

Handout 4.1

Philippines Case Study



	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Principal Objective (IMPACT)	To build the capacity of local stakeholders to develop gender-sensitive DRR strategies to adequately prepare, mitigate, and respond to, natural hazards that threaten the lives and livelihoods of poor men and women in high-risk communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Specific Objective (OUTCOME)	Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to develop context-specific and gender-sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in the most vulnerable villages of Camarines Sur and Sultan Kudarat Provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Result 1 (OUTPUT)	Identified and assessed risks of multiple hazards to the different communities' coping capacities of women, men and children in the most vulnerable villages of Camarines Sur and Sultan Kudarat Provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Result 2 (OUTPUT)	DRR strategies developed and piloted by key stakeholders in order to enhance coping capacities of poor women, men, children, and other vulnerable social groups in high risk villages of Sultan Kudarat and Camarines Sur provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Result 3 (OUTPUT)	Promote good DRR practices through learning and sharing among key stakeholders in similar context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

	Activities
Activities for Result 1	<p>Conduct baseline for all target villages.</p> <p>Coordination with other similar risk mapping initiatives to identify the intersection of natural hazards and livelihood vulnerabilities in Camarines Sur and Sultan Kudarat provinces.</p> <p>Identify and/or validate the location of high-risk villages (barangays)</p> <p>Undertake hazard mapping (where necessary) for target areas</p> <p>Update and print the PCVA (participatory capacities and vulnerabilities assessment) toolkit</p> <p>Undertake participatory and gendered capacities and vulnerabilities assessments to identify coping capacities of vulnerable communities and local actors such as government, CBOs or POs/NGOs.</p> <p>Share the finding of PCVA with stakeholders i.e. communities, local authorities, office bearers, media, Private sector, civil society and other influentials.</p>
Activities for Result 2	<p>Enhance the understanding and awareness of local stakeholders/partners (e.g. livelihood NGO/CBOs, government, private sector) of the links between hazards and livelihood options/strategies</p> <p>Gender sensitivity training to enhance the understanding and awareness of local stakeholders/partners of gendered roles in DRR</p> <p>Build the capacity of key stakeholders to develop gender sensitive action plans to reduce the risks of hazards to their lives and livelihoods</p> <p>Pilot-test and enhance ongoing innovative community based DRR strategies (e.g. technology development, innovations, etc.)</p> <p>Support community women's representation and active participation in DRR planning, implementation, participatory monitoring, and evaluation</p> <p>Facilitate the inclusion of gender-sensitive DRR strategies into local development planning and budgeting</p> <p>Develop strategies to widen communities linkages with other institutions and private sectors to support DRR initiatives.</p>
Activities for Result 3	<p>Generation of awareness and knowledge of DRR approaches through the sharing of good practices from similar initiatives, people-to-people learning through exchange visits/study tours/mobile exhibitions.</p> <p>Support to significant women's participation as practitioners and spokespersons in the exchange visits/study tours</p> <p>Documentation of at least 2 good practices of participatory and gender sensitive DRR to add to the growing body of knowledge.</p> <p>Sharing of the 2 documented good practices with larger the catchment beneficiaries as well as with local media.</p>

Handout 4.1A

Case Study: Philippines funding proposal *responses for facilitator*



	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Principal Objective	To build the capacity of local stakeholders to develop gender-sensitive DRR strategies to adequately prepare, mitigate and respond to natural hazards that threaten the lives and livelihoods of poor men and women in high-risk communities.			<p>No major hazard during the project implementation</p> <p>Security situation remains conducive for travel and implementation</p> <p>Local and national authorities continue to cooperate</p>
Specific Objective	Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to develop context-specific and gender-sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in the most vulnerable villages of Camarines Sur and Sultan Kudarat Provinces.	<p>14 context-specific and gender-sensitive DRR plans are developed with active community participation, especially from women and children.</p> <p>70% DRR initiatives, taking into account differential needs of men, women, children, including the elderly, are adopted into the Barangay development plan</p> <p>At least 70% of women in villages are participating in DRR activities and are feeling empowered.</p> <p>80% of targeted communities are well aware of DRR plans, feel safe and confident of minimising losses from previous years.</p>	<p>Copy of Barangay development plan with the adopted DRR plan</p> <p>Minutes of Barangay council meeting adopting the DRR plan</p> <p>Minutes of information dissemination sessions</p> <p>Copy of policies/ordinances that are relevant to DRR plan/initiatives.</p>	

