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# Oxfam GB Sida Humanitarian Partnership Agreement

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1st April 2015 - 31st  
March 2016

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## Annual Report

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## Sida - Oxfam Humanitarian Partnership Agreement Annual Report

1st April 2015 - 31st March 2016

### Introduction

In June 2014, Oxfam signed a three year framework agreement with SIDA (1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017) – the Humanitarian Partnership Agreement (HPA). This brings together all the humanitarian funding that Oxfam receives within one contract and provides the ability to access three years of funding.

The overall goal of Oxfam’s HPA is that **‘fewer women, men, and children will die or suffer illness, insecurity and deprivation by reducing the impact of natural disasters and conflict’**. There are three components to the HPA: 1) the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which provides surge funding at the start of an emergency scale up for up to 6 months; 2) funding for annual ‘Planned Projects’ in chronic/ongoing crises; and 3) funding for ‘Strategic Investment Projects’ to enable the pilot and scale up of the use of ICT in our humanitarian work and to build the capacity of local WASH partners.

This report outlines the activities of the HPA undertaken during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 (Year 2). The report is divided into four sections, namely: Section 1, focusing on aggregated reporting, and general organisational level changes; Section 2, focusing on RRM projects; Section 3, focusing on the Planned Projects; and finally Section 4, focusing on the Strategic Investment Projects.

### 1. Aggregated reporting

#### 1.1 Aggregated results per sector

In accordance with Sida’s humanitarian indicators, aggregated results per sector are provided in Annex 1.1. These show that a total of 531,475 people have been reached across all projects, of which 259,952 are men, and 271,523 are women. The sectoral breakdown is shown below:

Sector	Individuals	Male	Female
Sida Humanitarian Indicators			
<b>WASH (water):</b> No of people accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	342,939	170,427	172,512
<b>WASH (sanitation):</b> No of crises-affected people using appropriate sanitation facility	127,823	63,003	64,819
<b>FOOD:</b> No of people receiving food assistance	32,269	15,294	16,975
<b>LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT:</b> No of people/ households with no income sources/livelihood assets provided with income support/livelihood assets	102,886	48,303	54,583
<b>SHELTER/NFI</b> (Non Food Items): No of people receiving shelter support and NFIs	62,359	29,999	32,360
<b>PROTECTION:</b> Number of crises-affected children and adults that were able to access protection services (survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, separated and unaccompanied children reunited with their families, children having access to community spaces, detainees visited)	78,112	35,962	42,150
<b>DRR/climate change:</b> No of crises-affected people participating in DRR activities, or response to climate change. (NB non-Sida indicator)	10,365	5,320	5,045
Total beneficiary interventions	756,753	368,308	388,444
<b>Total people reached without double counting</b>	<b>531,475</b>	<b>259,952</b>	<b>271,523</b>

## 1.2 Contribution to the goals of the Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance through Sida

Below are some examples of how the Oxfam - Sida HPA projects have contributed to the goals of the Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance through Sida.

### 1.2.1 Goal 1: Enhanced capacity to plan and allocate resources on the basis of humanitarian needs

Oxfam expects staff to use diverse sources and seek the most relevant information available to inform decision-making as regards humanitarian action, but not to delay urgent responses while in-depth assessments are undertaken. All Planned Projects were designed following a comprehensive needs assessment, and were targeted according to identified needs. The predictable funding for this work, through the establishment of the 3 year HPA, enabled investment to be made in the needs assessment stage, particularly for later project cycles. However, in rapid onset emergencies, urgent and immediate assistance begins in parallel with assessments, to ensure its timely delivery is not compromised (following the 'no regrets' policy). Early decisions are largely based on assumptions and the experience of staff and partners, information made available by other development and humanitarian players, drawing on Oxfam's wealth of knowledge of the country<sup>1</sup> as well as global expertise gained over seven decades of responding to disasters, and accepted international standards. These assumptions are validated as more accurate information from the ground becomes available. Assessment is an ongoing process, and leads to flexible programmes that adjust rapidly as circumstances, and our understanding, change. Some examples of needs assessment processes in SIDA-funded programmes are:

- In Nepal (Annex 2.5), following the earthquake on 25th April 2015 and completion of assessments in the highest priority areas, Oxfam extended assessments into Nuwakot on 1<sup>st</sup> - 2nd May, starting work on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, and Dhading from 3<sup>rd</sup>- 5th May, starting work on 4<sup>th</sup> May<sup>2</sup>. Oxfam's Real Time Evaluation (RTE) and the Humanitarian Indicator Tool (HIT) concluded that Oxfam made a very rapid initial response, based upon the quality of preparedness measures in place.
- In Guatemala (Annex 2.1), as part of the response to the 2014 drought, the following elements were used to identify needs and target appropriate support: information generated by government institutions on families reporting associated damages and losses in basic grain production; identification of areas with a higher level of acute malnutrition cases reported by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare; development of an institutional mapping of local stakeholders that support families on issues regarding food security and the restoration of livelihoods in the area of intervention; field level validation; implementation of filters to remove listed families that did not meet the selection criteria at community level. As a result, the 1,835 most vulnerable families in the 52 target communities were selected, which contributed to achievement of project impacts.
- In the response to flooding in Mozambique (Annex 2.3), the RTE showed that overall Oxfam was well prepared to respond, developing its strategy based on utilisation of the early warning instruments (data from the National Directorate of Water, National Meteorology Institute and the updated contingency plan. The support provided was deemed to be timely (within 72 hours of emergency declaration), appropriate and scaled to the context, and of quality that met the minimum SPHERE standards.

### 1.2.2 Goal 2: Increased respect for humanitarian law and humanitarian principles

Oxfam – as an international organization with dual mandate – both humanitarian and development – is committed to alleviating people's suffering within the framework of international humanitarian norms and standards, including International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and International Refugee Law, and is committed to the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, humanity and independence (see also Goal 7). That said however given the increasing complex nature of the humanitarian emergencies, in particular ones triggered by internal and/or regional conflicts, it is necessary for Oxfam to evaluate the situation in order to make

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<sup>1</sup> Oxfam as a confederation works in over 90 countries across the globe. As part of the programme planning, the countries are expected to develop country strategies, which are informed by a robust needs and stakeholder assessments at that particular of time, and also predictions of the evolving situation. This enables Oxfam to plan for the future.

<sup>2</sup> Oxfam began the response with its own funding sources. Sida HPA funding was used to implement the response starting 10<sup>th</sup> May 2015.

a decision between saving lives or continue its humanitarian advocacy. The following examples illustrate application of some of these principles in the Sida HPA projects:

- Syria (Annex 3.5): In this project, Oxfam has demonstrated humanity, neutrality and impartiality by undertaking water interventions which supply water to entire catchment areas, spanning all sides of the conflict lines, including in Non State Actor Group (NSAG areas) (Al Harra) as well as front line areas (Rimeh). Oxfam is concerned with addressing the humanitarian situation with communications and advocacy in a range of contexts and forums, and bilaterally with other agencies, emphasising the neutrality of Oxfam's work and the humanitarian imperative that Oxfam promotes and to which it adheres. Underpinning this is a regional approach to the crisis, involving projects in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq.
- Yemen (Annex 2.7): Here, from the onset of the crisis, Oxfam called on all parties to respect IHL and acted within the framework on humanitarian principles, calling on all parties to ensure unimpeded access to those in need; and b. protection of civilians caught in the conflict. However, faced with external challenges in terms of security and access, which potentially threatened independence and neutrality - including increased interference of local authorities such as the Executive Unit (mandated to work closely for IDPs) in INGO staff movements in the target locations. Oxfam's sub-office in Shafar negotiated with the Executive Unit, ensuring the principles of humanitarian aid were kept intact, and also highlighted the difficulties of delivery of emergency response activities to UN-OCHA, the INGO forum, the Humanitarian Coordination Team (local and at Sana'a level), and the Humanitarian Coordinator.
- In Nigeria (Annex 2.4), trainings on humanitarian codes and principles were organised for staff, volunteers, partners and stakeholders (e.g. the State Emergency Management Agency) to increase awareness of humanitarian principles to improve delivery of assistance. Awareness raising at global level also took place through the dissemination of videos, reports and bulletins which emphasised the impact of conflict on women and children and the importance of responding.
- In all situations of displacement, Oxfam ensured non-discrimination by working both with those displaced, and with host communities, to reduce tensions over competition over natural resources. This principle applied to projects in Tanzania (Annex 2.6), Malawi (Annex 2.2), Mozambique (Annex 2.3), Nigeria (Annex 2.4), Yemen (Annex 2.7), and South Sudan (Annex 3.2).
- In DRC (Annex 3.3), Community Protection Structures (CPSs) carried out awareness raising with both communities and local authorities on human rights and the responsibilities of duty bearers in relation to protection threats. The final evaluation of the project showed that these were beneficial and positively received by both communities and local authorities, as the communities gained confidence when dealing with local authorities, and a more peaceful dialogue has been put in place, since certain communities initially had a very negative view of the security forces on site. This mistrust was shared by the forces themselves, since they believed that the population would systematically rebel against them and did not understand their work. Thanks to the CPSs' mediation, relations have improved between these different stakeholders.

### **1.2.3 Goal 3: Enhanced humanitarian coordination and humanitarian leadership in the field**

In all projects, Oxfam coordinated assistance at local, regional and national level, through and with relevant stakeholders including government, clusters, RC/RC movement, private sector and other NGOs. Examples of coordination in the Sida HPA funded responses, including challenges, are:

- In DRC (Annex 3.4), Oxfam implemented a project with the aim of solidifying the INGO coordination in DRC, by setting up an INGO platform in the country which aimed to address common challenges at both provincial and national level faced by INGOs in a coherent and consistent manner. In this reporting period, the Secretariat resolved more than 48 issues/cases, achieved 3 key successes with administrative advocacy, and met with donors, ambassadors and OCHA to garner advocacy support.
- In the Nepal RRM project (Annex 2.5): Oxfam participated in the national level cluster system in Kathmandu, and was very active in the Food Security Clusters at district level, which in Nuwakot district played a key role in enhancing coordination between the major actors. Oxfam also worked in close coordination with Women's Development Organisations for particular support to the livelihoods of female-headed households. Oxfam liaised nationally with the relevant ministries and with the Social Welfare Council, and worked extensively with local authorities to try to facilitate a timely and appropriate response. The Chief District Office and District Disaster Relief Committee were key in coordinating local interventions; however, the lack of coordination between local and national levels within the government led to each district interpreting and

implementing national-level decisions differently. This delayed delivery of assistance due to the need for extensive dialogue to clarify positions.

- In the Nigeria RRM (Annex 2.4): Oxfam is a member of the National Emergency Management Coordination System, coordinated by NEMA (National Emergency Management Agency). Oxfam fed into the regular information sharing mechanism, to avoid duplication. Oxfam also liaised with the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), state and local government primary health care authorities and the local emergency management committee through a pre-established link, to ensure the government at all levels was aware of the planned response. State WASH sector actors met regularly, and conducted 2 joint assessments in which Oxfam provided technical inputs; however, the humanitarian coordination led by SEMA only commenced with Oxfam's entry. Coordination then improved over time in Gombe state, although affected by an element of 'turf protection' noted between NEMA and SEMA.
- In South Sudan (Annex 3.2): Oxfam worked in partnership with local line offices, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and Agriculture Department in all phases of the project cycle to ensure legal compliance and alignment with the Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategic Plan for 2015-19 (developed in consultation with the RRC in 2014-15 with assistance from Sida). The RRC and the county Ministry of Agriculture provided Oxfam with valuable information about their strategic county plans, which informed the development of Oxfam's strategic plan for the various livelihood groups in Mingkaman (farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, traders).

#### 1.2.4 Goal 4: Increased professionalization of humanitarian actors

Oxfam is committed to adherence to professional standards in all its work. It has subscribed to or adopted codes of conduct around good governance, accountability, financial management, programme delivery, fundraising, communications, volunteer engagement and human resources, including the following standards against which we monitor ourselves: the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), The Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (SPHERE), the International NGO Accountability Charter and the People in Aid Code of Good Practice. Oxfam has internal policies and processes in place for Results Based Management; financial management and audit; supply and logistics; human resource management; anti-fraud, bribery, corruption and whistle-blowing; institutional funding; security management; environmental stewardship/sustainability; equity and diversity, gender equality; privacy; and minimum technical standards for its sectors of operation. Partner organisations are required to follow Fund Management Guidelines (FMG) and directions outlined in their Partnership Grant Agreements (PGA) to administer funds and expenditures supported by Oxfam. In relation to matters not governed by the PGA and FMG, partners are required to follow whichever rules are more stringent from within their own policies and the central policies of Oxfam. Oxfam also has a strong commitment to ensuring Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Social Accountability across all countries of operation. MEAL systems are guided by the Common Approach for MELSA (known as CAMSA) which sets high level minimum requirements.

#### 1.2.5 Goal 5: Predictable, rapid and flexible financing of partner organisations' humanitarian work

The HPA financing of Oxfam's humanitarian work has indeed proved to be rapidly accessible, flexible and inherently predictable through the instatement of the 3 year agreement 2014-17. This has helped facilitate flexible humanitarian programming by Oxfam, which incorporates a longer-term perspective, enabling more effective assistance to be provided. Examples include:

- **Rapid accessibility:** quick approval for proposed RRM projects (often within 24 hours) has played a crucial role in allowing delivery of immediate response e.g. provision of clean water to 170,000 flood-affected beneficiaries in Malawi, to 40,531 conflict-affected individuals in Yemen, and provision of emergency WASH facilities to 20,909 IDPs as part of the Mozambique Flood Response. In the Nepal Earthquake Response, HPA funds provided the first institutional funding for emergency Food Security and Livelihoods recovery activities. This rapid access was particularly crucial in responding effectively to the Burundian crisis, providing WASH services for refugees in Tanzania, where the wider donor community was largely unprepared to respond. In addition, the availability of immediately accessible contingency funds to local

partner NGOs through the WASH Capacity Building project has allowed rapid response to local emergencies e.g. in Ethiopia.

