highly complementary, with a similar focus on capacity and advocacy building of small-scale producer networks, but with different target groups and member organisations. Moreover, AK also has a current intervention with AAJC in Mozambique, funded under the Civil Society Fund (Journal nr. 15-1762- SP-dec), striving to capacity build the partner organisation in mobilising members around land rights in the face of land grabbing by multinational mining companies. While this intervention with AAJC has an overlap with the intervention of this application in target groups of both being small-scale farmers, the focus and geographical scope of the interventions are very different. This does not exclude however that there might be possibilities for cooperation on campaigns or partnership activities in the region with AAJC and LVC SEAf.

Recognising the consolidation and influence of the international LVC movement on important international institutions and discourses, there is great potential for the LVC SEAf region to expand its capacity and develop into a politically influential regional movement. Given the severity of the impact of climate change in this region and underlying issues of food security, LVC SEAf faces additional challenges, but it is precisely these challenges that make it an important region to target.

B.2 Preparation of the intervention
The preparation and development of the intervention has unfolded during the last six months as a culmination of years of collaborations and informal meetings between AK and LVC. The

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19 http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol17/iss3/art17/#Definitions

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formulation of the intervention has been based on mutual interest and involved the ZIMSOFF office as an administrative hub. During the initial preparation of the intervention, representatives of all partners met face-to-face three times (complemented with numerous Skype meetings), with the sole purpose of developing the intervention concept, most recently at the SADC People’s Summit in Swaziland. The meetings included representatives of the target group, such as elected members responsible for selecting officers. These representatives are elected under LVC’s gender parity, which reflects the high percentage of women and youth in the member organisations. LVC is selective in choosing its partners and requires a shared political analysis and equal and reciprocal participation in the partnership, aligned with the partnership approach of AK. In the intervention, this also plays out in terms of AK volunteers being responsible for and/or participating in many of the activities (see activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.4 and 3.1.5) along with LVC SEAf.

AK also has recent experience working with small-scale farmers being the lead organisation in the Danish Forum for Food Sovereignty (FMS). Members of the Climate Group will be part of the Danish delegation at the European Nyeléni Forum for Food Sovereignty this October. Here AK activists will be meeting with small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fishers from all over Europe to discuss strategies for movement building and advocacy, many of them also affiliated with LVC.

B.3 Problem Analysis

This intervention will address two key problem areas that have been identified:

1) The regional movement of small-scale farmers, as represented by LVC SEAf, lacks the sufficient means and capacity to organise for political change and collaborate on shared advocacy strategies, which is needed to strengthen responses to climate change.

2) The needs and concerns of small-scale farmers are not represented in the current agenda of agricultural development in the region, promoted by political bodies such as SADC, targeted towards large-scale market actors and industrial farming techniques.

AK, LVC SEAf and ZIMSOFF have identified the following key causes:

Cause 1.1 Need for information and common narrative on climate change for advocacy: Rural areas in SEAf will continue to be affected by increasing temperatures and changes in rainfall, threatening to worsen access to food and impact the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and members of LVC SEAf are experiencing these impacts first-hand. However, there is a lack of documentation on climate change impacts in these communities that can be used for advocacy. Mobilising small-scale farmers within LVC SEAf requires resources to construct a common narrative about the climate justice challenges they are facing. In this respect it is essential to enhance communication about the struggles and successes of small-scale farmers. Another problem is the general lack of knowledge among small-scale farmers about institutionalised and academic approaches to climate change, often written in a technical language, which means that it is difficult to understand and thereby leverage support against potential harmful regional policies.

Cause 1.2 Lack of internal communication within LVC SEAf: SEAf became a regional branch of LVC in 2008. Originally consisting of six member organisations, it has since grown to nine, six of which had not previously been part of any LVC movement. This means that two-thirds of the regional member organisations have only been in LVC since 2008. Communication and coordination is a continuous challenge in developing a common strategy between all member organisations in the region. This is further challenged by differences in language and economic situations in the different countries. The various member organisations have primarily worked with problem areas related to small-scale farmers in their respective countries. It is necessary for the member organisations to strengthen their knowledge and cooperation on long-term interventions.

and further incorporate concepts, such as food sovereignty, agroecology and climate justice, to bridge the gap between their local work and how it is connected to the larger regional struggles. Building a transboundary movement takes time and demands a lot of resources. The LVC SEAf has not received the same financial support, as many other regions, such as LVC West Africa, that has received substantial technical and financial support from their French LVC partner, the result being that they have been able to build up a strong network.

**Cause 1.3 Weak Capacity of LVC SEAf to Advocate at a Regional Level for the Rights of Small-Scale Farmers:** The international LVC movement are successfully advocating for food sovereignty, agroecology and climate justice. The LVC SEAf has recently made three successful advocacy actions in the region; at the UNCTAD14 meeting this July together with Kenyan CSOs, at the Seeding Climate Justice seminar in Maputo, Mozambique, as well as at the Permanent Peoples’ Tribunal at the aforementioned SADC People’s Summit together with, amongst others TNI, Friends of the Earth, and Alternative Information and Development Center (AIDC) as part of their ‘Dismantle Corporate Power’-campaign. These actions build on LVC’s history of strategic convergence and activism targeting the impunity of transnational corporations (TNCs), a struggle tied together with resource grabbing and climate justice.

Despite these achievements there is still a need for further financial support to the LVC SEAf, to supplement and build links between the member organisations. Furthermore this will strengthen their capacity to create a common advocacy strategy and their capacity to advocate at a regional level, especially SADC. This means that there is a need for meetings and workshops, extra guidance and resources to strengthen internal LVC SEAf connections.

**Cause 2.1 Political focus on economic growth:** The political decision-making in the region and at SADC is focused on the development of economic growth. Therefore, the main focus of their current agricultural policy is on strengthening agricultural production methods and agribusiness, which can bring in foreign direct investment and short-term revenue. In this context, the small-scale farmers are increasingly marginalized and placed low on the political agenda.

Agroecology directly contrasts the strive for growth practiced by the agribusiness, primarily because agroecology is strongly orientated around smallholder farming or production aimed at local markets, as opposed to the export-focus of monocrop production.

**Cause 2.2 Political will influenced by large economic stakeholders:** Large landowners and the TNC’s working within agriculture are very powerful in the SADC and its member countries, since they can use huge amounts of funds to further their interests in the national governments. Huge amounts of resources are a gateway to influence all over the world, but in the SEAf region, this is particularly so, due to the weak institutions and fragile democracies.