<p>Result 1 Sector:</p>	<p>Identified and assessed risks of multiple hazards to the different communities' coping capacities of women, men and children in the most vulnerable villages of Camarines Sur and Sultan Kudarat Provinces.</p>	<p>Improved and validated baseline for all targeted villages adopted by the Barangay council (BC) into Barangay development plan (BDP)</p> <p>100% village-level hazard/vulnerability maps are in place/ adopted by the BC and ready for use</p> <p>At least 70% of targeted women, men and children beneficiaries actively participate in the PCVA exercise and are able to share their respective experiences freely.</p> <p>Locally adapted Participatory Capacity & Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) document in place, with gender, ethnicity and age-disaggregated information and analysis</p> <p>100% local officials (BC and sitio leaders/ representatives) and office bearers (representatives) primary stakeholders are oriented on hazard mapping and identified risks.</p>	<p>Copy of BDP with adopted updated baseline data</p> <p>Copy of hazard map and vulnerability map as adopted by the BC</p> <p>Minutes of meeting of BC adopting the baseline data and hazard map.</p> <p>Proceedings of orientation on hazard and risk</p> <p>PCVA documents, including list of participants.</p>	
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<p>Result 2</p>	<p>DRR strategies developed and piloted by key stakeholders in order to enhance coping capacities of poor women, men, children, and other vulnerable social groups in high risk villages of Sultan Kudarat and Camarines Sur provinces.</p>	<p>All villages have disaster preparedness plan in place/adopted by the BC into BDP and formulate fund sourcing plans.</p> <p>At least 50% of DRR plans are owned/have buy-in by the local authorities and arrange for resourcing.</p> <p>At least 75% of initiatives incorporate needs of women and other marginalised/ excluded groups</p> <p>At least 3 DRR plans are tested in their respective Barangays.</p> <p>At least 5 new livelihood coping strategies are piloted.</p> <p>75% of women, children and marginalized groups in the target villages have enhanced capacities to minimize losses to multiple hazards.</p>	<p>Copy of BDP with adopted plan and fund sourcing plan</p> <p>Minutes of workshop surfacing and prioritizing needs of women and marginalized groups.</p>	
<p>Result 3</p>	<p>Promote good DRR practices through learning and sharing among key stakeholders in similar context.</p>	<p>Targeted communities are well aware of good practice from previous projects.</p> <p>At least 70% targeted communities have used the good practice document for reference while developing local disaster preparedness plans.</p> <p>At least 2 good practice issues from this project are documented and shared with a larger audience.</p> <p>75% of women from the community have benefitted from learning good DRR practice and can use such learning to strengthen their participation in decision making and DRR leadership</p>	<p>Copies of good practice disseminated to Barangay councils and leaders of target villages</p> <p>Copies of good practice disseminated to relevant agencies of government</p>	