- **Flexibility:** HPA financing has facilitated provision of assistance for affected populations in otherwise under-funded emergencies e.g. water provision to conflict-affected populations in Yemen, where SIDA funds allowed continuation of life-saving activities in Hajjah and Hodeidah during a critical time when other funding was coming to an end. SIDA funding has also helped Oxfam to leverage other funds e.g. in Yemen, an additional \$600,000 from OCHA, reaching an additional 21,756 individuals; in Tanzania, where the initial SIDA-funded work provided a basis for accessing additional DFID and ECHO funding; and in Mozambique, where Oxfam's funding relationship with SIDA facilitated access to additional funds from ECHO and the Start Fund through the COSACA consortium<sup>3</sup>. This pre-established funding relationship has also allowed for rapid provision of assistance within new geographic areas – for example. for IDPs in Nigeria, where the emergency intervention in Gombe state constituted a new area of operation for Oxfam, and where SIDA's funding provided a platform to advocate increased governmental response.
- **Longer term perspective:** Continuity of funding for planned projects over multiple 1 year funding cycles has been invaluable in developing effective programming, particularly in responding to complex chronic emergencies where attitudinal and behavioural change outcomes have been sought, and where sustained contact to build trust was crucial. For example, Oxfam's DRC Protection project has had 3 years' investment from Sida, which has allowed the project to build upon an ever-deepening knowledge, skills and relationship base gained through previous phases, to achieve attitudinal change in target communities as regards gender equality<sup>4</sup>. Here, the community protection structures supported, which have been highly active in building the local population's awareness of protection issues, could not have gained sufficient proficiency without this longer term support. The longer term funding for the WASH capacity building project (Annex 4.2) has also allowed for more substantial planning and investment in local NGO capacity (see more detail under Goal 6 below). For SHINE (Annex 4.1), Sida's sustained support for innovative uses of ICTs in some of the most challenging operational environments enabled Oxfam to engage in pilot initiatives that we otherwise would not have been able to instigate, given the short-term nature of many humanitarian response projects. For example, in Iraq, where a change in context meant we had to move away from physical cash delivery, we have been able to select an alternative smart card based programme delivery mechanism. The wider programme is supported by GAC, whilst the ICT pilot component is supported by SIDA, with a specific allocation towards evaluating and sharing the results of the pilot effort internally across Oxfam and broadly within the sector.

### 1.2.6 Goal 6: Strengthened national and local capacity to meet humanitarian needs

The capacities of target communities, our partners, civil society organisations, local authorities, and national governments are critical factors in determining the nature of our response. Capacity-building of partners – including national governments where appropriate – to deliver good humanitarian response, is an increasingly important part of Oxfam's strategy. In addition to training provided directly to beneficiaries, some examples of increased national and local capacity achieved through Sida-funded programming are:

- Under the WASH Capacity Building project (Annex 4.2), the longer term partnerships established with local NGOs have allowed structural capacity development objectives to be pursued. For example, improving organisational communication, policies and procedures, accountability systems, proposal and report writing skills, financial management and technical expertise of local NGOs is expected to significantly improve the sustainability of independent local humanitarian response, by opening up new funding streams and reducing their reliance on embassies, INGOs and small foundation funding. This will also improve the ability to retain staff.
- In South Sudan (see Annex 3.2): In Mingkaman where Oxfam was implementing operations, there were no local implementing partners on the ground. Oxfam worked closely with the county Ministry of Agriculture and provided sufficient capacity building (ToT) to two of its county extension agents (on appropriate extension service delivery, agronomy, fisheries and repair and maintenance of the irrigation equipment provided) to enable them to effectively train additional animators from within each farmer group. These additional skilled individuals will then be able to continue to provide extension services beyond project end.

<sup>3</sup> See project report in Annex 2.3 for further details.

<sup>4</sup> See project report, and final evaluation report, Annex 3.3 for further details.

- In DRC (Annex 3.3), Oxfam through local partners CEPROSSAN and CEDIER works with Community Protection Structures, which are community elected structures that conduct awareness raising and advocacy around protection issues in their communities. With Sida funding, a longer term approach has enabled investment in these communities to achieve a degree of sustainability, particularly in South Kivu where CPSS are fully aware of protection issues and are working alongside the local authorities on such matters. See also 1.2.7 in relation to participation.
- In Guatemala (Annex 2.1): The capacity of field technicians with partners *Corazón de Maíz* and *ASEDECHI* was built as regards implementing soil conservation structures, the establishment of agroforestry systems and the use of a tool for monitoring field activities. These staff transferred these technologies to the network of selected community promoters.
- In Mozambique (Annex 2.3): Oxfam has undertaken a 2 year humanitarian capacity development programme with partners KUKUMBI and CECOHAS, and this response was the first where local partners were actively and deliberately involved. The additional capacities and knowledge within communities and local leadership ensured a rapid and structured response. Oxfam also built the capacity of relevant authorities - PRONASAR (Programa Nacional de Saneamento Rural) and SDPI (District Service for Planning and Infrastructure) members were involved in assessment and activity implementation, with Oxfam training technical staff from PRONASAR on monitoring water quality and treatment.

### 1.2.7 Goal 7: Increased participation of the affected populations

As mentioned above, Oxfam has a strong commitment to ensuring Social Accountability throughout all stages of the project cycle, prioritising meaningful involvement of affected populations in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Accountability systems in all countries are guided by the Common Approach for MELSA (known as CAMSA) which sets high level minimum requirements. Some examples of involvement of affected populations at different stages of the project cycle within Sida-funded programmes include the following:

- An approach that Oxfam commonly adopts in much of its programming is the formation of community committees from/after initial assessment, to guide project design, assist in community mobilisation and activity implementation, and who participate in joint project monitoring. For example, in South Sudan (Annex 3.2), a community committee was formed at each project site (6 in total), each with 4 male and 4 female members, whose involvement resulted in sound beneficiary ownership of the project. The committees in particular helped facilitate and validate the community-based beneficiary targeting, which assisted considerably in effective and smooth project execution. A similar approach was taken in Guatemala (Annex 2.1), Mozambique (Annex 2.3), Yemen (Annex 2.7), DRC Protection project (Annex 3.3) and the WASH Capacity Building Project (Annex 4.2).
- In DRC (Annex 3.3), the final evaluation of the project found that the key factor influencing its success was the actors' willingness to get involved in the project. In addition to the commitment of the voluntary CPS members on the ground, the local authorities entered into the spirit of the project, which had not been assumed from the outset, given that the programme could have compromised certain of their interests.
- In Malawi (Annex 2.2), a participatory approach was used to deliver a GBV analysis and response planning activity: 10 people (5 men, 5 women) were trained over 3 days to engage community groups to identify and discuss issues affecting them, to generate solutions and action plans (including devising referral systems), and then to implement these plans. The approach was very effective, as it created a multi-stakeholder forum (including government and NGO service providers alongside beneficiaries) which enhanced connections as well as identifying solutions. The participants went on to plan to engage other key stakeholders, such as the chiefs and Village Development Committees, to provide prompt responses on GBV issues.
- Oxfam has a toolbox of standard accountability mechanisms which can be deployed in responses as appropriate. For example, in South Sudan (Annex 3.2): Oxfam used three complaints and feedback mechanisms during the implementation phase: 1) A help desk set up at distribution points to register complaints and give adhoc feedback to beneficiaries; 2) a complaints and feedback telephone contact on banners, with messages printed in the local language at public places, and 3) Oxfam's extension workers directly in contact with beneficiaries registered complaints at field level.

### 1.2.8 Goal 8: Increased quality, learning and innovation in humanitarian assistance

All projects have a MEAL system adhering to Oxfam's Common Approach to MEAL and Social Accountability (CAMSA) standards. All projects were evaluated at some stage (real time evaluations, mid term or final evaluations), and Oxfam also used the Humanitarian Indicator Tool (HIT) to evaluate the response in Nepal. All



findings, including examples of innovation, are shared with the programme team and other relevant stakeholders, and are used to improve quality of future responses. As a standard, a management response and action plan is created which details the specific measures that are put in place to embed learning and recommendations into future programming. Evaluations are also shared internally through Oxfam's evaluation database, and specific learning events are held, for example, during the Humanitarian Learning Forum hosted by the GHT, which takes place annually. Learning and innovation is also shared externally through the Policy and Practice website, and through the presentation of key findings through external fora. Project evaluations are listed within each project report (Annexes 2.1- 4.2), and key learning summarised in the MEAL section of the report.

The Strategic Investment projects funded under the HPA both aim to increase quality, learning and innovation in humanitarian assistance. Notable achievements for these projects are:

**Quality:** The SHINE project (Annex 4.1) aims to improve the quality and efficiency of humanitarian delivery in selected countries through the adoption of ICTs, in particular, mobile data collection. In this reporting period, there have been notable achievements in relation to the use of ICTs in needs assessment, registration and monitoring, with resulting improvements in programme efficiency and quality (time savings, reduction in error). The WASH Capacity Building project (Annex 4.2) also aims to increase the quality of humanitarian response by working with local partners to improve response capacity, and in this project period, partners responded to the drought in Ethiopia and the floods in Pakistan while adhering to standards.

**Innovation:** ICT investment is innovative by design, as it places the emphasis on ethical, responsible and appropriate use of ICTs as well as targeting particularly challenging contexts, which might otherwise be excluded from ICT-related innovative uses. Responsible and ethical use is significant, as data privacy and security become increasingly important in the connected world. With this project, Oxfam's intention was to not only offer safe and secure digital tools, but also focus on how staff and partners go about introducing these tools to communities and manage the data life cycle safely. The WASH capacity building project also featured innovations such as using the latest and most sustainable technologies, for example, solar pumps in communities in Ethiopia (also planned in Pakistan) and used innovative ways to create learning opportunities (see below).

**Learning:** In relation to learning, SHINE aims to increase awareness amongst peer agencies, the humanitarian sector and donors about successful approaches to increase quality and effectiveness through mobile data collection and ICTs. A number of internal and external platforms have been utilised to showcase the learning from SHINE. As well as an internal SHINE learning event in Addis Ababa in February 2016, Oxfam has presented at a Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) event held on Digital Data Gathering Technologies for Monitoring and Evaluation; a workshop session co-run with Internews at the Humanitarian Innovation Conference held in Oxford in July 2015 on the topic of Responsible Data; and the publication of 9 blogs on Oxfam's Policy and Practice<sup>5</sup> website to share learning across the wider ICT4D community. In the WASH Capacity Building project (Annex 4.2), the Learning forum provided an innovative way of engaging participants in discussion and learning about WASH. Partners were requested to submit a video project as part of the course, and this was valuable in enabling participants to put learning into practice, and in building a body of practice for other participants to engage with.

### 1.3 DRR

One aim of Oxfam's 'One Programme' Approach is that longer-term, resilience-focused programmes will already have contributed to stronger and better adapted coping-strategies in affected communities, and that therefore humanitarian and longer-term programmes are able to "switch" to emergency mode and back into resilience-mode more effectively, thus creating programmatic links between both. Outcome 2 of the Oxfam-Sida HPA is focused on humanitarian programmes in countries suffering from chronic/protracted crises, and aims to strengthen the preparedness and capacity of communities to 'manage and adapt to' small scale 'localised' rapid onset disasters. Some RRM projects have also taken this approach. Some examples of work related to DRR and the link with development in this year of funding are:

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<sup>5</sup> P&P is a hub for news, analysis and debate written by, and for, development and humanitarian professionals both inside and outside of Oxfam.

- In the Pakistan WASH Capacity Building project, all 5 partners undertook Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) at community level, producing plans and creating linkages with CBOs, community groups and local and district authorities.
- In WASH programmes in flood affected areas, special consideration was given while designing and selecting the WASH infrastructure to prevent damage from future floods, for example, by raising hand pumps in flood prone areas, and ensuring a distance of thirty metres was kept from latrines to hand pumps (Pakistan Annex 4.2, Nigeria Annex 2.4, Malawi Annex 2.2, Mozambique Annex 2.3).
- Livelihoods programmes were also implemented through a DRR lens, for example, in Malawi lead farmers in collaboration with Oxfam and Ministry of Agriculture extension field staff continued to train more farmers within their local communities so as to build their capacity in DRR, with the result that there is increased awareness of the causes and effects of disasters and increased adoption of recommended practices.
- In Guatemala (Annex 2.1): The activities implemented by families in the framework of Cash for Work activities were focused on building resilience in the food production areas (basic grains), which have been gradually deteriorating every year due to weather events and the inadequate management of natural resources. In line with the above, the project promoted implementation of 3 soil conservation structures adapted to the physical and soil conditions of the area of intervention, which in the medium term will help to retain moisture in the soil, reducing losses in production when crops face moderate water deficits.

#### 1.4 Environment/climate considerations

The following are examples of where environment and climate considerations have been taken into account in programming this year:

- Guatemala (Annex 2.1): This project was designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities, and overall, the project contributed positively to the environment in the target communities. As a result of the project activities, 156.17 hectares were covered with forest species as a mechanism to mitigate the severe reduction of forest cover in communities and growing areas in the project intervention area. Additionally, other structures that were part of agro-forestry systems (dead barriers, irrigation channels, infiltration wells) provide many benefits for the proper management of natural resources in the communities where the project was implemented.
- South Sudan (Annex 3.2): The context in the areas of intervention required sustainable resource management and advocacy to mitigate land and resource disputes between stakeholders with different interests, that have frequently caused conflicts in the past. The current aggression between pastoralists and agriculturalists in Minkaman over plant based resources has been taken into consideration when sourcing materials such as farm fencing. From the multi-stakeholder meetings held, two important resolutions were passed: one resolution for the pastoralists was to shift cattle camps from near the land designated for farming activities; the farmers resolved to fence their gardens.
- In Tanzania (Annex 2.6), the supply and production of fuel efficient stoves as well as tree planting aimed to take care of environmental protection needs, although with such a large population of people in one location, there was inevitable environmental impact, and a comprehensive environmental assessment was carried out.
- In Chad (Annex 3.1) the project intervention area is experiencing accelerated desertification as a result of climate change. Spontaneous fires are frequent in the area and communities continue to rely on wood to meet their energy needs. Building on the success of the previous SIDA funded project implemented in 2014-2015, the project continued to promote efficient wood burning stoves. Awareness raising and discussion was also carried with 819 people (out on themes relate to climate change and environmental degradation including its causes, its negative effects, as well as possible solutions).