It is the common analysis in AK, ZIMSOFF and LVC SEAf that the heads of state are the most difficult to reach, since their knowledge and interest on agriculture is often limited and their focus on economic growth and interaction with large economic stakeholders particularly high. Instead, the ministers of agriculture are a possible gateway to influence, since they have a higher contextual knowledge. Moreover, they simply hold less power and as much as this constrains their influence, they are also easier to pressure.

**Prioritisation of the Intervention:** In this intervention, we will directly address cause 1.1 and 1.3, under key problem 1. We will address 1.1 by creating documented knowledge on the ways to do agroecology and the benefits of it, vis-a-vis industrial farming. This will serve as a way to create an increased knowledge within LVC SEAf member organizations and common members. With regards to 1.3, this intervention will enable LVC SEAf to have an advocacy strategy and capacity to carry it out.
Cause 1.2 is also addressed, yet indirectly. It is the joint analysis that LVC SEAf has already used a lot of time and resources on creating a structure for communication as described in A.3. Therefore, it is time for capacity building and real action, and through that the communication channels will be strengthened, simply because there will be an increased level of activity.

This intervention also addresses key problem 2 and cause 2.1 and 2.2. As stated above, it is the analysis that thoroughly documented knowledge on the benefits of agroecology and the negative effects of climate change can be a tool to convince the national and regional policy makers in SADC. At the same time, the stakeholders influencing national and regional policymakers are powerful. It is our common analysis in AK, ZIMSOFF and LVC SEAf that an increased national and regional representation of the small scale farmers is the only way to counter these influential stakeholders and pressure policymakers to listen to the arguments of small scale farmers.

**B.4 Stakeholder Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Interest in intervention</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses/Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small-scale farmers in the SEAf region (rights-holder)</td>
<td>Better living conditions</td>
<td>Interest in changing their livelihoods. Experienced with traditional subsistence farming methods.</td>
<td>Some lack resources to mobilise and organise. Lack of a common narrative on traditional farming as a solution to climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVC SEAf (partner)</td>
<td>Implementing the intervention</td>
<td>Have knowledge from the member organisations. Can draw support from more resourceful regions of LVC.</td>
<td>Difficulties in communication and engagement of member organisations. Regional office moving to another host organisation soon with time-consuming transition process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIMSOFF (partner, administrative body of the intervention)</td>
<td>Implementing the intervention</td>
<td>Relatively experienced with rural development and development project implementation. Hosts of the International Secretariat of LVC.</td>
<td>Other pending national issues taking focus from the intervention. General political instability in Zimbabwe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVC International (indirect partner)</td>
<td>Extend and consolidate the reach of LVC in the SEAf region.</td>
<td>LVC is resourceful and experienced in regards to peasant struggles.</td>
<td>Little direct involvement in specific programmes in the SEAf region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC Ministerial Committee responsible for Food, Agriculture, Natural</td>
<td>Interest in general agricultural development</td>
<td>Sets the agenda for national policies and influential on regional agenda for agriculture. Better advocacy target than SADC Summit and Council of Ministers.</td>
<td>Promotes mainstream large-scale industrial agricultural practice as a response to the climate crisis, counters LVC SEAf working goals through agricultural policies on seeds and production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources and Environment (duty-bearer)</td>
<td>Gives policy advice to Council of Ministers.</td>
<td>SADC Council of Ministers (duty-bearer)</td>
<td>Ensures implementation of policies in SADC region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC Heads of State Summit (duty-bearer)</td>
<td>Interest in general agricultural development and regional integration</td>
<td>Policy-making body of SADC, the most influential in the region</td>
<td>Is comprised of all Heads of State of SADC member countries and very hard to reach and influence directly through advocacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO (external duty-bearer)</td>
<td>Have their eyes on ZIMSOFF after the nomination of Elizabeth Mpho as Ambassador[^1]</td>
<td>Some have genuine interest in alternative solutions and responses to climate change. Can possibly influence SADC.</td>
<td>Multistakeholderism can dilute the message. FAO initiatives include support for ‘climate-smart’ agricultural production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC (ally)</td>
<td>Potential showcase of agroecology.</td>
<td>Formal negotiating partner of the FAO.</td>
<td>Might be out of reach for LVC SEAf with the current capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILC (key actor)</td>
<td>Potential showcase of small-scale farming in practice.</td>
<td>Sympathetic to the struggle of small scale farmers. Recognized in international institutions.</td>
<td>Promoting corporate partnership solutions, diluting the struggle of LVC. They are therefore not seen as a potential ally by LVC or IPC in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPSN (ally)</td>
<td>Potential for collaboration.</td>
<td>Working for regional cooperation in SEAf.</td>
<td>Lack of coordination and capacity, not a very political network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP (ally)</td>
<td>Convergence, mobilise and share experiences of smallholders.</td>
<td>High capacity in advocacy for small-scale producers with for instance FAO.</td>
<td>WFP currently targets their advocacy efforts with FAO and might have focus elsewhere than the SEAf-region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNI (ally)</td>
<td>Cooperation on research and movement building.</td>
<td>Competent and experienced on the land and agrarian struggles. Already working with LVC and AK.</td>
<td>Not directly involved in this intervention.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Stakeholders: The key stakeholders that will be collaborating in the intervention will be AK, LVC SEAf and ZIMSOFF. The main stakeholders that the LVC SEAf wants to target is the SADC Ministerial Committee responsible for Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, who provide policy advice regionally within SADC and set the agenda for national policies. As described in the above analysis, they are the most accessible target and feed policy advice upwards though SADC institutions. TNI and WFFP, both allies of AK and LVC are also key stakeholders in this intervention. Representatives of both will be invited to participate in different activities in order to contribute with knowledge sharing and build stronger alliances. LVC SEAf and WFFP have also both expressed wishes to work together to strengthen the convergence processes of land, sea and water struggles. For this purpose, WFFP will be invited to the regional event (activity 2.1.2).

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

C.1 Target Group and Participants
The primary target group is comprised of key personnel in the nine LVC SEAf member organizations who are responsible for advocacy activities and knowledge sharing and dissemination. These have been identified as the advocacy officers, communications officers, and extension officers of each of the member organisations. The advocacy- and communication officers were chosen as they have the most impact on the capacity of LVC SEAf to conduct advocacy work as well as communication between the member organisations. The extension officers are responsible for constituent outreach and training (e.g. in agroecology methods) within constituencies, providing them with influence on and ability in collecting and disseminating knowledge to and from the constituents. The reason this intervention targets extension officers is because they are the primary connection between small-scale farmers and the regional movement by spreading knowledge developed in the intervention. These key personnel are chosen evenly from the nine current organisations in eight different SEAF countries, providing important links across the whole region to ensure that common struggles in the region are united. Because of the decentralised structure encouraged in LVC, the target group holds an important role in growing the organisation, as well as forming alliances, fundraising, advocating and mobilising around key issues. The constituents, who make up the secondary target group, as they are either selected by the political leaderships of their respective organisations - who in turn are elected by and thereby responsible towards the constituents - or are themselves elected members.