	Activities	Sources of information for activity progress
Activities for Result 1	<p>Conduct baseline for all target villages.</p> <p>Coordination with other similar risk mapping initiatives to identify the intersection of natural hazards and livelihood vulnerabilities in Camarines Sur and Sultan Kudarat provinces.</p> <p>Identify and/or validate the location of high-risk villages (Barangays)</p> <p>Undertake hazard mapping (where necessary) for target areas</p> <p>Update and print the PCVA (participatory capacities and vulnerabilities assessment) toolkit</p> <p>Undertake participatory and gendered capacities and vulnerabilities assessments to identify coping capacities of vulnerable communities and local actors such as government, CBOs or POs/NGOs.</p>	<p>Minutes of coordination meeting</p> <p>Copies of risk and hazard maps</p> <p>Copy of result of PCVA</p>
Activities for Result 2	<p>Share the finding of PCVA with stakeholders i.e. communities, local authorities, office bearers, media, Private sector, civil society and other influentials.</p> <p>Enhance the understanding and awareness of local stakeholders/ partners (e.g. livelihood NGO/CBOs, government, private sector) of the links between hazards and livelihood options/strategies</p> <p>Gender sensitivity training to enhance the understanding and awareness of local stakeholders/partners of gendered roles in DRR</p> <p>Build the capacity of key stakeholders to develop gender sensitive action plans to reduce the risks of hazards to their lives and livelihoods</p> <p>Pilot-test and enhance ongoing innovative community based DRR strategies (e.g. technology development, innovations, etc.)</p> <p>Support community women's representation and active participation in DRR planning, implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Facilitate the inclusion of gender-sensitive DRR strategies into local development planning and budgeting</p> <p>Develop strategies to widen communities' linkages with other institutions and private sectors to support DRR initiatives.</p>	<p>Proceedings of workshops</p> <p>Copy of DRR plan</p> <p>Copy of training and capacity bldg plan for the key stakeholders</p> <p>Copy of BDP with adopted</p> <p>Copy of Skills and knowledge trng plan for the community leaders</p>
Activities for Result 3	<p>Generation of awareness and knowledge of DRR approaches through the sharing of good practice from similar initiatives; people-to-people learning through exchange visits/study tours/mobile exhibitions.</p> <p>Support to significant women's participation as practitioners and spokespersons in the exchange visits/study tours</p> <p>Documentation of at least 2 good practice issues of participatory and gender sensitive DRR to add to the growing body of knowledge.</p> <p>Sharing of the 2 documented good practice issues with the larger catchment beneficiaries as well as with local media.</p>	

Preconditions:

- No major natural hazard occurrence during project implementation in the Philippines.
- Oxfam partner organizations have strong community linkages and long-term partnership.
- Security parameters should remain same during the project implementation period.

Handout 4.2

Case study: Caribbean funding proposal



	1.1 Objectives, Results, and Activities 1.1.1 Operational overview of the action: Log-frame¹ (max. 3 pages)	
Title of the Action	Enhancing Disaster Preparedness integration in rural livelihoods and urban planning in the Caribbean region	
Principal Objective (IMPACT)	To contribute to the reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of agricultural communities and urban settlements in the Caribbean Objectively verifiable indicators:	
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
Specific Objective (OUTCOME)	To contribute to disaster risk reduction in the Caribbean region by enhancing knowledge management of disaster preparedness integration in rural livelihoods and urban planning among community leaders, local governments and other key stakeholders with a specific focus on Jamaica and Haiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • •
Result 1 (OUTPUT)	Agricultural communities and agriculture related institutions well-informed and motivated towards a culture of safety and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Result 2 (OUTPUT)	Urban poor population and municipal authorities units well-informed and motivated towards a culture of safety and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Cross Cutting Issues (OUTPUT)	Gender Elderly HIV and AIDS Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • •

¹This table will be Annex I of the signed Agreement. It has to give a comprehensive overview of the different elements of the Action. It will only contain concise information on results and activities. Any changes made to the log-frame at intermediate report or final report stage will be done using strikethroughs.