#### 1.5 Early recovery

Following are some examples of how Oxfam's humanitarian programmes contributed to early recovery:

- In Mozambique (Annex 2.3), early recovery was addressed through trade fairs which used a market approach to supply seeds and tools to the affected people, which allowed them to restart livelihood activities. This also enabled rehabilitation of the local economy, giving opportunity to the private sector to participate in local emergency and recovery responses in providing goods and services.
- In Tanzania (Annex 2.6), Post Distribution Monitoring showed that 10% of the unconditional and cash for work beneficiaries opened small businesses with capital made available, increasing their income

sources. Also 8 out of 18 Income Generating Activity groups surveyed that benefited from Oxfam cash support decided to reinvest capital before sharing dividends with group members.

- In South Sudan (Annex 3.2), training of beneficiaries on improved agronomic practices (land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting, post harvesting with farmer field school approach), distribution of seeds, tools and irrigation equipment contributed to the promotion of livelihoods in the longer-term, through introduction of all year round irrigation-based vegetable gardening livelihoods, intensive and effective extension service delivery, and grouping farmers to help one another to maximise peer learning and market access for their produce.

## 1.6 Gender

As part of Oxfam's commitment to gender justice, all projects adhere to the [OI Gender in Emergencies Minimum Standards](#). In particular, recognising that women tend to face particularly heightened risks during humanitarian disasters, Oxfam continues to champion the rights of women in emergencies, and to endeavour to embed primary consideration of their needs at the heart of all its interventions. Oxfam's Gender in Emergencies Strategy 2016-2020 is now agreed and finalised (Annex 1.6). The goal is that by 2020, the differential impact of conflict and disasters on women, men, girls and boys and their differing needs, is fully addressed by Oxfam, duty bearers and humanitarian actors, where crisis affected women and girls can voice and realise their rights, where there is significant reduction of Gender Based Violence (GBV), and where women's transformative leadership is promoted in the emergency and in preparedness. The commitment to reducing the prevalence of GBV and violence toward women and girls in conflict is further reinforced with Oxfam's renewed commitment to the Call to Action 2016-2019 (Annex 1.7). Oxfam is using the commitments to report against a set number of gender equality and GBV indicators in a number of countries, and a full report at organisational level will be provided in the Sida HPA Year 3 report.

Progress is being made with the ECHO-funded project, 'Institutionalising Gender in Emergencies: Bridging Policy and Practice in the Humanitarian System', covering Pakistan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Dominican Republic which runs from September 2015 to March 2017. The project has established national Gender in Emergencies Working Groups in each focus country. These have analysed current practices and disparities in humanitarian aid provision, undertaken leadership training in international standards and practices, explored how to improve accountability within aid coordination mechanisms and come together around action points and advocacy plans. Country case studies will draw out learning from the project to be shared across the humanitarian system.

The following are examples of gender responsive programming in the HPA:

- In Tanzania (see Annex 2.6), Oxfam identified the need to sensitively manage male-female power dynamics amongst refugee households, which were challenged by women being formally recognised as heads of household under Oxfam's beneficiary registration system. Oxfam worked proactively to promote acceptance of women in leadership roles and men's involvement in addressing women's protection needs.
- In Chad (Annex 3.1) in the project intervention zone, women's economic empowerment is under developed. Women are dependent on their husbands, many of whom have migrated and send remittances. For some, the prolonged absence of their husbands forces them to take on the role of management of households, with all that this implies. However, without starting capital, there are very few opportunities for vulnerable people, especially women, and therefore Oxfam specifically targeted women through IGAs in this intervention.
- In South Sudan (see Annex 3.2), the majority of vegetable gardening participants (80%) were women. Whilst this reflected the demographics of the camp, one of the key learnings identified was that this also reflected the common distribution of household labour practices among the Dinka community. To increase scale of production, Oxfam recommended that future programming should seek to promote and increase male participation in this activity.
- In Mozambique (see Annex 2.3), in choosing the location and design of water points, latrines, showers and bathing cubicles, international standards for gender and protection were applied. All committees formed (water point, hygiene and community selection) had 50% female representation, and for water committees, women were in leadership roles such as Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairperson.

## 1.7 Protection

In this reporting period, Oxfam has carried out specific protection projects within a wide range of its responses, including South Sudan, Lebanon, Greece (refugee and migrant crisis), DRC, Lebanon, Yemen, Philippines, Central African Republic and Iraq, with varying scale and scope according to the context. Common activities include information dissemination and referral to emergency services (such as medical clinics for rape survivors,

or legal advice for Syrian and Palestinian refugees), support to local protection committees and similar structures, and provision of cash/vouchers e.g. in South Sudan, provision of canoe vouchers enabled people to be able to flee conflict quickly; in the Middle East, cash/vouchers enabled access to emergency and protection services. Oxfam has also been engaging local partners and communities through activities and learning events, to build protection capacity within disaster-affected communities through projects such as the START Network funded Protection in Practice project (see below). Advocacy and campaigning, to bring about sustainable improvements in civilian protection, are a key element in all Oxfam's protection work. These are combined with community-based activities to ensure advocacy priorities are in line with the perceptions and needs of those most at risk. This work continues to evolve, and a study on enhancing engagement with conflict-affected people in Yemen – funded by Sida – will be released shortly.

Protection in the form of “safe programming” continues to be a central component of all Oxfam's humanitarian work, with Oxfam's 2020 Humanitarian Strategy requiring all programmes to be 'safe' – to avoid inadvertently doing harm, be conflict sensitive and take all necessary measures to prevent and respond to GBV/VAW. 'Protection in Practice', funded through the START Network, is implemented in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lebanon, Myanmar (including across the Thai border), Pakistan, the Philippines, South Sudan and Turkey. This project aims to build national actors' protection capacity in protection mainstreaming, programming and global/national level coordination. The project includes capacity building through co-implementation of protection projects, which fosters two-way learning between Oxfam and local actors.

Some examples of protection elements in Sida funded programmes are:

- In DRC (Annex 3.3), Oxfam's protection project achieved increased understanding amongst local partners, communities and authorities regarding human rights and the legal framework for protection issues – which was welcomed by all actors. Communities gained confidence in dealing with authorities, and a significant degree of mutual mistrust was overcome through mediation by community protection structures (CPSs), to establish a more peaceful and constructive dialogue. Improved legal knowledge was also seen to lead to changed attitudes as regards gender equality, including around early marriage and female inheritance, with beneficiaries beginning to question the prevalent societal model. The Exit Study of the CPSs (report to be shared shortly) found very positive longer-term value of such groups, even 1-2 years after the end of direct project support.
- In Oxfam's WASH response in Syria (see Annex 3.5), Oxfam minimised protection risks that can occur for women and children as the main collectors of water by instead providing household level access. This also reduced women's care burden, by eliminating time spent collecting water. A subsequent gender and WASH study by Oxfam (April 2016) corroborated the relevance of this approach, with women indicating their dislike of water trucking because of the protection issues it can engender.
- In South Sudan, (see Annex 3.2), where Oxfam did not have a dedicated protection team, Oxfam trained all staff and volunteers prior to project start on Oxfam's feedback mechanisms and on UNFPA's referral pathway. This enabled all project staff to identify protection issues, disseminate often-critical information and facilitate access to services.
- In Malawi (see Annex 2.2), Oxfam promoted community-led attitudinal change on protection issues, through undertaking a two day participatory workshop with 5 male and 5 female cultural leaders. Leaders visualised how GBV had taken root in their communities, and identified the incidence of abuse of women's rights. This led to pledges to introduce by-laws dealing with GBV cases. The design of referral systems by community leaders (30 male and 20 female) was also facilitated.

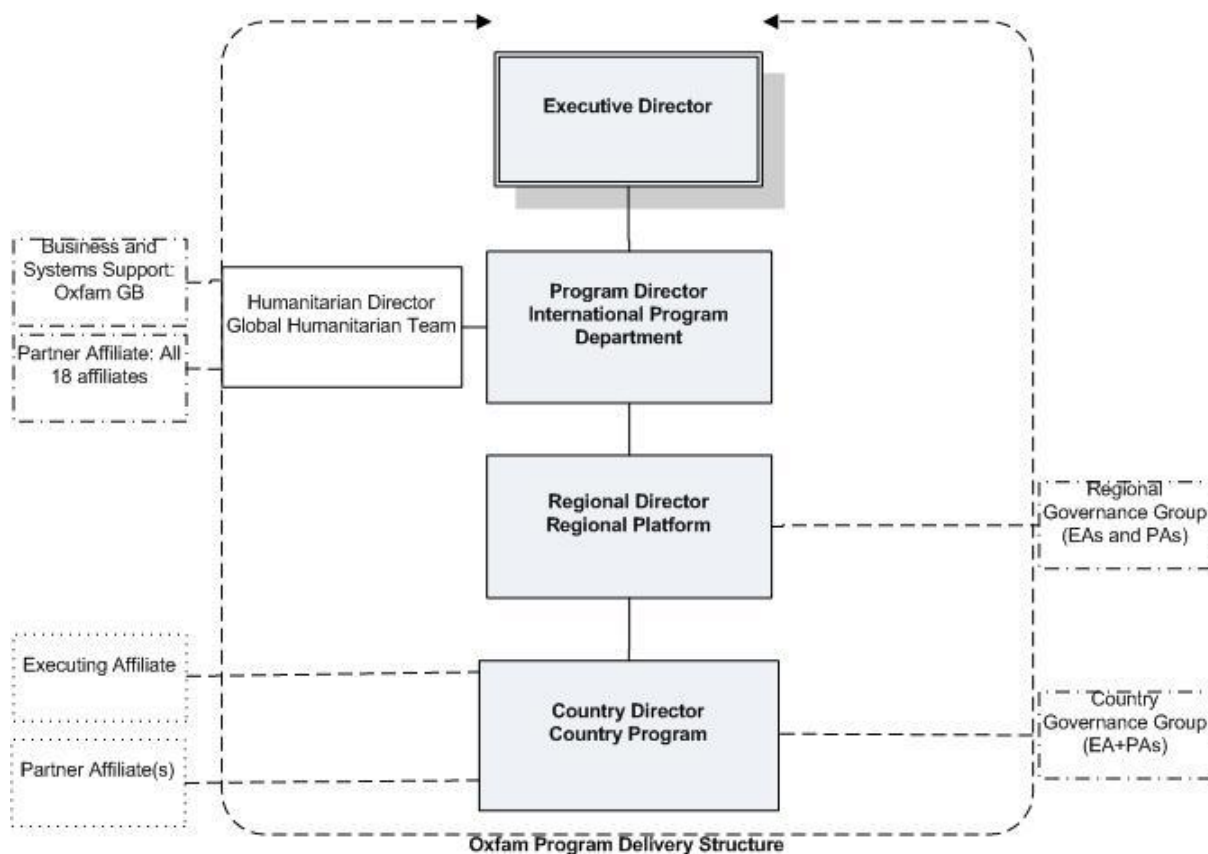
## **1.8 Organisational changes, including changes in policies and working methods**

### **1.8.1 One Oxfam - 2020 progress and the Global Humanitarian Team**

#### **Organisational Structure and Change Management**

Oxfam continues with its journey towards the “Oxfam vision 2020”. To date, two (LAC and SAF) out of 7 Oxfam regions have moved to the new structure under the Oxfam International leadership and the remaining transitions are expected to be completed by mid 2017.

The below flowchart outlines the new operating model:



As it is outlined in the above diagram, under the new operating mode to ensure collective ownership, strategic alignment, cost effectiveness and simplicity, the programme reporting line of all Country Directors will shift from affiliates (including Oxfam GB) to Oxfam International: The Oxfam Country Director will be empowered and fully accountable for delivering strategy and operations in the country on behalf of all Oxfams, reporting to one of 7 OI Regional Directors who report through the OI line and are accountable to all affiliates investing in the country.

At the country, the ultimate goal is to move from affiliate coordinated strategies, multiple country programs and multiple country teams to one single program strategy, one team and one budget per country, in a way that all affiliates willing to engage with the country team and partners in providing funding (restricted and unrestricted), thematic expertise, influencing capacity will become Partner Affiliates (PA). Out of all PAs with strategic interest in a country, an Executing Affiliate (EA) has been appointed.

On behalf of the confederation, the Executing Affiliate will provide all the necessary legal commitments, operational services, management support and systems to enable Oxfam to deliver an effective program in each country. In practice, this means dual relationships for countries, combining a program reporting line ensured by Oxfam International with a strong link to the Executing Affiliate for risk management and compliance. This dual relationship is to be supported by clear roles and responsibilities across stakeholders including clear accountability lines for managing any potential liabilities; and the use of common management processes and a strengthened culture of effective teamwork and collaboration essential for a networked environment.

All relevant stakeholders (at regional level Regional Directors or Executing Affiliate operations managers) will be encouraged to maintain open regular communications and trust, as well as, a balance of power whereby they hold each other mutually accountable for the achievement of the country and regional annual plans and strategies.

Partner Affiliates (PAs) are responsible for provision of technical and financial support to a country where they have a strategic interest in, this entails affirming (or re-affirming) their respective funding commitments annually on a planning and budget calendar agreed by the CD, EA and Country

Governance Group (CGG) or published by OI on annual basis. The PAs are responsible for fully communicating all donor imposed conditions, standards or other requirements for accounting and financial operations in advance of the implementation of any donor funded programs and to provide assistance in implementing such standards when requested by the CD or EA.

In addition, there are three sets of governance groups: the Global Platforms, the Country Governance Groups (CGG) for all countries and Regional Governance Group (RGG) for each region. The CGG is made up of the key partner affiliates in that are playing a strategic role in that country as well as nationals of that country from outside Oxfam. The CGG plays an oversight role and shapes/steers the country strategy and programme through approving the country strategy, annual budget and operational plan and ensuring programme quality. The RGG will be made up of all the affiliates strategically investing in the region and will: build collective ownership of Oxfam's investments, programme strategy, and impact in the region; ensure strategic alignment of all stakeholders; as well as provide an accountability space for affiliates and OI. The Global Platforms are made up of senior staff in areas of work which mirror the EDs committees, including a Platform for Humanitarian programmes and another for Long Term Development and Knowledge. These Platforms support the EDs in setting clear strategic direction in key areas of Oxfam's work.