The primary target group will be involved in the intervention as the main recipients of climate justice and advocacy training, and as participants in workshops. They will also be the primary users of the advocacy material produced. Their role in the specific activities are as follows:
- The advocacy- and communications officers and extension officers will participate in the climate justice training session and advocacy working meeting (activities 2.1.1, 2.2.1) to gain knowledge on strategies to build capacity for future advocacy work and a common narrative on climate justice.
- The advocacy- and communication officers will work together with AK members and members of the international LVC movement to put this knowledge together with their knowledge of their local context to form concrete advocacy actions (activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4)
- The extension officers will be involved in the farmer-to-farmer visits (F2F) (1.1.1) and regional event (2.1.2), respectively gathering, documenting and disseminating knowledge (from training sessions and meetings) to and from the constituencies on agroecology and climate justice.
- The advocacy- and communications officers will be primary recipients of the produced research materials and primer (output 1.1 and 1.2), designed with their input for use in further advocacy work.

24 The primer is an accessible advocacy booklet describing regional use of agroecology, issues of food sovereignty and climate justice, will be based on the regional experiences of small-scale farmers from the research studies.
Secondary Target Group: The secondary target group consists of the constituents of the LVC SEIf member organizations. They comprises of a total of more than 1.250.000 members, of which more than half are women. There are approximately 10.000 small-scale farmers in Zimbabwe, 2965 in South Africa, 147.022 in Madagascar, 160.800 in Congo, 101.300 in Mozambique, 834.367 in Angola, 250.000 in Tanzania and 14.750 in Uganda. As described in section B.1 small-scale farmers are amongst the poorest and most marginalised groups in the SEIf region. They are targeted in this intervention through knowledge dissemination (activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 3.1.4) and benefit from a stronger and more capable regional LVC movement. As all LVC SEIf member organisations are democratic and member-based, the LVC SEIf members are direct representatives of the constituencies of small-scale farmers who have elected them. The member organisations represent a mix of men, women and young people, reflected in the organisation's selection requirements of gender equality and the advocating of women's and youth issues. Members of this group are the final beneficiaries of the intervention; the LVC SEIf representatives in the target group will gain capacity to represent and speak their case on higher political levels.

Justification for Involving Members from Middle-Income Countries in the Intervention: As stated in the guidelines of the Climate and Environment Fund, exceptions to the restrictions on interventions in middle-income countries apply in network or alliances-interventions such as LVC SEIf. This particular intervention speaks strongly to this exception, as the inclusion of Angolan (5300$ pr. capita) and in particular South African (GNI is 6800 pr. capita) member organisations are crucial in order to claim the representation of small-scale farmers to influential SADC decision makers. Excluding these members from the intervention would significantly weaken the networks’ capacity as well as the overall claim of regional representation at all levels. Moreover, the constituencies of the South African LVC SEIf members (FSC and LPM) are politically disenfranchised and in an economically vulnerable position following years of stringent fiscal policies. The LPM represents an especially marginalised group of peasants that have fallen victim to unlawful evictions from their land and suffer from a lack of will from politicians to enforce tenure security and the promised land redistribution following South Africa’s colonial past. Moreover, the FSC as well has a strong contingent of landless peoples and small-scale farmers. The GNI of Angola also falls above the middle-income country threshold. While the country has experienced soaring economic growth rates since the turn of the millennium, this has been mainly fueled by oil and diamond exports. A relatively high rate of economic inequality remains and the country is still rated 149 of 187 assessed countries and territories in the latest Human Development Index report. The agricultural sector of the country is predominantly small-scale farmers and subsistence peasants, who are in particularly difficult position in the country, with widespread land tenure conflicts from foreign agricultural investment.

Considering the importance of the inclusion of South African and Angolan member organisations, the current socio-economic status and political exclusion of small-scale farmers in the region, the South African and Angolan members of LVC SEIf will be included in the intervention, despite the general economic status of their respective countries as a whole.

C.2 The Intervention’s Objectives and Success Criteria

Overall Objective:
The advocacy skills and infrastructures of LVC's members are strengthened resulting in raised awareness of the climate justice movement and the regional struggles of small-scale farmers.
Intervention Objectives:

1) By July 2018 LVC SEAf and its constituencies have increased documented knowledge on agroecology and climate justice

1.a: LVC SEAf has gathered and documented knowledge of the constituencies and produced multimedia material and publications
MoV: (1) F2F reports, (2) Research studies, (3) Multimedia material, (4) Proof of delivery of primer to LVC SEAf members

1.b: Documented knowledge from activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.2.1 is distributed amongst LVC SEAf members through three electronic publications
MoV: (1) Electronic publications sent to all member organisations of LVC SEAf

1.c: Primary target group are capable of articulating main arguments for agroecology and climate justice and use these arguments as part of their daily work with constituents and advocacy
MoV: (1) Interviews with representatives from at least five member organisations at activity 2.1.2 (2) Minutes from regional event

2) By July 2018 LVC SEAf has increased capacity to advocate for just climate solutions and agroecology at regional level

2.a: At least 8 out of 9 member organisation representatives express increased knowledge on advocacy and can mention concrete examples of how they have used it
MoV: (1) Interviews with representatives from all member organizations at activity 2.1.2 (2) Minutes from regional events

2.b: At least 8 out of 9 member organization representatives have adopted the multimedia material and publications as advocacy tools and can give concrete examples of how they have used them
MoV: (1) Interviews with representatives from all member organizations at activity 2.1.2 (2) Minutes from regional event

3) By July 2018 LVC SEAf contributes to putting climate justice and agroecology on the regional agenda in the SADC region and evaluated the effort

3.a: At least three media outlets in the region have covered the happening and/or open letter to the SADC Ministers of Agriculture from activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.4
MoV: (1) Articles (web and paper) (2) Broadcast coverage (TV/radio/online)

3.b: At least five positive responses to the primer have been received from stakeholders such as decision-makers and/or other civil society actors
MoV: (1) Emails, (2) Minutes from meetings, (3) Social media response, (4) Statements