<p>Activities Result 1</p>	<p>Pilot activities: Integration of basic disaster preparedness in two agricultural communities in Jamaica and one municipality in Haiti</p> <p>Support to the development and implementation of JAS' and Veterimed's Institutional plans, measures, and regulations on emergency preparedness</p> <p>Development of case studies and systematization of the experience of Disaster Preparedness integration in livelihoods programmes in various countries through "write-shops"</p> <p>Organization of a regional learning workshop on DP integration in livelihoods programmes in the Caribbean</p> <p>Publication of good practices of DP integration approaches and models for development or DRR practitioners</p> <p>Dissemination of case studies and good practises through the publication on web-sites, in specialized journals and the presentation or distribution of leaflets, reports, videos, case studies etc during regional and global meetings and conferences</p> <p>Publication of good practises of DP integration approaches and models for cooperative members and individual farmers (in English, Spanish, and French Creole)</p> <p>Participation in local fairs and/or festive activities to disseminate good practises and experience to farmers, cooperatives and to the private sector (in Jamaica and Haiti)</p>
<p>Activities Result 2</p>	<p>Development of case studies and systematization of the experience of DP in urban areas through "write-shops"</p> <p>Coordination and co-organization of a regional learning workshop on DP in urban areas in the Caribbean with the Regional Thematic Platform on Urban Risk and CDEMA</p> <p>Publication of good practises of urban risks and urban disaster preparedness approaches and models for DRR practitioners</p> <p>Dissemination of case studies and good practises as a contribution to the 2010-2011 DRR International campaign - through the publication on web-sites, the publication on specialised journals and the presentation or distribution of leaflets, reports, videos, case studies, etc. during regional and global meetings and conferences with a culmination on the IDRDR</p> <p>Publication of good practices of urban DP approaches and models for the population living in urban settlements (in English, Spanish, and French)</p> <p>Participation in local fairs and/or festive activities to disseminate good practices and experience to urban population and local governments units</p>
<p>General activities</p>	<p>Training of Oxfam and partners staff (ECHO training and DP training)</p> <p>Systematic gender assessment of project activities and mainstreaming of gender in project activities</p> <p>Participation in regional DIPECHO meetings</p>

Handout 4.2A

Caribbean case study: *responses for facilitator*



	1.1 Objectives, Results, and Activities 1.1.1 Operational overview of the action: Log-frame¹ (max. 3 pages)			
Title of the Action	Enhancing Disaster Preparedness integration in rural livelihoods and urban planning in the Caribbean region			
Principal Objective	To contribute to the reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of agricultural communities and urban settlements in the Caribbean			
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Specific Objective	To contribute to disaster risk reduction in the Caribbean region by enhancing knowledge management of disaster preparedness integration in rural livelihoods and urban planning among community leaders, local governments and other key stakeholders with a specific focus on Jamaica and Haiti	<p>Extent to which Oxfam DP integration model is replicated within Oxfam, its partner and allies in the region and the demonstrated effect of the model on emergency responses in target areas (score 1-5, expected final score >3)</p> <p>Extent to which Caribbean urban risk reduction initiatives are at the forefront of the 2010-2011 International disaster reduction campaign on urban risk. (score 1-5, expected final score >3)</p> <p>At the end of the project at least 50% increase in the population in the target areas perceiving that they are in disaster prone area and prepared to react adequately</p>	<p>Expert judgment (opinion of Oxfam regional staff, and partners staff) Other project documents Evaluation report</p> <p>Web-sites pages Published articles Evaluation report</p> <p>Final KAP survey Evaluation of community drill</p>	<p>No major socio-political tension in Jamaica and Haiti.</p> <p>No major economic crisis within the countries, that affects the farmers participation in the project</p> <p>JAS and Vetermied maintain themselves as a transparent and effective organization.</p> <p>The regional thematic platform on urban risk increases its activities in 2010</p> <p>A low to medium category hurricane crosses over Jamaica and/or Haiti during the 2010 Hurricane season (this event will allow assessment of the impact)</p>

¹This table will be Annex I of the signed Agreement. It has to give a comprehensive overview of the different elements of the Action. It will only contain concise information on results and activities. Any changes made to the log-frame at intermediate report or final report stage will be done using strikethroughs.