The Global Humanitarian Team has been set up by all affiliates moving the bulk of their humanitarian capacity into a single team led by the OI Humanitarian Director. The GHT provides support and strategic direction to countries and regions to respond to humanitarian crises as well as ensures Oxfam has robust policies and preparedness plans and capabilities.

Oxfam GB provides the required legislative and business support services (Human Resources, Finances, Logistics, legal, etc.) upon which the humanitarian strategy is delivered under the leadership of the Humanitarian Director of GHT.

### **1.8.2 Security Management**

The Oxfam Security Tool Kit was finalised at the end of 2015 and is now live (can be provided upon request). French and Spanish translations are underway and will be live shortly. Having a common security toolkit is a significant step forward to working as One Oxfam in the many and diverse countries where we operate. The toolkit will enable better coordination and ensure that effective risk management systems are in place, so that Oxfam can respond to changing security environments. The toolkit is comprehensive, including key elements of risk assessment and management, programming in conflict affected countries, travel and field movements, site security, financial security, security incident reporting etc.

### **1.8.3 Counter Fraud**

Between 01/04/2015 and 31/03/2016, Oxfam recorded 243 suspicions of fraud or corruption across our international programmes. At the time of writing, Oxfam has 154 ongoing cases from that period. In 2015, the Fraud and Corruption Coordination Group (FCCG) was established within Oxfam GB to take proactive action against fraud and corruption risk trends. The FCCG meets half yearly. The Oxfam Global Coordination and Analysis lead for Oxfam GB prepares the Strategic Assessment documents which are presented to the FCCG and discussed during the FCCG meetings. Regional strategy implementation plans have been developed to align with the overriding global strategy.

Specific incidents relating to the HPA grant are being and continue to be reported directly to Sida as they occur and will not be formally reported in the annual report in order to respect confidentiality.

In the past year, the whistleblowing/confidential reporting channel, which is jointly managed by members of Human Resources, the Fraud and Corruption Team and Safeguarding team within Oxfam GB, has been promoted during country capacity building visits, inductions and training sessions. Oxfam's dedicated 'Say Something' whistleblowing communications campaign was launched in December 2015, and will continue to roll out in 2016 with a number of communications products to raise awareness of this channel and embed procedures. A review of the procedures is in progress over the course of the 2016.

### **1.8.4 Core Humanitarian Standards**

Oxfam chaired both Working Groups tasked to create supporting materials (Guidance Notes and Monitoring indicators) now published, and continues to support the development of the CHS verification and certification process. Oxfam has integrated the CHS into existing frameworks, such as the evaluation frameworks for the Humanitarian Indicator Tool (HIT) and Real Time Evaluation (RTE), and has conducted a baseline of Oxfam's performance vis-a-vis the CHS via a meta-evaluation of HITs and RTEs. The CHS has also been integrated into

Logistics and HR systems. Training materials have been developed and have been translated into French, Spanish and Arabic, and CHS videos (using Oxfam programme examples) have also been produced in English, French and Spanish. Training and ToTs have been carried out in Mali, Bangladesh, Iraq and Jordan (the latter being regional and also bringing in participants from OPTI, Yemen and the regional team).

### 1.8.5 MEAL in emergencies

Oxfam has continued to use the Humanitarian Indicator Tool (HIT) methodology in three emergency response programmes annually, and this year these were carried out in Nepal, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The average score for the overall quality across the three responses evaluated was 59%, 1% below the milestone and correspondingly lower than previous years. The timeliness of the Ebola response was the main limiting factor in the achievement of the 60% target for quality. Oxfam invested in learning from this response and an external evaluation fed into an organisational reflection event. Oxfam's response in Nepal, on the other hand, was very timely, partly due to the level of emergency preparedness work undertaken by all agencies, including Oxfam. As the response came very soon after the Ebola response, Oxfam followed its "no regrets" policy, using surge capacity to the full rather than scaling up gradually. The response scored 64% overall. The Real Time Evaluation methodology continues to be used in all responses and has proved to be an effective way of making improvements to programmes at an early stage. An extra benchmark has been added in order to try and track learning from previous responses in a country or similar responses in other places.

The formation of the Global Humanitarian Team has meant that advisory support from all Oxfam affiliates has come together in a more effective and efficient way to provide support to emergency programmes. This team will also be carrying out several small pieces of research: improving beneficiary feedback through the use of an app on staff phones; integrating the quantitative scoring of programme quality that was in the HIT into the qualitative outcome evaluations required by most donors; and finally, testing the methodology Contribution for Change that will measure impact.

There is a section in each project report on project-level MEAL (attached in Annexes 2.1- 4.2).

### 1.8.6 Partnerships

Oxfam's Partnership Principles<sup>6</sup> outline the six core principles upon which Oxfam's partnerships are based. Whilst recognising that these principles are not equally applicable to all types of relationships along the partnership continuum, we nonetheless aspire to follow them in all our working relations with others. Oxfam continues to work with partners if and when possible in the humanitarian context.

A new [Partnerships Page](#) was created on Policy and Practice, bringing together principles, tools and learning relating to partners. An internal 'writeshop' took place in January with attendance from countries across the confederation. The series 'Partnering for Impact' arose from the results of this workshop.

In 2015, Oxfam developed a Partner Capacity Assessment Tool in order to assist us to apply these principles in practice, in a humanitarian setting, so that we are able to reach the standards that we have set ourselves in the partnership policy. This tool is used to assess the partner in key areas (technical, management and support) with the aim of developing capacity building plans to support humanitarian partners in country. This was tested in Mali, Nepal and South Sudan and has been rolled in Ethiopia, Malawi and Afghanistan, as well as being shared with Oxfam's global humanitarian response and resilience team members. Each of these countries have adapted the tool to its own context. The aspect of this tool that is particularly well received by both partners and Oxfam staff is the fact that it integrates a monitoring tool for capacity development, as well as considering preparedness to respond to needs of those affected by sudden onset humanitarian emergencies. It is planned that this tool will continue to be applied to selected partners in Oxfam's humanitarian responses over the course of year three of the HPA.

Oxfam is also engaged in a number of projects implemented with other consortium partners, which are aimed at shifting power to local partners and improving capacity in humanitarian response. These are:

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what-we-do/about-us/plans-reports-and-policies>

- Financial enablers project funded through the START network, implemented in the Philippines. This project aims to assist national actors in assuming a strong profile within the humanitarian system in-country that complements the role of the international architecture, building on the strengths of national actors while addressing existing gaps in knowledge and skills.
- The Strong Local Humanitarian Action Programme (SLHAP), implemented in 2015 as a pilot, learning from which was used in the design of the 'Empowering local and national humanitarians' (ELNH) programme being implemented in Bangladesh and Uganda, which aims for a collective self-analysis and determination of capacity development needs.
- The 'Shifting the Power' project funded through the START network, which aims to strike a more acceptable balance between international and local responses to disasters, shifting this balance of power towards locally led humanitarian response. This is being implemented over 3 years in Bangladesh, DRC, Kenya, Pakistan and Ethiopia.
- The ECHO funded ERC project, 'Institutionalising Gender in Emergencies: Bridging Policy and Practice in the Humanitarian System', which is detailed in section 1.4 on Gender
- Protection in Practice, funded through the START Network, is detailed in section 1.5 on Protection.

In this period of the HPA, Oxfam worked with 21 local partners, plus one Red Cross Society, in 10 projects. The total grants to partners in this reporting period were 10,539,687 SEK, out of a total programme spend of 40,910,841 SEK i.e. 26% of spend. (See Annex 1.2 'Grants to partners' tab). This reaches Oxfam's commitment under the Charter for Change that by 2018, 20% of our humanitarian funding will be passed directly to southern based NGOs.

A partnership analysis is available in section (e) of each country report, detailing the types of activities carried out by the partner, the added value, capacity building approach and any challenges and lessons learned.

Some examples of learning from this reporting period of the HPA:

- In some contexts, there was a notable difference in performance with partners where Oxfam had already invested significantly in the relationship. For example, in Tanzania, Oxfam has had a long standing (15 year) relationship with partner TWESA, and there had been a significant investment in institutional and human capacity building over that time by secondment and on the job mentoring and training. TWESA implemented WASH activities to a high standard and quality. In the current response, Oxfam also partnered with CEMDO to implement EFSVL activities, which was the first time that they had undertaken activities in this sector. Oxfam found that although the partner was very enthusiastic, assessments should have been made to establish the understanding and capacity of the partner to undertake EFSVL activities and to support them through on the job training, particularly in relation to distributions and monitoring. For future projects, a capacity assessment has been carried out and a capacity development plan put in place.
- In other programmes, Oxfam had also invested significantly in capacity development, for example in Mozambique where there had been a 2 year capacity development programme with partners CECOHAS and Kukumbi. This was coupled with on the job support in this programme, which increased effectiveness and quality of the response delivery. This response was the first where local partners were actively and deliberately involved, and the evaluation found that the additional capacities, knowledge of communities and local leaderships ensured rapid and structured responses.
- IN DRC likewise, there is an established relationship with local partners due to the ability to sustain longer term funding through the Sida HPA. This has enabled an ongoing programme of partnership support and capacity development, which has also been enhanced by the START Network Protection in Practice capacity development programme, described in section 1.3.
- In Nigeria, the final evaluation found that the joint project implementation between Oxfam and its local partner NRCS, coupled with Oxfam robust capacity building of the local partner, enhanced the project delivery and also ensured quality in accordance with humanitarian best practices and standards. It ensured speedy accessibility and acceptance by beneficiary communities.
- A common challenge amongst local partners is the retention of skilled staff, because the partner tends to employ staff on a short term basis due to funding constraints. In the WASH Capacity building project this is being addressed in capacity development plans with support on fundraising strategy, proposal writing, financial management and compliance and technical support, although this is yet to bear fruit.



- In Nepal, it is a requirement from the government that response actors should work through local partners. Due to the need to respond rapidly (one month after the earthquake) in an area Oxfam where Oxfam had no prior presence, partners were identified quickly and on some occasions the full vetting process did not happen. This resulted in some confusion over the role of the partners and delivery modalities, where in some cases partners were more like service providers.

### **1.8.7 Supply and logistics**

#### **HELIOS**

Oxfam has further developed HELIOS (a web-based Supply Chain Management system that reduces wastage, improves accountability, and saves time and money) so that it is more flexible and can be implemented in a modular form. HELIOS LITE has now been implemented in Rumbek, South Sudan, as well as Abuja in Nigeria. Deployment in Iraq is due to commence from next month, starting in Erbil and then Kalar. In addition to the HELIOS LITE development, there have been deliverables related to the implementation of HELIOS during emergencies, including a HELIOS in Emergencies process map and guide, to enable a decision to deploy HELIOS to be made quickly where appropriate, and a feasibility assessment checklist to support the process.

#### **One Oxfam Ways of Working**

In accordance with Oxfam's 2020 objectives, the Supply & Logistics inter-affiliate group has started to pilot projects which standardise Supply Chain Management procedures between affiliates, so that Oxfam staff can benefit from one way of working. The projects provide a working integrated model for the confederation.

## Section 2: Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

**Humanitarian Partnership Agreement Logframe Outcome 1:** 'In the immediate aftermath of rapid onset crises, fewer women, men and children will die or suffer illness, insecurity and deprivation through the immediate delivery of high quality humanitarian assistance'.

Outputs	Indicators	Report
<p><b>1.1 Over one million vulnerable women, men and children in rapid onset crises receive timely humanitarian WASH and EFSL assistance during a 12 month period</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of people provided with appropriate humanitarian assistance, disaggregated by sex</li> </ul>	<p>In this project period, 265,070<sup>8</sup> people (129,648 men, and 135,422 women) were provided with appropriate humanitarian assistance in 7 countries (Guatemala, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Nepal, Tanzania and Yemen<sup>9</sup>).</p>
<p><b>1.2 Humanitarian assistance provided in rapid onset crises by Oxfam and partners using Sida funds meets established standards for excellence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average % compliance achieved with Common Humanitarian Standard for good quality programming, measured in a sample of responses, plus evidence from other reviews, evaluations, and learning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All responses strive to meet SPHERE standards and Oxfam's minimum standards of gender equality and women's rights in emergencies and have systems in place to achieve this.</li> <li>Oxfam measures compliance with this using the Humanitarian Indicator Tool on 3 large responses per year. In this project period, responses in Nepal, Liberia and Sierra Leone achieved an average rating of 59%, 1% short of the target for quality. All of the RRM responses except for one were also evaluated either using an RTE methodology, or mid-term/final evaluations. A summary of learning from RTEs and how this has been used will be provided in the Sida HPA final report<sup>10</sup>.</li> <li>Oxfam appreciates the ongoing dialogue with Sida on the administration of the RRM and is taking feedback onboard for the next period of the HPA.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>1.1 Provide timely, high quality access to life saving, livelihood rebuilding/protection, and gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance during rapid onset crises in vulnerable disaster-affected communities.</p> <p>1.2 The Rapid Response Mechanism is administered effectively and efficiently, according to agreed protocols and building on learning from previous years</p>	<p>1. See summary report below, and individual country level reports (Annex 2.1 to 2.7) for detail of projects.</p> <p>2. The RRM continues to be administered according to Oxfam's and Sida's agreed protocols. Oxfam acknowledges Sida's feedback on the high number of project amendment requests submitted by Oxfam and is taking this into account in future implementation.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Projected figure is based on the planned beneficiary numbers for the nine emergency response investments made in 2013/14 using the RRM (target total = 1,094,000) and nine emergency response investments made in 2014/15 using the RRM (target total to date = 1,155,174)

<sup>8</sup> The total number of people reached this year with Sida funding was lower than the target of 1 million, due to higher value and/or more intensive inputs being provided per beneficiary during this project period.

<sup>9</sup> This includes 4 RRM projects from Year 1 which spanned the end of the financial year (Guatemala, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria). The RRM projects which continued over the end of the reporting period in Year 2 will be reported in next year's annual report.

<sup>10</sup> See section 1.8.4 on Core Humanitarian Standards, 1.8.5 on MEAL in emergencies.