3.c: The multimedia material has been shared on social media and Facebook by AK, LVC SEAf/International and member organisations
MoV: (1) At least 2000 in total for the following three: responses, likes and shares
### C.3 Outputs and activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regarding objectives</th>
<th>Expected outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **In pursuit of intervention objective 1:** By June 2018 LVC SEAf has increased documented knowledge on agroecology and climate justice | 1.1. Collection, exchange and documentation of on-the-ground knowledge to feed into concrete advocacy tools and the dissemination of this knowledge. | 1.1.1 Farmer-to-Farmer Exchange Visits: Two visits at regional and continental level on issues related to climate change, climate justice and agroecology.  
1.1.2 Research Studies: Understanding and mapping of climate change issues (policy, knowledge and impacts) within constituencies of LVC SEAf member organisations.  
1.1.3 Electronic publications: Three electronic publications sent out during the intervention by the project officer to all member organisations, containing updates on progress and all results of activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.2.1 |
| 1.2 Advocacy tools based on documented knowledge | 1.2.1 Development of Primer and Videos: Creation of multimedia material and primer as a tool for advocacy and campaigning based on activity 1.2 and 1.3 |
| **In pursuit of intervention objective 2:** By June 2018 LVC SEAf has increased capacity to advocate for just climate solutions and agroecology at regional level. | 2.1 LVC members are increasingly skilled as advocacy agents and are able to reflect and communicate about climate justice and agroecology as a response to climate change. | 2.1.1 Climate Justice Training Session: This session will train key members from each LVC SEAf member organisation in issues related to climate change, agroecology, seed policies, technical terms, youth and gender in agriculture.  
2.1.2 Regional Event: This event includes workshops on agroecology, climate justice and knowledge sharing on advocacy experiences and techniques. |
| 2.2 An advocacy strategy for LVC SEAf has been produced and key actors and targets for advocacy efforts have been mapped out. | 2.2.1 Working Meeting of Advocacy: This meeting will be held in continuation of and be built on the learnings from the climate justice training session (2.1.1). Feedback is given on draft-versions of primer/advocacy material to use for advocacy strategy. |
| **In pursuit of** | 3.1 Concrete | 3.1.1 Open letter: |

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*FUND FOR CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT— Longer-term interventions, rev. May 2016*
intervention objective 3:
By June 2018 LVC SEAf contributes to putting climate justice and agroecology on the regional agenda in the SADC region and evaluated the effort

advocacy actions targeting relevant stakeholders are planned and carried out

An open letter will be drafted at the regional event and handed to relevant SADC decision-makers.

3.1.2 Campaign and Information Work:
Up to and through the regional event a social media campaign will be carried out by LVC SEAf and AK using the multimedia material produced.

3.1.3 Distribution of Primer:
Distributing primer and other relevant material to LVC SEAf member organisations, relevant decision makers and political representatives after the regional event.

3.1.4 Happening:
A happening will be planned and carried out together with the LVC SEAf host organization of the regional event (2.1.2) to manifest handing over the open letter to SADC decision-makers.

3.1.5 Participation at Folkemødet:
AK and representatives of LVC SEAf participate at Folkemødet 2018, presenting and hosting debates with intention to inform and involve the Danish public and politicians around the topics of Climate Justice and Agroecology.

C.4 Strategy: How Does the Intervention Cohere?
The main strategy of the intervention is to capacity-build the advocacy skills of LVC SEAf members and thereby the network as a whole, specifically relating to climate justice, rights of small-scale farmers, and agroecology as a means of climate mitigation and adaptation. These three key concepts are central to LVC’s current strategy in forming a global peasant and small-scale farmer movement that advocates for structural change. This modus of internal capacity building of LVC SEAf derives from the underlying premise that a network is stronger than the total of the individual members, evident from the merits of LVC, WFFP and many others. Moreover, the struggle to demand political action on climate change after COP21 has shifted toward the demand of the just implementation of the obligations of the Paris-agreement. This demand is purposefully directed at relevant national and regional bodies of political integration, such as SADC.

Underpinning the struggle of LVC is a grounded bottom-up approach to strive for climate justice. This intervention is structured around this approach, using the knowledge of small-scale farmers, who are practicing agroecology, to showcase their solutions to the climate crisis. This requires that the intervention has fewer activities with a relatively large number and diverse range of participants, including equal representation of gender and youth. This intervention therefore seeks to avoid concentrating knowledge and influence in the hands of few key actors within the network.

25 This activity will be funded partly under the ‘Information work in Denmark’ and with intents to apply for additional funds from “Danidas oplysningsbevilling”.

FUND FOR CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT—Longer-term interventions, rev. May 2016
Temporal Progression of the Intervention: The intervention has three intervention objectives (see section C2), with a number of corresponding activities, as described in section C.3. The activities can be divided into three themes: ‘documentation of knowledge’, ‘capacity building on advocacy’ and ‘concrete advocacy actions’, corresponding to the fulfilment of the three intervention objectives. The activities contributing to documentation of knowledge and capacity building will occur simultaneously, mutually feeding into each other throughout the intervention period. For example, the documented knowledge on climate justice and agroecological practice from the first F2F-visit in Burundi (1.1.1) will serve as inputs for the climate justice training session (2.1.1). The material produced from the research studies will inform both the climate justice training session, the regional event (2.1.2) and the development of the primer (1.2.1), while the experience and learning from the climate justice training session will feed back into the planning of the second F2F-visit etc. For intervention objective three, all planned activities will all take place during the final six months of the project in the spring of 2018, building on the outputs of activities related to the first and second objective. For a detailed overview of the succession of activities and exact deadlines, see the provided Implementation Plan (Annex H).

Specific Processes, Methods and Modus Operandi of the Intervention Leading to the Realisation of Immediate Objective 1: In continuation of LVC’s bottom-up approach, the intervention will build upon the knowledge of practicing small-scale farmers. Thus, the outset of the intervention is to facilitate the gathering and dissemination of this knowledge through documentation of the impact of climate change on small-scale. Feeding directly into this strategy, the F2F-visits (1.1.1) are regional visits of LVC member organisation farmers to small-scale farmers’ organisations in Kenya and Burundi, sharing knowledge on farming techniques as well as the political aspects of agroecology as a means of achieving climate justice. Small-scale farmers’ organisations in Kenya (Kenyan Peasant League) and Burundi (Jeunesse Rural Contre la Povreté et Faim) have applied for membership of LVC SEAf, also making these F2F-visits an opportunity to compare knowledge and experience of small-scale farmers while also investigating how LVC SEAf can expand the movement. These countries have been identified by LVC SEAf representatives as significant, in terms of inspiration and showcase of agroecology and prosperous small-scale farmer practice. The project officer will participate in these visits, documenting the learnings from the visits, to be distributed internally within the network and contribute to the production of the primer as well as campaigning for LVC SEAf. The primer plays an important part in meeting LVC SEAf’s aim to familiarise concepts of climate justice, agroecology and food sovereignty internally, to allow the formation of a common advocacy strategy, and externally, to place small-scale farmers’ issues on the regional agenda. This also builds on AK’s previous successes with WFFP in using a primer to build advocacy capacity and promote awareness of key issues.