<p>Result 1</p>	<p>Agricultural communities and agriculture related institutions well informed and motivated towards a culture of safety and resilience</p>	<p>At least 65% of Haitian and Jamaican farmers and producers interviewed in the target communities at the end of the 2010 hurricane season report that the protection of their family and livelihood assets have increased as a result of the implementation of basic DP measures.</p> <p>By the end of the project:</p> <p>at least one DP integration model in livelihoods programmes has been developed, tested in 3 agricultural areas (2 communities in Jamaica and 1 municipality in Haiti) and promoted in the Caribbean region</p> <p>At least a 50% increase of key institutions representatives in target areas reporting that they are actively supporting DP integration in their livelihood development strategies and programmes</p> <p>JAS and Veterimed have developed multi-hazards contingency plans and have included internal DRR measures and regulations within Organizational strategies</p> <p>At least 400 farmers-producers in target communities have developed their family and livelihood contingency plans and have tested them.</p>	<p>Surveys (in pilot communities) and FGDs</p> <p>Systematization document Recipient list Web site pages</p> <p>Survey or census (with key institutions) and-or pre and post event questionnaires</p> <p>Contingency plans, policies and regulations</p> <p>Family and business contingency plans, Simulation drills</p>	<p>Epidemics do not restrain the movement of people between countries</p>
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<p>Result 2</p>	<p>Urban poor population and municipal authorities units well informed and motivated towards a culture of safety and resilience</p>	<p>By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least a 50% increase of key local government representatives interviewed reporting that they better understand the link between risk generation and the dynamics of urban development <p>At least 65% of key local government representatives interviewed report that they feel more confident in identifying and promoting adequate urban risk reduction and preparedness measures in poor urban settlements</p> <p>At least 3 case studies and good practices of Caribbean urban risk reduction have been promoted in the Caribbean and the LAC regions through the Regional Thematic platform on urban risks.</p>	<p>Survey and/or pre and post event questionnaires</p> <p>Survey and/or pre and post event questionnaire</p> <p>Case studies and good practices documents</p> <p>Recipient list</p> <p>Minutes of meetings /conference</p> <p>Website pages</p>	
<p>Cross cutting issues</p>	<p>Gender</p>	<p>Extent to which sector specific and family contingency plans, community-based information document and other training materials used during the pilot projects are designed and prepared to take into consideration differences of roles, power relationships, gender relationships, needs and workloads of women and men from the different ethnic backgrounds in the target settlements (score 1-5, expected final score: 4)</p>	<p>expert judgement – opinion of Oxfam regional gender advisor and other specialists</p> <p>attendance lists, photographs</p>	

		<p>at least 40% of the participants during the project's events under the project's activities are women</p> <p>Extent to which the systematization and good practice documents published are gender sensitive and promote gender justice (score 1-5, expected final score: 4)</p> <p>Extent to which sector specific and family contingency plans, community-based information document and other training materials used during the pilot projects are designed and prepared to take into consideration the elderly, their capacities and their needs (score 1-5, expected final score 3)</p>	<p>expert judgement</p> <p>Expert Judgment (from Helpage International or similar)</p>	
	Elderly			
	HIV and AIDS	<p>Extent to which sector specific and family contingency plans, community-based information documents and other training materials used during the pilot projects are designed and prepared to take into consideration the specific needs of people living with HIV. (score 1-5 , expected final score: 3)</p>	<p>Expert judgment</p> <p>Final survey</p>	
	Accountability	<p>Level of satisfaction of the farmers and their families about the implementation of the project and their level of participation</p>		

Activities Result 1	<p>Pilot activities: Integration of basic disaster preparedness in two agricultural communities in Jamaica and one municipality in Haiti</p> <p>Support to the development and implementation of JAS' and Veterimed's Institutional plans, measures and regulations on emergency preparedness</p> <p>Development of case studies and systematization of the experience of Disaster Preparedness integration in livelihoods programmes in various countries through "write-shops"</p> <p>Organization of a regional learning workshop on DP integration in livelihoods programmes in the Caribbean</p> <p>Publication of good practices of DP integration approaches and models for development or DRR practitioners</p> <p>Dissemination of case studies and good practises through the publication on web-sites, in specialized journals and the presentation or distribution of leaflets, reports, videos, case studies, etc. during regional and global meetings and conferences</p> <p>Publication of good practises of DP integration approaches and models for cooperative members and individual farmers (in English, Spanish, and French Creole)</p> <p>Participation in local fairs and/or festive activities to disseminate good practises and experience to farmers, cooperatives and to the private sector (in Jamaica and Haiti)</p>	
Activities Result 2	<p>Development of case studies and systematization of the experience of DP in urban areas through "write-shops"</p> <p>Coordination and co-organization of a regional learning workshop on DP in urban areas in the Caribbean with the Regional Thematic Platform on Urban Risk and CDEMA</p> <p>Publication of good practices of urban risks and urban disaster preparedness approaches and models for DRR practitioners</p> <p>Dissemination of case studies and good practises as a contribution to the 2010-2011 DRR International campaign - through the publication on web-sites, the publication on specialised journals and the presentation or distribution of leaflets, reports, videos, case studies, etc. during regional and global meetings and conferences with a culmination on the IDRD</p> <p>Publication of good practises of urban DP approaches and models for the population living in urban settlements (in English, Spanish, and French)</p> <p>Participation in local fairs and/or festive activities to disseminate good practises and experience to urban population and local governments units</p>	
General activities	<p>Training of Oxfam and partners staff (ECHO training and DP training)</p> <p>Systematic gender assessment of project activities and mainstreaming of gender in project activities</p> <p>Participation in regional DIPECHO meetings</p>	
		Pre-conditions