## 1. Introduction

This report outlines the activities undertaken from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 to the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2016 in relation to Outcome 1 of the Sida-Oxfam HPA logframe. Four projects which spanned the end of the reporting period in Year 1 are included in this report (Guatemala, Malawi, Mozambique and Nigeria). Likewise the projects funded in Year 2 which span the end of the reporting period will be reported in the final report. The financial information for these projects is contained in Annex 1.2 and 1.3, and within the individual country level reports (Annexes 2.1-2.7).

Country	Title	Start date	End Date	Annex No.
1. Guatemala	Response to the substantial increase of food insecurity in Guatemala's dry corridor	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2015	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2015	Annex 2.1
2. Malawi	Flood Response in Mulanje District	19 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2015 (NCE)	Annex 2.1
3. Mozambique	Response to intense rains and floods in Zambezia Province 2015	9 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015	10 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2015	Annex 2.3
4. Nigeria	North-East Joint Humanitarian Response Implementation of Emergency Life Saving Water Sanitation and Hygiene Activities	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2015	30 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2015	Annex 2.4
5. Nepal	Supporting immediate food security and early livelihood recovery in earthquake-affected areas of Nepal	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2015	10 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2015	Annex 2.5
6. Tanzania	Emergency Relief to Burundian Refugee in Tanzania	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2015	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2016 (NCE)	Annex 2.6
7. Yemen	Emergency WASH Assistance	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2016	Annex 2.7

## 2. Overall assessment of the RRM projects component

Across the seven projects funded using the Sida consolidated grant, over **265,070 people** have directly benefited from the activities undertaken. The fund has provided support to beneficiaries across seven countries meeting immediate humanitarian needs and also building people's resilience to future disasters. Water, sanitation and hygiene materials and infrastructures have been provided to communities, along with public health awareness training, to decrease people's exposure and risk to water borne diseases. By supporting and building people's livelihoods, people have increased their household income and are better able to face future humanitarian situations and other crises. The table below presents the overall beneficiary figures reached per Sida sector (see Annex 1.1 for sectoral breakdown per project).

Sida Humanitarian Indicators	Male	Female	Total direct beneficiaries reached through RRM projects
<b>WASH (water):</b> No of people accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	93,468	96,471	189,939
<b>WASH (sanitation):</b> No of crises-affected people using appropriate sanitation facility	62,415	64,004	126,419
<b>FOOD:</b> No of people receiving food assistance	15,294	16,975	32,269
<b>LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT:</b> No of people/ households with no income sources/livelihood assets provided with income support/livelihood assets	36,443	42,093	78,536

<b>SHELTER/NFI (Non Food Items):</b> No of people receiving shelter support and NFIs	24,466	26,893	50,654
<b>PROTECTION:</b> Number of crises-affected children and adults that were able to access protection services (survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, separated and unaccompanied children reunited with their families, children having access to community spaces, detainees visited)	10	47	57
<b>DRR/climate change:</b> No of crises-affected people participating in DRR activities, or response to climate change. (NB non-Sida indicator)	4,902	4,644	9,546
<b>TOTAL (no overlap)</b>	129,648	135,422	265,070

### 3. Project Summaries

Following are project summaries of each of the RRM projects. Full information regarding performance against the results framework, cross cutting questions (gender, conflict analysis, DRR and early recovery), risk analysis, and information about coordination are within each country report in Annexes 2.1 to 2.7. A synthesis covering these issues, drawing from information in the country reports is within Section 1 on Aggregated Reporting.

<b>Annex 2.1</b>	<b>Response to the substantial increase of food insecurity in Guatemala's dry corridor</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Livelihoods Support, DRR/Climate Change</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2015 (6 months)
<b>Approved commitment</b>	5,000,000 SEK
<b>Total project spend</b>	5,000,000 SEK
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	
Total target	5,775
Total reached	9,546
Total Female	4,644
Total Male	4,902
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>This project addressed the situation of food insecurity and malnutrition caused by the loss of crops and basic grain production. The project was implemented through two partner organisations: ASEDECHI, who implemented activities in Chiquimula department, and Corazón del Maíz, which implemented in Baja Verapaz department.</p> <p>The project achieved its objective to 'reduce the impact of basic grain loss upon the food security of target families affected by drought in the dry corridor of Chiquimula and Baja Verapaz' by ensuring that the percentage of children in the project intervention communities with acute malnutrition did not exceed 1.5% (against a target of 3%).</p> <p>The expected results were also achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Target families were able to cover their basic food needs during the critical period of scarcity, as per the intended result – 100% of the target figure participated in Cash for Work, 97% of whom reported having sufficient access to money to ensure adequate access to food during the seasonal hunger period. 100% of families showed an acceptable level of food consumption in terms of quantity and quality according to the Food Consumption Score, against a target of 80%.</li> <li>▪ The project also achieved the result that 'target families increase the resilience of their productive systems through best agricultural practices and/or agro forestry systems (AFS)', as 100% of the families implemented 4-5 agroforestry activities (against a target of 80% implementing at least 2 activities). These activities were designed to contribute to improving the quality of the areas of food production (maize and beans) that were damaged by erosion and the advance of the agricultural frontier in the region, and resulted in 157 additional hectares being covered with agroforestry systems.</li> </ul>

<b>Annex 2.2</b>	<b>Flood Response in Mulanje District</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Malawi</b>

<b>Sector</b>	<b>WASH, Livelihoods, Protection</b>				
<b>Dates</b>	19th January 2015 - 31st July 2015 (original, 6.5 months); end date amended to 31st October 2015 (NCE, total project duration 9.5 months)				
<b>Approved commitment</b>	2,682,586 SEK				
<b>Total project spend</b>	2,472,999 SEK				
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>Livelihoods</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>NFIs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Total target					32,282
Total reached	32,282	1000	57	11,803	32,282
Total Female	17,100	566	47	5925	17,100
Total Male	15,182	434	10	5878	15,182
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>Flooding in Malawi in January 2014 affected over 1.14 million people, with thousands displaced, houses damaged and property lost; additionally, main livelihood assets were destroyed, increasing the vulnerability of affected people, especially women and girls. Oxfam supported affected communities, including women and girls, through water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and livelihoods recovery and rehabilitation. Oxfam's main partner was CADECOM (Catholic Development Commission in Malawi).</p> <p>The project achieved significant changes in relation to its objective of providing 'targeted and timely WASH and Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods (EFSL) support to the flood affected communities': 81% of communities reported a positive impacted through the support implemented (against a target of 30%), and the proportion of communities that had recovered had increased (as per the target) from 0 to 57% by project end. 54% of beneficiaries were practicing better coping mechanisms by project end, compared with an ambitious target of 80% - here the achievement was lower than planned due to the huge demand for assistance on the ground, which was beyond the scope of this project to be able to meet. Achievement against expected results was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project achieved improvements in 'access to water, sanitation and hygiene services', and exceeded its target for a 20% increase in number of households owning and utilising toilets (raised pit latrines) in target communities (achieving a 50% increase from 42% at baseline to 94% at project end). Toilets constructed by Oxfam in primary schools reduced the latrine:pupil ratio from approx 1:300 at baseline to 1:144. 10 boreholes and 2 gravity fed systems were rehabilitated, assisting over 32,282 affected individuals to access clean water. Achievements were lower than targeted for availing access to safe water sources (52% had access by project end, compared to a targeted 60%), due to a higher level of damage sustained by local water systems than anticipated. Hygiene improvements were also achieved (increase in households with ability to treat water from 45% to 53%, and with knowledge/ability to store water and prevent outbreaks of waterborne disease from 45% to 57%), though falling slightly shy of the 60% target - project learning identified need for continued advocacy on water treatment, storage practices and use of handwashing facilities</li> <li>▪ The combined impact of the sanitation, water and hygiene improvements, along with distribution of hygiene kits, contributed to the absence of cholera outbreak in the district, when other neighbouring flood-affected districts experienced these outbreaks. The final evaluation recorded significant positive changes, for instance, there is now a reduced rate of waterborne diseases in the project area.</li> <li>▪ The project achieved 'improved recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods assets amongst affected households', with 1000 beneficiaries supported with livelihood inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and irrigation equipment (as per target), and 95% of families receiving inputs planting and harvesting their first crop. Winter cropping has improved food availability, which will impact prevalence of malnutrition.</li> <li>▪ The project also 'enhanced protection of women and girls and other vulnerable groups during the response period', as planned: through trainings, workshops and community campaigning, there was increased awareness of gender based violence and improved access to reporting and referral mechanisms.</li> </ul>				

<b>Annex 2.3</b>	<b>Response to intense rains and floods in Zambezia Province 2015</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>WASH, Livelihoods, Shelter/NFIs</b>
<b>Dates</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> February 2015 – 10 <sup>th</sup> August 2015 (6 months)

<b>Approved commitment</b>	1,341,895 SEK			
<b>Total project spend</b>	1,327,064 SEK			
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>EFSL</b>	<b>NFIs</b>	<b>Total (no double counting)</b>
Total target	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total reached	20,909	2,341 <sup>11</sup>	13,295 <sup>12</sup>	20,909
Total Female	10,741	1,177	6,687	10,741
Total Male	10,168	1,164	6,608	10,168
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>In response to flooding in Mozambique that affected 370,000 people, Oxfam intervened to support affected individuals in accommodation centres, transit camps and those moved to settlement/relocation sites. Oxfam implemented the response with the COCASA consortium, and partners CECOHAS and Kukumbi. The project was able to deliver its planned outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 'Target population has access to and uses safe water in the transit centers, schools and villages' – the project ensured 100% of the population (target of 95%) in accommodation and resettlement centres had access to protected water points, assuring water quantity and quality (verified through testing), with active water committees for each scheme (compared to target of 80%) present by project end. 94% of households received water treatment products and demonstrated ability to use them correctly (against target of 60%).</li> <li>▪ 'Target population have access and use sanitation facilities in the transit centres, schools and villages' - 92% had access to sanitation facilities (against target of 80%) by installing 298 emergency latrines in 8 centres, building/rehabilitating 30 latrines in 6 targeted schools and through distribution of 887 family latrine kits. There was considerable improvement in latrine usage by project end, at &gt; 70%, though this fell slightly short of the target of 80%. Project evaluations indicated the need to increase follow up to trainings</li> <li>▪ 'Target population practice appropriate hygiene practices' - 94% of the population were reached through training in hygiene promotion of community health committees, volunteers and partners, resulting in notable improvements in hygiene awareness and practices. Around 85% of the target population were able to acknowledge the main causes of WASH related diseases and how to prevent them (target of 60%). 2,659 hygiene kits (92%) and 1,226 mosquito nets (106%) were distributed and used for purpose (compared to target of 80%)</li> <li>▪ '2,000 flood affected farming households receive farm inputs to secure their livelihoods' - Oxfam provided livelihood inputs to 2,514 flood affected households, through a cycle of 7 trade fairs. Feedback on the quality of the seeds was positive and the test germination of seeds ranged between 89-96%, considered good by the Department of Agriculture of Zambezia. Beneficiaries indicated satisfaction with the seed quality and tools provided</li> <li>▪ '4,000 affected families have appropriate shelter' – Following coordination, and to avoid overlap, Oxfam provided 1,873 households with shelter kits, with the remainder of the target being reached through other funding sources/partners. An additional 2,276 families were provided with household kits</li> </ul> <p>Through the above, the project was able to deliver significant outcomes in relation to its objective that '20,000 flood affected people meet their immediate water, sanitation and hygiene needs, and food security conditions'. According to health centre staff, no cholera cases were found in the target areas, which were at high risk, from June 2015.</p>			

<b>Annex 2.4</b>	<b>North-East Joint Humanitarian Response Implementation of Emergency Life Saving Water Sanitation and Hygiene Activities</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>WASH, Shelter/NFI</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2015 -30 <sup>th</sup> August 2015 (6 months)
<b>Approved commitment</b>	2,614,213 SEK

<sup>11</sup> Other households covered through other sources of funding, or by coordination with other stakeholders.

<sup>12</sup> Number receiving shelter and household kits. Hygiene kits to some of same families so also included in total. Remainder of target reached through other funding sources.