The research studies (1.1.2) follows the modus of gathering knowledge from the ground with a focus on consequences of climate change on rural communities. A researcher will conduct participation action research and a media professional will record footage, to create concrete means for advocacy and campaigning. A concise publication will be created based on each location visited (in Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Uganda) and videos\(^{26}\) will be produced by the media professional to be distributed amongst the LVC SEAf members for campaigning purposes (3.1.2) and feed into the development of the primer (1.2.1) by the AK Climate Group.

Specific Processes, Methods and Modus Operandi of the Intervention Leading to the Realisation of Immediate Objective 2: Integral to the intervention design is the strengthening of the internal capacity building on advocacy within LVC SEAf. In pursuit of this goal, multiple activities are planned with an overall purpose of bringing together representatives of all LVC SEAf

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\(^{26}\) Examples of videos similar in theme or concept: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJ2aRZEEzk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJ2aRZEEzk); [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6X1CPq5lB1E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6X1CPq5lB1E); [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7R21p0dE3SA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7R21p0dE3SA)
member organisations. In general, these activities will revolve around the sharing of advocacy experiences, capacity building on central campaigning issues, the identification of targets and concrete advocacy strategy, in order to strengthen the active role and participation of LVC SEAf member organisations in political and social development. The climate justice training session (2.1.1) trains participants of all member organisation in key themes of the small-scale farmers’ struggle, such as climate change, agroecology, seed policies, youth and gender etc. These themes will be informed by the first F2F-visit in Burundi (1.1.1) and the experiences and learnings of the climate justice training session will feed into the planning of the second F2F-visit (1.1.1) in Kenya. A ‘training of trainers’-methodology is applied at the session by volunteer trainers and resource persons from within LVC experienced with this approach. The extension officers participating are then to disseminate knowledge outwards and downwards and involve the constituencies, thereby also strengthening a common narrative within LVC SEAf. The activity builds the capacity of participants as ‘advocacy agents’, giving them the skills to present and discuss the case of agroecology with decision-makers. The outputs of the first stage of this intervention, particularly the research studies (output 1.1) and a first draft of the primer (output 1.2), will be used as supporting material in these workshops to build familiarity with the key concepts of agroecology, climate justice and food sovereignty. Directly following the climate justice training session, representatives with particular knowledge or responsibilities regarding communication or advocacy in their respective organisations will partake in a working meeting (2.2.1). Here an advocacy strategy for the rest of the intervention will be developed, describing the modus and mapping out relevant actors and political processes to lay the groundwork for the advocacy actions.

At the regional event (2.1.2), representatives of the LVC SEAf member organisations will participate in a four-day assembly, partaking in workshops on agroecology and climate justice, and sharing experiences on advocacy at different levels. Representatives of WFFP and of other LVC regions are invited to the event, showcasing best practice examples of movement building and advocacy actions. AK activists will be involved, presenting the primer and videos (output 1.2) and facilitating a workshop on social media campaigning. This will summarise previous learnings of the intervention (output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2) and showcase concrete advocacy tools (output 1.2) produced, paving the way of future advocacy work of the LVC SEAf. The regional event will also serve as a platform for conducting the advocacy actions feeding into the realisation of immediate objective 3.

**Specific Processes, Methods and Modus Operandi of the Intervention Leading to the Realisation of Immediate Objective 3:** This objective consists of LVC SEAf using five complementary advocacy methods that aim to put climate justice and agroecology on the political agenda at a regional level as a viable solution to climate change. This stage of the intervention builds directly on the previous activities under objectives 1 and 2. These advocacy actions are planned by advocacy officers from across the regional LVC members organisations and build on knowledge and experiences documented in activity 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. The exact details of the five advocacy actions will be planned based on the training sessions (2.1.1) and working meeting (2.2.1), utilising the advocacy skills and strategies discussed in these events. In this way, advocacy work and capacity building constitute two processes of the intervention that continuously complement and inform each other. Whereas the larger focus is on capacity-building to advocate, the intervention does see concrete advocacy actions, which provides a theory-to-practice aspect, allowing members to directly utilize and evaluate upon their learnings.

Most of the direct advocacy activities in this intervention (3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4) are planned to coincide with the regional event (2.1.2) in an attempt to build on the momentum of The International Day of Peasant’s Struggles. The open letter (3.1.1) directly targets decision makers, whereas the campaign and information work (3.1.2), distribution of primer (3.1.3) and happening (3.1.5) also has a dual purpose of movement building and gathering popular support for the cause, with an intended indirect effect of increased popular pressure on decision makers. The
participation at Folkemødet 2018 (3.1.5) intends to address the rising public awareness in Denmark on agriculture and food production in general, recently expressed for instance in the article series in Dagbladet Information “Vores jord - vores mad” (Our earth - our food), with clear references to food sovereignty and agroecology. We imagine the presentations and debates will highlight the impact of Danish investments and foreign aid priorities on small-scale farmers livelihoods, with a critical focus on initiatives such as the recently established Danish Agribusiness Fund (DAF) or the aforementioned EU-SADC EPA-agreements.

Women’s and Men’s Equal Participation and Gain from the Intervention: AK, LVC SEAf and ZIMSOFF place great importance on gender equality and work strategically with it in their projects. This means that men and women should participate equally in the intervention. LVC has a policy to actively balance gender participation, as mentioned in A.3. This is why all delegations and activities in the intervention, will consist of an equal number of women and men, and strive to include the participation of a youth representative in every delegation.

By building advocacy capacity and regional links, the intervention will benefit existing LVC programmes and policies about women’s rights, such as LVC SEAf campaign for women’s rights and against abuse with their “Campaign to End Violence Against Women” and the various issues raised through regional Youth and Women Articulations.

Synergies between this Intervention and other Activities in a Danish and international Context: LVC SEAf’s struggle for social, environmental and climate justice is part of a bigger global movement that cuts across food producing sectors (peasants, fisheries, forestry workers, pastoralists etc.). While each sector has unique challenges and opportunities, there are also clear inter-linkages and potentials for synergy. International processes cut across sectors through free trade agreements and subsidies by governments and these schemes affect tenure of land. It is therefore critical that small-scale food producers form alliances and strategies to gain influence. This initiative therefore focuses on strengthened cooperation with other social movements like WFFP, through invitations such as to the regional event (activity 2.1.2). LVC also has a history of convergence in broader alliances such as the IPC, the UN peasant declaration rights process and the ‘Stop Corporate Impunity’-campaign with CSOs from both Global North and Global South.