Handout 4.3

Examples of gender-sensitive outcome and impact indicators for work addressing disaster risk reduction

When using these indicators in project planning, they should include targets and be formulated for the specific context and situation.

Broad areas of change toward more equal gender relations	Outcome or impact indicators for DRR projects
<p>Women and men participate in decision making more equally in both public and private domains</p>	<p>More equal and active participation of women as well as men in identifying gender-specific concerns during risk and needs assessments</p> <p>More equal and active participation, decision making and leadership of women as well as men in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DRR interventions</p> <p>Women's role in the siting and construction of latrines and bathing places increases</p>
<p>Women have more equal access to, and control over, economic and natural resources, and basic social services</p>	<p>More equal provision for women and men of basic needs such as food, water, fuel, housing, and health care</p> <p>Women have greater access to, and control over, land, tools, credit, income and accumulation of capital</p> <p>Women acquire joint ownership of housing</p> <p>Increase in percentage of women, and in particular female-headed households, receiving early warning information</p>
<p>Fewer women suffer gender-related violence, and women have increased control over their own bodies</p>	<p>Women feel safer using services such as temporary shelters, latrines, bathing places</p> <p>Fewer women suffer personal incidents of violence or threats of violence in the community or within the household</p> <p>Where wife-beating is an acceptable part of the marriage contract, public opinion increasingly rejects this as the norm</p> <p>Men increasingly challenge each other on violent behaviour</p> <p>Greater involvement of women in roles and responsibilities traditionally performed by men e.g. Search and Rescue teams, income-generation work</p>
<p>Gender stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes towards women and girls are challenged and changed</p>	<p>Greater involvement of men in roles and responsibilities traditionally performed by women e.g. domestic work, thus reducing women's domestic burden</p> <p>Men increasingly take action to support the rights of women to more equal participation</p>
<p>Women are empowered: increased power to think and act freely, exercise choice, and fulfil their potential as full and equal members of society; increased capacity to organize and to become active agents of change.</p>	<p>Women feel more able to voice their concerns and priorities in disaster preparedness planning, and believe their concerns are heard and acted on</p> <p>Women's status in the community increases through their taking on of roles such as early warning focal points</p> <p>Women in flood zones learn life-saving skills such as swimming and tree climbing</p>

Handout 4.4

Summary of key learning from the workshop

- Poverty and inequality shape women and men's vulnerability to disaster and climate change, and their capacity to cope with and recover from it.
- Since women and men are affected differently by disaster and climate change, their different vulnerabilities and capacities must be analysed, and their gender-specific concerns and priorities addressed. The Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis is a useful methodology for DRR work.
- Women must be recognized for their resilience in the face of disaster, their capacity for coping, and the roles they can play as active agents of change, rather than just as victims. However, they also bear the brunt of poverty worldwide, therefore tend to be worse affected by disasters and climate change, and need specific interventions to support their survival and recovery.
- Mainstreaming gender in DRR programmes means ensuring that the different concerns and priorities of women and men fundamentally shape the whole project management cycle, as well as the institutional arrangements of the implementing organization. The aim is that all programmes and policy work contribute to gender equality by transforming the balance of power between women and men.
- Oxfam believes that strengthening women's rights and gender equality is a prerequisite for addressing poverty and suffering, and is also a question of justice and basic rights.
- Ensuring women's equal participation, dignity, empowerment, and freedom from violence are key principles in programme design and implementation.
- Monitoring and evaluation using gender-sensitive indicators, is important to assess whether changes in gendered power relations occur as a result of programme interventions.