<b>Total project spend</b>	2,614,214 SEK
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>WASH</b>
Total target	15,000
Total reached	13,107
Total Female	7,576
Total Male	5,531
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>In response to urgent WASH needs created by displacement linked to ongoing conflict in neighbouring states, Oxfam undertook a lifesaving WASH intervention in Gombe state and supported the strengthening of state humanitarian coordination. The project was jointly implemented by Oxfam Novib and the Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS).</p> <p>The project was able to meet its overall objective of ‘reduced vulnerability of 1500 IDP households from insanitary health conditions’, through successful delivery of the expected result that ‘15,000 IDPs have access to safe water and sanitation and are able to put in place good hygiene practices, either in their areas of displacement and while returning to their home communities’. Note that the project supported 1592 households (106% of the target), but due to lower average people per household (8 compared to the original estimate of 10), the total individuals reached was 13,107 compared to the target of 15,000. During the project, there was no marked increase in communicable disease (as per the target) - field evaluation of cases of vector and water borne/water-related diseases reduced from 88% to 61% by project end. Achievements against planned results include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 83% of the target population had access to clean water by project end (against a target of 80%), increasing from 45% at baseline. Water purification tablets were provided immediately, followed by mapping and rehabilitation of water sources and construction of boreholes.</li> <li>▪ 80% were practicing basic hygiene by project end (as per the target). 86% had received hygiene kits and jerry cans (compared to target of 80%), and a hygiene awareness campaign was carried out in communities. 93% were using distributed materials appropriately (against target of 80%)</li> <li>▪ Open defecation was substantially reduced through construction of 30 latrines in host communities. This stopped completely in Akko settlements; in Yameltudeba, 90% of areas were open defecation free, and in Gombe, 70% (success here was more difficult due to open defecation being a common cultural practice amongst IDPs in their places of origin).</li> <li>▪ Protection activities were systematically mainstreamed into the programming.</li> </ul> <p>The project also successfully delivered the expected result ‘to support the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in coordinating and linking up humanitarian organizations, ministries and departments with NGOs and CSO structures at community level to deliver efficient and effective humanitarian assistance in line with global standards’. Oxfam strengthened their coordination forum, by providing resources, facilities and capacity building. SEMA was able to map stakeholders, monthly coordination meetings were held, and the 5W reports collated actions taken. Through capacity built, SEMA was also able to improve on monitoring adherence of humanitarian workers to humanitarian principles. A short video was produced on “voices of women” to disseminate, highlighting the plight of women as a result of the conflict, and this and other materials were used in higher level advocacy presented to EU, AU and ECOWAS.</p>

<b>Annex 2.5</b>	<b>Supporting immediate food security and early livelihood recovery in earthquake-affected areas of Nepal</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Nepal</b>		
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Food, Livelihoods Support</b>		
<b>Dates</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2015 – 10 <sup>th</sup> September 2015 (4 months)		
<b>Approved commitment</b>	4,692,995 SEK		
<b>Total project spend</b>	4,601,771 SEK		
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Food security</b>	<b>Livelihoods</b>	<b>Total without double counting</b>
Total target	25,000	50,000	50,000
Total reached	32,269	54,712	65,585
Female	16,975	28,587	34,307
Male	15,294	26,125	31,278

<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>Two major earthquakes in Nepal in April and May 2015 left 8 million people affected. In addition to the widespread structural damage, food stocks and markets were disrupted; 80-90% of seed stocks were damaged and 50% of market chains collapsed. Oxfam worked with DEPROSC (with a diverse representation of castes and genders) to complement Do No Harm principles) and local cooperatives to deliver the response.</p> <p>As per its objective, this project was able to deliver ‘immediate food assistance and key livelihood assets prior to the monsoon season’ to target beneficiaries. The RRM inputs helped to serve as a buffer against negative coping mechanisms. Achievement against planned results was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Target households had ‘immediate access to food during the critical gap period post-disaster’, as per the expected result – here Oxfam was able to exceed the target for households reached, providing sufficient daily food stocks in the first four weeks after the earthquake to last 15-20 days to 5,885 households compared to 5,000, 95% of whom indicated satisfaction with the food items received.</li> <li>▪ The project was able to partially meet its second planned result, that ‘targeted households have access to necessary inputs in preparation for the upcoming planting season’, by ensuring that ‘at least 80% of households had access to a sufficient supply of seed inputs to transplant rice to 0.25 ha of land’. 6,497 HH received rice seeds directly in quantity sufficient to replant this area, and 3,583 households had access to a variety of agricultural inputs through a voucher scheme, including sufficient quantities of seed to meet this. The project and its beneficiaries encountered a number of challenges, however, which affected outcomes secured. Due to a lack of rainfall/water, and in some cases poor quality, 25% of seeds did not provide expected yield. Oxfam incorporated affected beneficiaries into other Cash-for-Work programmes to ensure they maintained a minimum level of food security. Due to the need to respond rapidly (one month after the earthquake) in an area Oxfam had no presence, and the requirement by the government to work through local partners, partners were identified quickly and on some occasions the full vetting process did not happen. This resulted in some areas in an over-estimation of partner capacity, and some confusion over the role of the partners and delivery modalities. Learning generated by this indicated the need for heightened monitoring of partner delivery during such circumstances to assure quality.</li> <li>▪ The project was not able to meet its second indicator under this result – that ‘at least 80% of households were able to address at least one other priority asset need because of provision of rice seed’ – as it became apparent that the assumptions behind this did not hold true (that households generally had cash available which could be used to meet another priority need if not spent on rice seed). Further, due to the multi-faceted post-earthquake needs, although short term needs were met through the RRM, families continued to articulate longer term unmet needs, particularly rebuilding of permanent shelter (but also healthcare and longer term livelihoods) which required far greater investment than the cost of rice seed. These beneficiaries were incorporated into Oxfam’s ongoing early recovery programming.</li> </ul>
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<b>Annex 2.6</b>	<b>Emergency Relief to Burundian Refugee in Tanzania</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Tanzania - Kigoma Region</b>		
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>WASH, Livelihoods Support</b>		
<b>Dates</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2015 - 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2015 (original, 6 months); end date amended to 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2016 (NCE, total project duration 8 months)		
<b>Approved commitment</b>	4,731,500 SEK		
<b>Total project spend</b>	4,729,765 SEK		
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>EFSVL</b>	<b>Total without double counting</b>
Total target			70,000
Total reached	83110 <sup>13</sup>	10,937	83,110
Total Female	40,724	7,119	40,724
Total Male	42,386	3,818	42,386

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR refugee situation, 17<sup>th</sup> Jan 2016



<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>Since a surge of political violence in Burundi in April 2015, more than 250,000 people fled the country to the surrounding states of Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda and the DRC. The strain on refugee camp water and sanitation infrastructure in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps in Tanzania threatened public health, and increased tensions with local host communities as a result of competition for ever more scarce water resources. Oxfam worked with TWESA (Tanzania Water and Sanitation Agency) and CEMDO (Community Environmental Management Development Organization) to deliver a WASH and Livelihoods response.</p> <p>The project overall was able to meet its objective in relation to WASH, that ‘the immediate WASH needs of more than 70,000 refugees were met for an 8 month period’, with 83,110 women, girls, men and boys accessing water and sanitation facilities above the SPHERE minimum requirements and enabled to practice safe hygiene practices in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner. WASH related morbidity and mortality was maintained at minimum level, with no spikes recorded. EFSVL initiatives enabled over 10,000 refugees to meet their immediate cash needs, to be able to diversify their diets, and to improve firewood consumption practices. Achievements against expected results were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ‘Improved safe and equitable access to 70,000 refugees - in terms of access and use of sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene’ was achieved. Oxfam ensured water quantity, quality and distance to water points was maintained above Sphere minimum standards for 83,110 refugees, equipping each with a committee undertaking operations and maintenance.</li> <li>▪ ‘Improved access to safe and appropriate/adequate sanitary practices for 70,000 refugees’ was partially achieved. 100% of the target population had access to emergency latrines at appropriate ratios within 50m of shelters. Rapid construction ensured a high level of safe excreta disposal (90% of areas free from open defecation). 76% women and girls reported satisfaction with latrines, with 89% indicating appropriate privacy and dignity. The main source of dissatisfaction was sharing 2 latrines between 4 households, and at a ratio of 1:50 people for those in mass shelters. Whilst women expressed awareness of appropriate disposal methods for infant and child excreta, this was not practiced universally, thus Oxfam began construction of child friendly latrines and provision of disposal tools</li> <li>▪ ‘Improved hygiene practices adopted with sustained behaviour change for 70,000 refugees’ was partially achieved as per planned targets. 85% latrines, 99% of garbage pits and 95% bathing shelters were observed to be well maintained. 89% beneficiaries reported appropriate water handling, but households lacked adequate storage capacity (affected by a lack of coordination mechanisms as regards NFIs). 66% of beneficiaries could identify 3 preventative measures for diarrhea (against a target of 70%) – this was affected partly by the continuous arrival of new refugees into the camp, therefore degree of exposure to hygiene promotion varied. 81% reported handwashing after defecation using the 4,913 installed tippy taps</li> <li>▪ ‘Improved food security for 1,000 vulnerable households through cash for work (750hh) and cash grants (250hh)’ was achieved. Initiatives reached 1,276 vulnerable households and those with special needs with unconditional cash, enabling beneficiaries to include a diverse range of foods in their diet (though time constraints prohibited measurement using the standard household diversity score, as planned). Income generating activities provided opportunities to 283 people. Even over a short period of time, members of these groups confirmed profitability</li> <li>▪ ‘Improved usage of firewood for food preparation for 10,000 vulnerable households through distributions and training’ was partially achieved. 7,929 households were supported with fuel efficient stoves, 74% of whom reported reduced firewood consumption. In addition, cash for work projects supported planting of trees and drainage projects, as well as road construction</li> <li>▪ Gender and protection considerations have been a key priority in all approaches and deliverables in line with Oxfam’s “Safe Programming” commitment.</li> </ul>
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<b>Annex 2.7</b>	<b>Emergency WASH Assistance</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Yemen</b>
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>WASH, Shelter/NFIs</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2015 – 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2016 (4 months)
<b>Approved</b>	3,988,440 SEK

<b>commitment SEK</b>			
<b>Total project spend</b>	3,988,440 SEK		
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>NFIs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Total target	19,600	14000 (2000 households)	19,600
Total reached	40,531	13154 (3100 households)	40,531
Total Female	20,330	6,705	20,330
Total Male	20,201	6,449	20,201
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>This project responded to the needs of conflict affected people in Hajjah and Hodeidah governorates. Oxfam provided WASH assistance which contributed to mitigating risk of a major WASH-related disease outbreak. This is particularly significant, given that the targeted governorates are prone to diarrhoea, malaria and other water borne diseases.</p> <p>The project was able to meet its overall objective, that 'IDPs and conflict-affected host communities within the targeted locations have access to safe water and basic hygiene materials, as well as enhanced awareness of safe hygiene practices'. Specific achievements were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oxfam exceeded the target for the number of beneficiaries reporting access to a safe and adequate quantity of water by project end (reaching 40,531 compared to a targeted 19,600 beneficiaries). 50 water distribution points were installed as planned, however, due to the vast and increasing needs (Hajjah alone had over 300,000 IDPs), Oxfam adapted activities and targets to increase project reach. Thus, the original target that 70% of individuals should receive water at or above 7.5 litres/person/day (l/p/d) was adapted, to ensure instead that 100% had at least 4.6 l/p/d. The situation in Yemen is without question one of life-saving assistance, and by lowering the quantity provided (whilst still ensuring recommended basic thresholds were met), Oxfam ensured more people had access to water.</li> <li>▪ Oxfam also delivered the second expected result, that '2,000 HHs (14,000 persons) receive hygiene kits and maintain good hygiene' (although household size was smaller than originally estimated - therefore whilst 3,100 households were reached with adequate water containers and basic hygiene items (designed to also meet the needs of women and girls), this comprised of 13,154 individuals). 98% of female beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the sanitary pads distributed, with 89% reporting usage. 56 Community Health Volunteers (including 28 women) were selected and trained on WASH in emergencies and key hygiene promotion approaches, which supported them in preparing community action plans to mitigate risk of public health emergency, and organise/conduct hygiene awareness sessions reaching 3100 households with key messages on the safe water chain, hand washing and safe excreta disposal. 587 hand-washing sessions were organised with support from Oxfam staff, to demonstrate and practice hand washing with soap at critical times, plus 336 solid waste cleaning campaigns and 289 jerry can cleaning campaigns, to promote good environmental health and mitigate public health risks.</li> </ul>		

## Outcome 2: Planned projects

**Humanitarian Partnership Agreement Logframe Outcome 2:** In selected protracted crises, fewer women, men and children will die or suffer illness, insecurity and deprivation through the delivery of high quality humanitarian assistance and appropriate support to strengthen their resilience against the worst impact of future shocks

Outputs	Indicators	Report
<p><b>2.1 A planned 158,858 vulnerable women, men and children<sup>14</sup> in protracted crises receive timely, high quality humanitarian EFSL and WASH assistance that strengthens resilience against the worst impact of future shocks during a 12 month period.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of people provided with appropriate humanitarian assistance, disaggregated by sex</li> <li>• Numbers of people supported to understand current and future hazards, reduce risk, and/or adapt to climatic changes and uncertainty, disaggregated by sex</li> <li>• % of targeted households, communities and partners indicating positive ability to minimise risk from shocks and adapt to emerging trends and uncertainty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 266,405 people (130,304 men and 136,101 women) have been provided with appropriate humanitarian assistance in this project period</li> <li>• A total of 17,150 people (8,404 men and 8,746 women) in Chad were supported as regards support to climate change adaptation, resilience building and disaster risk reduction</li> <li>• In DRC, community awareness raising actions led by Community Protection Structures which reached 78,055 people (35,922 men, 42,103 women) have increased wider community knowledge of rights, responsibilities and the law, which has increased their confidence, particularly in engagement with local authorities, and made them less vulnerable to abuse</li> <li>• In Chad, 33% of households headed by women and men adopted at least one adaptation strategy to climate change during the project period, and 55% had a coping strategy index of lower or equal to 10</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2 Humanitarian assistance provided in protracted crises by Oxfam and partners using Sida funds meets established standards for excellence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average % compliance achieved with Common Humanitarian Standard for good quality programming, measured in a sample of responses, plus evidence from other reviews, evaluations, and learning<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All responses strive to meet SPHERE standards and Oxfam's minimum standards of gender equality and women's rights in emergencies and have systems in place to achieve this.</li> <li>• In this project period, no planned project responses were evaluated using the HIT, although Chad is currently being evaluated and this will be reported in the final report. All projects except Syria had final evaluations, and Syria undertook an evaluation on the ECHO/DFID funded WASH programme which has a similar approach to Sida. A summary of learning and how this is used is within each project report.</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> Figure is based on planned figures in individual country proposals presented to Sida for 2014/5 (Chad, DRC and South Sudan) (68,768 in the logframe approved in March 15, plus the later addition of target of 90,090 for Syria).

<sup>15</sup> See Section 4.4 of the Supplementary application

<b>2.1 Provide timely, high quality access to life saving, livelihood rebuilding /protection, and gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance which strengthens resilience during protracted crises in selected countries (Year 2: DRC, South Sudan, Syria, Chad).</b>	See summary report below, and individual country level reports (Annex 3.1 to 3.5) for detail of projects.
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## 1. Introduction

This report outlines the activities undertaken from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, in relation to Outcome 2 of the Sida-Oxfam HPA logframe. Details of the projects included in this report are provided below. The financial information for these projects is contained in the attached financial reports (Annex 1.2-1.3) and within each country level report.