AK is the lead organisation of the Danish Forum for Food Sovereignty (FMS), together with amongst others the Danish representative of LVC (Frie Bønder - Levende Land) which could be one point of potential synergies. The development of the primer is a potential point of collaboration with other research bodies, like the case of collaboration between AK and TNI on the WFFP- primer. The primer will also be a resource with a potentially broad outreach and application, that could be used by other likeminded CSO’s. There is similar potential for the ‘examples from the ground’ documented through the F2F-visits (activity 1.1.1) and the research studies (activity 1.1.2), to showcase actions and struggle of small-scale farmers and be utilised for advocacy on international level by IPC or other allies. As shown with co-facilitating of the Permanent Peoples Tribunal at SAPSN this August LVC SEAf already engages actively in campaigning alliances regionally and will continue to do that during and after the intervention.

C.5 Phase-out and sustainability
The intervention provides remuneration for a minimum of staff for the secretariat and ZIMSOFF. The person who will be responsible for the planning and implementation of activities will be

27 https://www.information.dk/serie/vores-jord-vores-mad
28 http://www.ifu.dk/dk/materiale/pdf/faktaark-danish-agribusiness-fund
29 http://www.stopcorporateimpunity.org/lvc-declaration-trade-markets-development/

appointed on a contract for the duration of the intervention only. None of the LVC SEAf members (either from the international or regional secretariat or leaders of the national member organisations) receive any remuneration as part of this intervention. This is aligned with LVC policy to ensure that the LVC remains a social movement driven by political motives and not by economic self-interest. The LVC regional office are committed to contribute with significant human resources in this intervention. The network of experienced and committed activists and experts in LVC is a major strength of the LVC movement, and the intervention is designed to sustain the use of these resources, for example, through the use of the LVC network of volunteer interpreters and translators.

All planned activities will be completed within the allocated time frame for the intervention. Both parties strive for an equal partnership and plans have been made to forge a long-term partnership that will continue beyond the implementation period, engaging in other future interventions and joint campaigns. This is aided by the fact that AK and LVC SEAf share several collaborative partners and associates such as TNI and WFFP, as mentioned above. This partnership as such consolidates and strengthens both partners’ role in an international network working on topics such as climate justice and food sovereignty. AK and LVC are also currently partnering on other tentative project proposals in said network that also includes TNI (see B.2), expanding the areas of collaboration and by so further consolidating a lasting partnership. Furthermore, LVC SEAf and AK are already planning further partnership activities to be carried out after this intervention. This includes a proposal to apply and fund a continental advocacy seminar for all communication officers in both the African LVC regions, thereby contributing to sustainability beyond the partnership. Plans to host an AK partner seminar in Denmark in 2017 with a focus on joint campaigning would also further consolidate the partnership, strengthen and include ZIMSOFF and LVC SEAf in the AK partner network and feed naturally into the intervention’s campaign activities.

The intervention strives to create lasting improvements in the organisational capacity of both individual LVC SEAf member organisations as well as a strengthened and more coherent regional network. The research studies (activity 1.2) are designed to create an initial research framework that will be easily replicable in the future by LVC SEAf. Other outputs, such as the documentation and advocacy tools from activity 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 will last beyond the intervention. These work in combination with knowledge on how to employ them beneficially, which is developed from activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, and the general strong focus on knowledge sharing and capacity-building on several levels (local constituents in activities 1.1.2, 1.1.1 and 2.1.2 as well as trainers/extension officers and advocacy- and communication officers at regional level activities 2.1.1 and 2.2.1) will be embedded in the LVC member organizations and is viable beyond the duration of the intervention.

The recipients encompass several organisational levels (allowing both for bottom-up and outwards dissemination of knowledge), as the target group consists of members that have both outreach capacity and resonance within the local communities of the member organizations (trainers/extension officers) and work directly with advocacy and outwards communication (communications- and advocacy officers). The extension- and communication officers will continue to undertake activities using the advocacy skills and material developed during the intervention. All activities feed organically into the LVC SEAf public policy working committee’s analysis of actions to take on climate change, thereby aiding in fulfilling the set goals that LVC SEAf have independently identified to follow continuously beyond the intervention. The synergies created in activities 1.1.2, 2.1.1, and 2.1.2 will likewise make for a stronger and more coherent network beyond the intervention, as a common narrative and understanding of the intervention’s target areas of agroecology and climate justice is consolidated and continually spread internally.
C.6 Assumptions and risks

Main assumptions:
1. LVC SEAF will continue advocacy activities after finalizing the intervention. This is reasonable to assume as increased advocacy skills and capacity is a strong wish from LVC SEAF. This will be supported by the strength of the international LVC movement and their experience in advocacy.
2. The moving of the regional office from UNAC in Mozambique to another member organization within 2016 will not affect the involvement of the regional office in the implementation, nor will differences of interest occur as a result of the move. This is reasonable to assume, as the intervention is planned to cohere with the overall analysis of LVC SEAF region.
3. The political focus of the member organizations of LVC SEAF will not change during the course of the implementation nor afterwards. This is reasonable to assume, as the organizations have to committed to the main goal of the global LVC movement, which is to realize food sovereignty and counter destructive corporate-driven processes.

Risks and risks mitigation strategies:
1. Several of the countries within the SEAf region operate under oppressive political regimes. Political developments could therefore lead to alteration of locations of activities. We acknowledge that political instability could hinder some member organizations or constituents from participating in the intervention activities. The political situations will be monitored and assessed continuously and informed decisions will be made together by AK, ZIMSOFF and the LVC regional office. AK has many years of experience working politically in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa and have developed safety policies on our project work.
2. Due to climate change weather conditions have worsened in the region within the last years, some areas dealing with floods while others deal with severe droughts. A continuation of these extremites could lead to a focal shift in the national member organizations, prompting them to focus more on urgent local issues than advocacy and policy actions. AK will work with LVC SEAF to continuously and in all activities make clear the relevance of working for a long-term systemic change in approaching climate change by linking the local struggles to the regional and global levels.

D. ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE INTERVENTION

D.1 Division of roles in implementation of the intervention

ZIMSOFF holds responsibility for implementation of the intervention’s activities and financial management. Thus, ZIMSOFF will appoint a full time experienced project officer for the entirety of the intervention period. The project officer will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of activities, ongoing communication with AK and LVC members. This will include drafting of statements, writing and distribution of electronic publications, logistical arrangements of all activities (workshops, meetings, regional event etc.) as well as overlooking the financial management and the quarterly narrative and financial reporting according to CISUs guidelines. In addition to that, ZIMSOFF will appoint a part-time financial officer (already a staff member of ZIMSOFF, who currently have two financial officers) to handle all financial management, bookkeeping and reporting, under supervision of the project officer. The project officer and financial officer will be placed at the ZIMSOFF office in Harare and be under the supervision of the national coordinator of ZIMSOFF, who is also part of the International Secretariat of LVC, as well as the Executive Committee of ZIMSOFF. Moreover, ZIMSOFF is responsible for the hiring of the
researcher for the research studies (activity 1.1.2). ZIMSOFF is living up to CISU's financial standards for grants of this size (see Annex B).

**LVC SEAf** and its regional secretariat is committed to supporting the planning and hosting of all activities of the intervention. This does in particular translate to the support and supervision of the appointed project officer hosted by ZIMSOFF. Moreover, the current and coming regional coordinator of LVC SEAf will be present at the two week startup visit in order to transfer experience on the prior workings of the network. The LVC SEAf secretariat is committed to partaking in the majority of the activities (activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.4) with the shared purpose of contributing with know-how and experience as well as acquiring the knowledge to implement and sustain the learnings of the project after the finalisation of the intervention.

**AK** has the responsibility of the intermediate and final management, monitoring, reviewing, reporting and evaluation of the intervention implementation in accordance with the procedures laid down in the agreement with CISU. The overall responsibility for the intervention itself lies with the board of AK. The daily implementation and management is in the hands of the AK Climate Group, which is responsible towards the AK Board.

Activities solely implemented by AK are the publication of the primer (activity 3.1.3) and the campaigning and informational work in Denmark, namely the participation at Folkemedet 2018 (activity 3.1.5). Moreover, AK has shared responsibilities at several activities. AK is responsible for the creation and distribution of the materials in activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, based on the research and inputs from the hired researcher in activity 1.1.2. An evaluation of the draft will take place during the advocacy meeting (2.2.1) to get feedback on how the primer and other material meet the needs of LVC SEAf. AK is responsible for the electronic distribution of the primer, research studies and other produced multimedia advocacy material to LVC SEAf extension officers and outside organisations for advocacy before the regional event takes place (activity 3.1.1). AK is also responsible for distributing 1000 print versions of the primer at the regional event (3.1.2). The spread and response to these materials will be evaluated at the regional event by AK members through surveys and interviews of LVC SEAf representatives, member organisations and participants.

AK’s secretariat will provide support to the intervention in terms of man-hours (see annex C). This support consists of the participation of secretariat staff at the startup visit, support on the monitoring and evaluation and the development of the Primer (activity 1.2.1). The finance management of the intervention is carried out by the AK Climate Group, in close cooperation with the AK finance officer.

With purpose of strengthening the mutual understanding between all partners and contributing to the equal partnership, AK will provide quarterly narrative reports on the progress of the activities under AK's responsibility. Like the quarterly reports of the project officer, the specific format will be developed during the startup visit.

Last but not least, AK is responsible for the hiring of the media crew for the research studies and video post-production (activity 1.2.1) and an intern, that will supporting the project officer with coordination and implementation of activities during either the Autumn of 2017 or the Spring of 2018.

**D.2 Monitoring and evaluation in implementation of the intervention**

The concrete M&E tools to capture the progress, outputs, outcomes and impact of the intervention will be decided upon at the beginning of the intervention, after being discussed and agreed upon by LVC SEAf representatives and ZIMSOFF as the hosting organisation. It will build upon AK's internal Implementation- and Monitoring Tool, that functions as a database that systematises the information gathered for outputs and indicators. The intervention has been structured in a way that
urges active participation of AK activists at regular intervals. Over the course of the 18 month intervention length, there are to be three monitoring visits, specifically one start-up visit, one midterm review visit and one end-of-intervention review visit. The start-up visit which will take place as soon as possible at the beginning of the intervention. In addition, AK members will be present at all planned activities, except for 1.1.1 farmer-to-farmer visits, which will be monitored by the project officer and reported back to AK. This allows for regular opportunities to evaluate the intervention and take any corrective actions with input from the partners, participants and host organisations.

Start-up visit
Two members of the AK Climate Group as well the AK finance officer will be present at the start-up visit, which will take place in ZIMSOFF’s office in Harare, Zimbabwe. The visit is to be conducted with the project officer, ZIMSOFF finance officer and ZIMSOFF staff responsible for the supervision of the aforementioned officers, amongst these the national coordinator. This will introduce and familiarise all parties further with the intervention, activities and responsibilities. The researcher hired by LVC for activity 1.1.2 will also be present to discuss the expected content and their responsibilities with the upcoming research studies. Finally, the current regional coordinator of LVC SEAf, who has played a major role in the formulation of this intervention, will also be present at the start-up meeting.

Midterm monitoring visit
The midterm monitoring visit will coincide with the climate justice training session and advocacy working meeting (activities 2.1.1 and 2.2.1). During this visit, surveys and interviews will be made, ensuring that feedback is given from each of the participating member organisations in order to evaluate the activities’ role in meeting the intervention objectives and remarking on the quality of participation, with specific focus on the integration of different region’s experiences and engagement. This is important to ensure that the intervention has built capacity as a regional movement, beyond the individual member organisations. They will also evaluate whether the LVC SEAf delegates express increased knowledge on advocacy and can mention concrete examples. The respondents should reflect the gender and youth participation envisioned by LVC (50/50 of delegates) and if possible encompass the 9 member organisations. Findings from the midterm monitoring visit will feed into development of the status report as well as in the final report.

Final visit and end-of-intervention review
The final visit will coincide with the regional event (activity 2.1.2), at which two AK members will be present to launch the primer and multimedia advocacy material. As in the midterm review visit, AK members together with LVC SEAf and ZIMSOFF will be able to evaluate participation and final results of the activities. This will include ensuring that the outputs stated in the intervention objectives (research studies, common advocacy strategy, open letter, multimedia material and the primer) are produced based on the input from the activities, and how they have been initially received to the participants and relevant organisations in the run-up to the regional event and after its launch (see Annex G). It will also assess the media coverage of the advocacy actions, personal statements from attendants on how these campaigns resonated with them, and the social media reaction to the campaign conducted as part of the intervention. As these activities are operating around the same time-frame, this will allow AK and LVC SEAf to compare their experiences with different advocacy methods and compare the spread and impact of the skills and materials gained through the intervention.