Country	Title	Start date	End Date	Annex No.
1. Chad	Support to the food and nutritional security of vulnerable pastoralist, agro pastoralist and farmer men, women, girls and boys in the Sahel belt of Chad	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2016	Annex 3.1
2. South Sudan	Emergency Response and Recovery to the South Sudan Food Security Crisis, targeting the most vulnerable host, returnee and IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) households (HH) in conflict-affected areas	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> Sept 2015	Annex 3.2
3. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Strengthening protection of civilians in South Kivu (Uvira Territory) and North Kivu (Beni Territory), Phase III	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2016	Annex 3.3
4. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Solidifying INGO coordination by setting up an INGO Platform in the Democratic Republic of Congo	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2016	Annex 3.4
5. Syria	Contributing to Enhanced WASH Services for Conflict Affected People in the Southern Region of Syria	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2016	Annex 3.5

## 2. Overall assessment of planned projects component

Across the five planned projects funded using the Sida consolidated grant, over **266,405 people** have benefited from the activities undertaken. The fund has provided support to beneficiaries across four countries – Chad, South Sudan, DRC and Syria – where the nature of chronic emergencies a) resulted in ongoing humanitarian needs; b) necessitated efforts to build people’s resilience to better respond to predictable future threats; and c) presented a challenge for NGO coordination. Oxfam worked with local partners to respond to these needs with interventions in the sectors of WASH, Livelihoods Support, Shelter/NFIs, Protection, Coordination and Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation. The table below presents the overall beneficiary figures reached per SIDA sector (see Annex 1.1 for sectoral breakdown per project).

Sida Humanitarian Indicators	M	F	Total beneficiaries reached through Planned Projects
<b>WASH (water):</b> No of people accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	76,959	76,041	153,000

<b>WASH (sanitation):</b> No of crises-affected people using appropriate sanitation facility	588	815	1404
<b>LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT:</b> No of people/ households with no income sources/livelihood assets provided with income support/livelihood assets	11,860	12,490	24,350
<b>SHELTER/NFI (Non Food Items):</b> No of people receiving shelter support and NFIs	5,533	5,467	11,000
<b>PROTECTION:</b> Number of crises-affected children and adults that were able to access protection services (survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, separated and unaccompanied children reunited with their families, children having access to community spaces, detainees visited)	35,952	42,103	78,055
<b>COORDINATION:</b> No of crises-affected people for which humanitarian assistance is coordinated	n/a	n/a	65 INGOs supported
<b>DRR/climate change:</b> No of crises-affected people participating in DRR activities, or response to climate change. (NB non-Sida indicator)	418	401	819
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,304</b>	<b>136,101</b>	<b>266,405</b>

### 3. Project Summaries for Planned Projects, Year 2

Following are project summaries for each of the planned projects. Full information regarding performance against the results framework, cross cutting questions (gender, conflict analysis, DRR and early recovery), risk analysis, and information about coordination are within each country report in Annexes 3.1 to 3.5. A synthesis covering these issues, drawing from information in the country reports is within Section 1 on Aggregated Reporting.

<b>Annex 3.1</b>	<b>Support to the food and nutritional security of vulnerable pastoralist, agro pastoralist and farmer men, women, girls and boys in the Sahel belt of Chad</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Chad, Barh El Gazal region, district of Bahr El Gazal Nord, sub-prefecture of Mandjoura</b>
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Livelihoods Support, DRR/Climate Change</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1st April 2015 - 31st March 2016 (12 months)
<b>Approved commitment</b>	2,861,450 SEK
<b>Total project spend</b>	2,861,592 SEK
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	Total target 19,568 Total reached 17,150 <sup>16</sup> Total Female 8,746 Total Male 8,404
<b>Project Summary</b>	This project responded to an early and prolonged lean season, caused by multiple factors, in the Bahr el Gazal area of Chad. It was implemented concurrently with humanitarian response projects funded by ECHO, EDF and WFP, and Oxfam worked with local partner AIDER to deliver the project activities.  Deliverables in terms of services, infrastructure and training were implemented for targeted segments of the population:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local skills have been developed: 28 veterinary assistants trained, and women trained in income generating activities, including production of improved stoves (150</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> Target beneficiaries were calculated based on an estimated average of 8 people per household. However, when targeting, Oxfam found an average of 7 per household, therefore the 2,450 targeted households amounted to 17,150 individuals

	<p>women), on manufacture of multi-nutritional block urea supplements for animals (50 women), and on improving pasture quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6,119 livestock vaccinated and dewormed</li> <li>▪ 72 goats distributed to 386 poor and very poor women</li> <li>▪ 3 animal feed banks built and functional management committees equipped</li> <li>▪ USD \$5,000 made available to 250 women organized in 10 groups, to enhance or initiate income-generating activities and improve household food security</li> <li>▪ Sensitization carried out on various themes for 1,404 people (on climate change, prevention of malnutrition, hygiene and health).</li> </ul> <p>The project achieved the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 'Vulnerable households' livelihoods, especially women-led, are strengthened through a better adaptation to climate extremes and a sustainable diversification' was in the main achieved. 68% of beneficiaries affirmed that herds and poultry stock had increased due to the intervention (target of 60%), and 100% of households reported having 2-3 meals a day with the intervention of the project (target of 70%). Achievements in terms of increased income were delivered, but fell short of the target – whilst 76% reported an increase in income through sales of animal products, only 49% reported increases higher than 10%, compared to a target of 70%. The final evaluation showed that beneficiaries with prior experience of income-generating activities were more skilled than first-timers</li> <li>▪ 'Households with children under 5 and their communities improve their feeding and hygiene practices and are less exposed to the risk of malnutrition' was achieved. 82% of households reported practice of at least 2 good practices key to preventing malnutrition (compared to a target of 60%). 96% of beneficiaries had adopted two good hygiene practices (target of 60%), of whom 97% were women (target of 60%).</li> </ul> <p>The overall project objective, to 'improve the food and nutritional security of vulnerable men, women, boys and girls through the adaptation, protection and diversification of their livelihoods and the prevention of malnutrition' was partially achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 100% of referred malnutrition cases were treated at the local health centre (target of 80%), due to Oxfam-IRC collaboration, and 33% of households adopted at least one strategy of climate change adaptation (target of 20%)</li> <li>▪ However, only 37% of households had an acceptable food consumption score by project end (compared to a target of 70%). This was in part due to the very limited availability in local markets of meat and milk, which weigh heavily in the calculation of this score. It was recommended that perhaps a calorific count would be more appropriate in this context, as consumption had been observed to have improved</li> <li>▪ Only 55% had a coping strategy index of lower than or equal to 10 (compared to a target of 80%). Whilst 2015 was recognized to have been a particularly difficult year in this zone, with the security situation impacting access, Oxfam also recognized that awareness raising campaigns could be strengthened through the presence of designated communications staff.</li> </ul> <p>Whilst the project inputs will have served to improve the resilience of target communities, given the challenges related to the particular context of BeG, Oxfam deems that all activities should be strengthened in intensity to ensure better coverage both in terms of geographic area and populations. They need to also be complemented with actions around access to water for the animals.</p>
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<b>Annex 3.2</b>	<b>Emergency Response and Recovery to the South Sudan Food Security Crisis, targeting the most vulnerable host, returnee and IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) households (HH) in conflict-affected areas</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>South Sudan</b>
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Livelihoods Support</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1st April 2015 - 1st September 2016 (5 months)
<b>Approved commitment</b>	2,861,451 SEK

<b>Total project spend</b>	This will be audited and reported in Year 3 of the HPA <sup>17</sup>
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	
Total target	7,200
Total reached	7,200
Total Female	3,744
Total Male	3,456
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>Since the influx of many IDPs into Mingkaman during 2013/2014, available food stocks and livelihood assets had been drastically depleted, and prices for food and non-food items inflated, endangering people's food and livelihood security. Through this project, 1,200 vulnerable households were supported with an irrigation-based vegetable production project, for sale or own consumption, through access to vegetable seeds, tools, small scale irrigation equipment and training. Oxfam directly implemented the project, as no local implementing partner with required capacity was available.</p> <p>The planned result, of 'increased capacity of vulnerable HHS to strengthen livelihoods through access to vegetable seeds, tools, small scale irrigation equipment and training, for sale or own consumption by the end of the project period' was achieved overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1,200 households received seeds and tools, as planned</li> <li>▪ Over 70% of beneficiaries harvested a wider variety of vegetables during the project period (as per the target)</li> <li>▪ 94% reported that they did not feel exposed to harm as a result of the programme (compared to the target of 90%)</li> <li>▪ The number of beneficiaries attending all three training sessions was lower than originally planned (target of 960) – however 96% received training on vegetable production techniques, and 80% attended two of the three phases of training</li> </ul> <p>Through delivery of the above, the project achieved its overall objective, to 'contribute to increased capacity of vulnerable HHS to safely address immediate food needs for groups that may be more at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The target for '% increase in beneficiaries who experience an increase in accessibility, availability and diversity of food at HH level by project end' (50%) was exceeded – 95% reported observed changes in household food security over the project period, with changes observed including: improved nutritional status of household members (31%), increased number of meals per day (29%), increased portion of meals (22%) and improved health situation of household members (9%). Over 60% reported increased HH access to legumes and pulses, meat and fish, milk, main staples, vegetables, sugar, oil and fruits, resulting in a more diversified diet and thus contributing to improved food and nutrition security at HH level. Total average Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased to 47.4 (which falls within the 'acceptable' range), compared to 23.9 at baseline</li> <li>▪ The indicator of '70% increase in targeted beneficiaries who report increased self-reliance as opposed to reliance on food aid by the end of the project period' was not measured directly, but other monitoring indicated related achievements – 95% households reported improvements in livelihood assets, which included strengthened livelihoods (41%), diversified livelihoods (18%) and increased investment for livestock and crop production (17%); there was a 33% decline in reliance on food assistance (33% at baseline to 22% at project end); and household production increased to 27% of total food sources (from 11% at baseline)</li> </ul>

<b>Annex 3.3</b>	<b>Strengthening protection of civilians in South Kivu (Uvira Territory) and North Kivu (Beni Territory), Phase III</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Protection</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1st April 2015 - 31st March 2016 (12 months)
<b>Approved</b>	4,785,586 SEK

<sup>17</sup> The South Sudan office lost access to project documents due to insecurity during this year's audit, and was not able to present documents during the timeframe. This has already been communicated to Sida.

<b>commitment</b>	
<b>Total project spend</b>	4,777,867 SEK
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	
Total target	42,000
Total reached	78,055
Total Female	42,103
Total Male	35,952
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>This project was implemented in 13 communities in North and South Kivu, where multiple severe protection risks exist, along with major obstacles for the population and service providers in addressing these. The project represented the third year of activities in 7 communities in South Kivu, and the second year in 6 communities in North Kivu. Oxfam worked with CEDIER and CEPROSSAN to implement project activities. During the project period, activities and outputs achieved were as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted improvements in community risk reduction and resilience were delivered: Community Protection Structures (CPS) in each community were re-elected. 100% of these developed Community Protection Plans (target of 90%), outlining key relevant threats and appropriate actions to mitigate these, which were then implemented. Participatory mapping of local medical, legal and psychosocial services was undertaken. CPS focal points were trained on confidential referral and information was widely distributed, including in radio broadcasts, on the services available. Targets were exceeded for the proportion of CPS members feeling capable of undertaking lawful actions to react to and address protection risks, and for the proportion of the population aware of their existence and confident in going to them with a protection problem</li> <li>▪ Improvements in good governance and advocacy were delivered: targets for the number of advocacy actions taken by CPSs or local bodies towards local authorities were exceeded, and the target for the proportion of these resulting in a positive response was achieved. Targets for the proportion of community members feeling local authorities were more receptive to their protection needs was achieved</li> <li>▪ Improvements in knowledge relating to human rights and referral services were achieved in N Kivu, but faced challenges in S Kivu. The targets for the proportion of the population able to identify 3 referral services, and 3 or more laws/messages that protect their rights, were achieved in N Kivu. Knowledge of referral services in S Kivu increased from 13% at baseline to 56% (compared to target of 75%) – understood in part to be due to a lack of such services in some communities, but also due to increased focus on the reinforcement of other protection messages. Beneficiaries in S Kivu were aware of laws existing, but lacked knowledge of their detail. Oxfam and partners are undertaking further research into reasons for this</li> </ul> <p>The project was deemed to have met its overall objective, that ‘42,000 community members in North and South Kivu are better able to react, address and enhance their protection from violence and abuse’. Project monitoring indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The targets for the proportion of the population feeling ‘not at all vulnerable’ or ‘not very vulnerable’ to abuse’ were met and exceeded</li> <li>▪ That beneficiaries felt equipped to address protection threats, through referral to local authorities or community protection structures</li> <li>▪ Authorities reported feeling better informed on protection needs (though this was measured qualitatively rather than quantitatively)</li> </ul> <p>Further, an external evaluation of the project conducted in March-April 2016 highlighted additional key achievements as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community awareness raising actions led by Community Protection Structures had increased wider community knowledge of rights, responsibilities and the law, which has increased their confidence, particularly in engagement with local authorities, and made them less vulnerable to abuse. In particular, awareness raising and discussion on different gendered protection threats was well received and progress was made in challenging discriminatory practices surrounding women and girl’s inheritance and in reducing early and forced marriage. There is some evidence that unequal gender relations had begun to shift, supported in the external evaluation by a more equal sharing of traditional ‘female’ tasks between couples.</li> <li>▪ The project has succeeded in putting in place a space for positive dialogue between local populations and local authorities, where previously there was a climate of</li> </ul>