Farmer-to-Farmer Visits
Participating in the farmer-to-farmer visits will be the hired project officer present, who is responsible for narrative reports to support M&E. These should reflect on participation and initial response to knowledge-sharing by the participants. These reports are to be integrated into

activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, allowing both AK and LVC SEAf to evaluate the shared experiences and see if they are successfully integrated into the advocacy strategies of the organisation.

Evaluating Production of Advocacy Materials and Distribution
Since AK is responsible for the creation and distribution of the advocacy material to the LVC SEAf communication and extension officers, the main focus of monitoring and evaluation on these documents will be the use and spread of advocacy and capacity building means. This is particularly important to the success of the intervention, as these materials are designed to be useful in advocacy work beyond the length of the intervention and develop capacity within the member organisations to form common advocacy actions. As such, looking at indicators based on statements of different participants on use and awareness of the materials at the regional event (activity 2.1.2), and the response to the electronic publications will help evaluate the internal spread of these material. The respondents from within LVC SEAf should reflect the gender and youth participation envisioned by LVC (50/50 of delegates) and encompass the 9 member organisations, to evaluate the spread and how useful these resources were perceived to be. The external response will be evaluated electronically on social media and responses from media and advocacy targets will indicate how the initial use of these materials has contributed to placing small-scale farmers rights on the regional agenda.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has intervention-related information work in Denmark been planned?
All AK's interventions feed into AK's campaign and information work by default. AK's strategy for 2016-2020 stresses that there must be a clear link between our interventions and our political campaigns. This means that our partnerships must build on more than just a shared effort to address local problems. AK's information and campaign work is organised as a coordinated effort to get a stronger focus on issues within International development and global inequality in Denmark and the EU. AK's campaign group is responsible for the development and coordination of AK's campaigns in collaboration with the secretariat and the working groups. Examples of previous campaigns are, The Truth about Global Inequality, Stop Ocean Grabbing – our oceans are not for sale and Stop TTIP and Climate Justice (Read more here: http://afrika.dk/kampagner).

For this intervention, the climate group and campaign group will join forces to plan and execute the spring campaign of 2018, which will build directly on this intervention and create awareness about agroecology and food sovereignty as real solutions to the climate crisis. At least five articles on these subjects will be produced for social media and newsletters. The videos from the research studies will be subtitled (in Danish) and spread on social media and the primer will be used actively in campaigning and advocacy actions.

As part of the campaign, two members of the political leadership of LVC SEAf will come to Denmark for two weeks in June 2018. At this time AK will arrange public meetings and debates in Copenhagen with the members as keynote speakers and the members will also be part of the AK delegation at Folkemødet (People's Summit) in Bornholm, where they will join AK in actively targeting stakeholders and decision-makers, as well as speak at AK and affiliates' events and debates. AK will utilize different social media platforms, such as livestreaming on Facebook and Twitter during Folkemødet. From previous similar partner visits, AK also has good experience with directly contacting different outlets from the established media and setting up interviews, leading to larger exposure in the Danish society, which will be repeated in this intervention.

Inform to take action
The purpose of our coordinated information and campaign work is to get our target group to take action and give them the opportunity to do something actively themselves. This can be anything
from signing a petition, sending a letter to politicians, booking a lecture from AK or to participate in our street actions, conferences and workshops and thereby gain more knowledge as a basis to act. AK has defined a target group for all our information and campaign work; Danes who are politically aware and have a critical interest in global issues such as inequality and the uneven division of power-structures. In some cases other target groups are defined, such as politicians, corporations and others who have an interest or a stake in our campaign, and whom we try to influence. To reach the first mentioned target group, and make them act, we have developed a number of fixed elements and channels that we use in our campaigns, since they have proven to be rather successful in previous campaign efforts:

- Production of animated short films that are shown on social media (see https://afrika.dk/kampagner/oversigt)
- Focus on the use of social media in all information and campaign work we make.
- Using short video clips from our partners.
- Setting up a special page on www.afrika.dk where there is more information and in which there is the opportunity to take action.
- Articles and debate sections in relevant media (magazines, websites, newspapers and local radio, etc.).
- Actively using www.afrika.dk, our electronic newsletters, blogs, etc.
- Street based actions and happenings (see https://afrika.dk/sites/afrika.dk/files/drop_ws_finalx.pdf)

We use a combination of volunteers and experts in the preparation of the various campaign elements: Street-based actions, articles and debates are done by the volunteer activists while layout and animation is most commonly produced by professionals in order to ensure a professional and serious visual expression. We have seen that this coordinated campaign effort creates greater impact and reach more people. And we have noticed that it is easier to reach people outside the “International Development segment” in Denmark with these broader campaigns. A concrete example is our Campaign against Ocean Grabbing, which links the very local problems in coastal communities in developing countries to the global structures and policies that define who has the right to the sea. Alongside this campaign, we have a project with the global network WFFP, which is an integrated part of our Stop Ocean Grabbing Campaign.
3. Budget summary

A detailed budget with budget notes must be submitted in Annex C 'Budget scheme' and submitted with the application. NOTICE: Remember to open all tabs in order to fill in each of the relevant five spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation for the Climate and Environment Fund' at www.cisu.dk/pkm.

Below please fill in a summary of the main budget items as follows:
Fill sheet 1-4 in Annex C 'Budget scheme' - the budget summary will then automatically appear on sheet 5. This should be copied from Annex C and pasted below.

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<tr>
<th>Budget summary</th>
<th>Currency</th>
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<tr>
<td>Of this, the Climate and Environment Fund is to contribute</td>
<td>1999147 DKK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any.</td>
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<td>Indicate total cost in local currency</td>
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<th>Financing plan</th>
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<td>14. Total</td>
<td>1999147</td>
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</table>
4. ANNEXES

OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted both in print by post and electronically by e-mail:

Annex A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation (must be filled in and signed by the Danish organisation).
Annex B. Fact sheet on the local partner(s) (must be filled in and signed by the local partner(s). The fact sheet may be submitted in a copied or scanned version)
Annex C. Budget scheme

The following annexes about the Danish organisation must be submitted electronically by e-mail:

Annex D. The organisation’s statutes
Annex E. The latest annual report
Annex F. The latest audited annual accounts (signed by the auditor and the management/board of the organisation)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max. 30 pages):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Annex no.</th>
<th>Annex title</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>The AK working group on climate justice</td>
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<td>List of acronyms</td>
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