	<p>mistrust. End-line results showed that 93% of survey respondents in South Kivu and 66% in North Kivu <i>agreed or strongly agreed</i> with the statement 'In general, I feel comfortable approaching local civilian and military authorities'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In many cases this has resulted in successful collaboration to address different protection threats. An example includes that of the community of Kiliba, where tensions between herders and farmers were a source of significant protection risks. Advocacy at different levels, including finally with support from the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture, resulted in the clear division of farming and grazing land in the community.</li> </ul>
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<b>Annex 3.4</b>	<b>Solidifying INGO coordination by setting up an INGO Platform in the Democratic Republic of Congo</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>
<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Coordination</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1st April 2015 - 31st March 2016 (12 months)
<b>Approved commitment</b>	460,401 SEK
<b>Total project spend</b>	460,565 SEK
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	
Total reached	65 INGOs
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>The aim of the intervention was to solidify INGO coordination in DRC by setting up an INGO platform in the country which aimed to address common challenges at both provincial and national level faced by INGOs in a coherent and consistent manner. The Secretariat of the DRC INGO Forum was set up with two dedicated resources: a coordinator and a legal expert.</p> <p>The project was able to achieve its overall objective, 'to structure and operationalise the INGO coordination system in DRC to speak up as one voice, especially regarding the issue of administrative obstacles, and pledge a common legal framework for all INGOs, regardless of whether they carry out humanitarian or development projects':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It exceeded the target for the number of NGOs active in Working Groups (ranging from 4-14, compared to target of 3) and assemblies (with 56 attendees in monthly meetings and 61 at annual assemblies, compared to target of 21).</li> <li>▪ It also achieved its target for the number of advocacy actions reaching their objective (4), which included 3 addressing administrative obstacles.</li> <li>▪ Further, more than 48 administrative issues/cases were solved by the legal expert.</li> </ul> <p>The following achievements were delivered at Result level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Result 1, that 'the INGO Platform structure is established and operational with active participation of members' was achieved, with the adoption of the INGO platform constituting document. With the development of effective communication tools (a website, flyer, newsletter and Dropbox) and with the achieved results to date, by end of March 2016, 65 INGO were paying members of the Forum (from 28 initial interested members at project outset)</li> <li>▪ Result 2, that 'the representation and active participation of INGOs in coordination fora is strengthened', was also largely achieved as planned. The target for number of external meetings attended and actively participated in was exceeded (53 compared to 48), and 6 advocacy and position papers were published (compared to target of 4). The % of issues reported to the Platform Coordination that were documented in the database by INGOS was lower than envisaged (70% compared to 100%) – further analysis concluded that this reporting format was difficult, and the mechanism was simplified. The number of meetings organised with external stakeholders was also lower than planned (9 compared to target of 12). However, the INGO Forum is recognized as a key stakeholder in coordination fora, as a focal point for external actors, and as an important interlocutor for OCHA.</li> <li>▪ Result 3, that 'an efficient information sharing system is set up and maintained', was achieved, with 7 Platform Coordination missions to the provinces undertaken (compared to target of 6), to increase interest/membership and bring INGOs present in Kinshasa and the provinces closer to each other. The Secretariat continues to share information with all 170 INGOs registered in its database, sharing a guide for administrative issues for INGOs, giving advice and providing legal documents to</li> </ul>

	<p>members about their specific administrative hurdles. The INGO forum became increasingly involved in key humanitarian meetings (HCT, Intercluster) to collect and disseminate information to INGOs, being a focal point for many external stakeholders to reach INGOs</p> <p>After just over a year in existence, the Secretariat needs to now be strengthened to continue advocacy in administrative issues, to increase its membership and improve member satisfaction.</p>
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<b>Annex 3.5</b>	<b>Contributing to Enhanced WASH Services for Conflict Affected People in the Southern Region of Syria</b>		
<b>Country</b>	Syria		
<b>Sectors</b>	WASH, Shelter/NFIs		
<b>Dates</b>	1st April 2015 - 31st March 2016 (12 months)		
<b>Approved commitment</b>	4,768,770 SEK		
<b>Total project spend</b>	4,769,083 SEK		
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>NFI</b>	<b>Total (without double counting)</b>
Total target	80,000	10,000	90,090
Total reached	153,000	11,000	164,000
Total Female	76,041	5,467	81,508
Total Male	76,959	5,533	82,492
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>The 6 year conflict in Syria has resulted in mass displacements of people, with 13.5M in need of humanitarian assistance. 12.1 million are in need of WASH assistance alone, with an estimated 70% without regular water access and drinking from unsafe sources. This project delivered critical WASH services in Damascus &amp; Rural Damascus, achieving its two-fold objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To 'contribute to enhanced WASH services to reduce public health risks for conflict affected people in the Southern Region of Syria' – with at least 2 water and sanitation facilities/services restored, as per the target, reaching 153,000 people</li> <li>▪ 'Improved ability of crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys in Syria to meet their basic needs in water and hygiene' – 153,000 persons (compared to the target of 70,000) now access 20 litres/person/day of safe water in Al Harra in Dara'a (where at baseline no other source was available) and Rimeh in Rural Damascus (where at baseline the population had less than 10 l/p/d available). An estimated 21,615 people benefitted from hygiene promotion and water conservation awareness activities (compared to the target of 20,000)</li> </ul> <p>Performance in relation to further planned results was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 'Targeted water establishments have coordinated contingency and emergency response plans in place that incorporate DRR principles' – Oxfam was able to support 2, rather than 4, water establishments in their planning processes, due to security constraints (as per potential restrictions noted in the proposal)</li> <li>▪ 'At least 10,000 people benefit from emergency water supplies by project end' – Oxfam exceeded this target, through adjustment of its approach to install a generator set to power a pre-existing water system in Rural Damascus rather than trucking water. This pumped water to 130,000 people, and was achieved by supplementing Sida funding with co-financing by Dutch MOFA. This adaptation was prioritized, as programming from a durable solutions perspective was deemed to be more beneficial than providing one-off interventions such as water trucking</li> <li>▪ A needle valve and accessories were also procured, which once deployed will ensure continuous supply to a conservatively estimated 800,000 to 1 million people in Rural Damascus from Fijeh and Barada springs (originally agreed to be installed by Damascus Water and Sewerage authority, but who lack capacity to do so; Oxfam is exploring ways to install this itself, given the fragile security situation)</li> <li>▪ 'Women, men, boys and girls in targeted governorates have timely access to information and supporting tools for safe hygiene and water conservation practices' – this was delivered, with some adaptations to project approach to better match the context. Rather than training staff from water establishments to 'enhance knowledge and skills to conduct gender-sensitive hygiene promotion and awareness raising on water conservation', Oxfam trained 100 Community Resource Personnel (59</li> </ul>		

	<p>females and 41 males). These volunteers reached 10,615 people through direct activities (compared to target of 10,000), further supported by IEC leaflet production and radio messaging. This was deemed more appropriate in this context, where lifesaving interventions needed prioritizing over longer term capacity building - which requires a more predictable, less fragile environment to be meaningful. Volunteers were able to disburse messages quickly, whilst the Ministry of Water Resources focused on hardware for water provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ An estimated 11,000 people were reached through distribution of 2,350 appropriate hygiene kits (compared to a target of 10,000). Note that population numbers can be hard to verify given the insecurity and high levels of displacement.</li></ul>
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## Outcome 3: Strategic Investments

**Humanitarian Partnership Agreement Logframe Outcome 3:** Organisations and communities are better able to respond to humanitarian emergencies through strategic investments in WASH and ICT

### 1. Introduction

The Strategic Investment component is the third strand of the Humanitarian Partnership Agreement. This consists of two projects:

- SHINE, an ICT project, which aims to improve the quality and efficiency of humanitarian delivery in selected countries through the adoption of ICTs, in particular, mobile data collection
- The WASH Capacity Building project, with the objective that 'WASH-related risks in humanitarian crises are reduced, particularly for crisis-affected women, by developing the capacity of national partners in preparedness and response'.

Progress reports for these projects are in Annex 4.1 (ICT) and 4.2 (WASH). A summary of the financial information for these projects is contained in the attached financial reports (Annex 1.2, 4.3, and 4.4). The tables below summarise progress against planned Outputs.

Annex 4.1	Scaling ICTs for Humanitarian Networks (SHINE)	
<b>Countries</b>	Year 1: Ethiopia Year 2: Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali Year 3: Ethiopia, DRC, Mali, (planned) Indonesia and Iraq  Year two saw the inception of DRC and Mali as focal countries from April – July 2015, joining Ethiopia to support programme activities. Scoping for Year 3 countries took place over October/November, with regional and country level consultations. An additional two countries - Iraq (MENA region) and Indonesia (Asia region) - will be coming on board from April 2016. Light touch inception activities began in February/March to ensure the countries were ready for inception activities at the beginning of the grant period.	
<b>Dates</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> June 2014 - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016	
<b>Approved commitment in SEK (Year 1 and 2)</b>	5,344,336	
<b>Total project spend in SEK (Year 1 and 2)</b>	1,447,076	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Progress report</b>
<b>3.2.1 Needs assessments are more timely, accurate and efficiently administered through mobile data collection tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greater time efficiency in the longer term to complete, input and analyse data in assessments, registration and monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As a result of training, including on the job, across all participating countries a trend has been observed towards using ICTs for assessments as a default choice (with few exceptions linked to security and staff safety concerns).</li> <li>▪ There are clear reports of time saving once the initial surveys have been created, less room for error on data collected and mistakes by enumerators, resulting in improved efficiency for programme staff and beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<b>3.2.2 Beneficiaries are more effectively registered and delivered essential services through mobile technologies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased quality of data collection/analysis (disaggregation, greater accuracy etc) in assessments, registration and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In registration (Outcome 2), 6 digital beneficiary management/registrations systems have been deployed, and the introduction of digital beneficiary management tools has eliminated the need for data entry from paper surveys, which speeds up delivery based on beneficiary lists</li> <li>▪ In monitoring (Outcome 3), 20 monitoring surveys</li> </ul>

3.2.3 <b>Monitoring of humanitarian activities is more effective, efficient and transparent through use of mobile data collection, promoting greater accountability</b>	monitoring	have been conducted using a variety of mobile data collection tools and all participating countries are using ICTs for monitoring activities across the humanitarian programme cycle – e.g. baseline, PDM, evaluations.
3.2.4 <b>Beneficiary accountability mechanisms are more effective and efficient through the use of Information Communications Technologies (ICTs)</b>	Improved access to information by, and feedback on Oxfam/partners work from, beneficiaries (where implemented)	Activities on accountability mechanisms have been pushed to Year 3 and will be reported in the final report.
3.2.5 <b>Increased awareness by peer agencies in the humanitarian sector of successful approaches to increase quality and effectiveness through mobile data collection and ICTs.</b>	Oxfam's shared learning on mobile data collection is recognised as a valuable contribution to improving the use of ICTs in humanitarian assistance by peer agencies	In Learning (Outcome 5), a number of internal and external platforms have been utilised to showcase the learning from SHINE. The SHINE learning event in Addis Ababa consolidated key lessons coming through on the use of mobile data collection and ICTs from all 3 participating countries, encouraging cross country exchange and sharing. Other key highlights include Oxfam's work presented at a Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) event held on Digital Data Gathering Technologies for Monitoring and Evaluation; a workshop session co-run with Internews at the Humanitarian Innovation Conference held in Oxford in July 2015 on the topic of Responsible Data and the publication of 9 blogs on Oxfam's Policy and Practice <sup>18</sup> website to share learning across the wider ICT4D community.

<b>Annex 4.2</b>	<b>Strategic Investment: Building the capacity of national partners to deliver better quality humanitarian WASH responses</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Pakistan, Ethiopia</b>	
Dates	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015 - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016	
Approved commitment in SEK (Year 1 and 2)	17,544,271 SEK	
Total project spend in SEK (Year 1 and 2)	2,571,586 SEK	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Progress report</b>

<sup>18</sup> P&P is a hub for news, analysis and debate written by, and for, development and humanitarian professionals both inside and outside of Oxfam.

<p><b>3.1.1 Selected national partners have sufficient <u>technical</u> capacity to deliver good-quality humanitarian WASH responses in small-scale emergencies</b></p>	<p>Selected partners are able to deliver WASH responses to Sphere standards or superior national standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In both countries, partners undertook capacity assessments and detailed capacity development plans were developed. Partners received training on Gender in Emergencies, and participated in practical gender analysis exercises.</li> <li>▪ In Ethiopia, partner HF responded to a flood emergency in Sept 2015 and Oxfam and partner monitoring showed that the protocols for WASH response were adhered to and practiced. A Real time evaluation was conducted on partner AISDA which is currently responding in WASH in Afar.</li> <li>▪ In Pakistan, 3 training workshops were conducted for all partners. Two of three partners are responding to the current drought response in Somali and Afar regions that support 15,000 individuals. Women’s community groups were formed in disaster prone areas to improve awareness and response to disasters, and were consulted in needs assessment for the flood response.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1.2 Reduced impact of disasters on communities WASH needs through <u>building community resilience</u> practices</b></p>	<p>Water resources and facilities are not as affected by emergencies as on previous occasions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Pakistan, Community Action plans, HVCAs and WASH contingency plans were developed. DRR measures are in place while dealing with WASH activities</li> <li>▪ Four strategic boreholes were rehabilitated which played a significant role in the currently ongoing drought emergency responses in Ethiopia.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1.3 Selected national partners have sufficient <u>organisational</u> capacity to deliver good quality humanitarian WASH responses in small-scale emergencies</b></p>	<p>Key business functions of selected partners are sufficiently resourced and well managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Pakistan, partners MF and PREPARED received support for their financial systems, and data entry improvement.</li> <li>▪ In Ethiopia, partner AISDA improved logistics, finance, reporting and project management systems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1.4 Selected national partners have increased access to sustainable WASH learning and development opportunities</b></p>	<p>A WASH learning platform is recognised as a hub for sharing learning in the WASH sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A four week pilot online course was conducted in April 2015 on WASH accountability with 45 staff members from partner’s organisation.</li> <li>▪ Various methodologies were used to enhance learning in the pilot phase including live session webinars, case studies and literature review along with a final video project.</li> </ul>

## List of acronyms used in the report

<b>CADECOM</b>	Catholic Development Commission In Malawi
<b>CHS</b>	Core Humanitarian Standards
<b>CAMSA</b>	Common Approach To MEAL And Social Accountability
<b>CPS</b>	Community Protection Structures
<b>CRP</b>	Community Resource Personnel
<b>CHS</b>	Core Humanitarian Standard
<b>CGG</b>	Country Governance Groups
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DEC</b>	Disasters Emergency Committee
<b>SEMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EA</b>	Executing Affiliate
<b>FCS</b>	Food Consumption Score
<b>FCCG</b>	Fraud And Corruption Co-Ordination Group
<b>FMG</b>	Fund Management Guidelines
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>HH</b>	Households
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Coordination Team
<b>HIT</b>	Humanitarian Indicator Tool
<b>HPA</b>	Humanitarian Partnership Agreement
<b>HVCA</b>	Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>MSPAS</b>	Ministry Of Public Health And Social Welfare
<b>DNA</b>	National Directorate Of Water
<b>INAM</b>	National Meteorology Institute
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NSAG</b>	Non State Actor Group
<b>PA</b>	Partner Affiliates
<b>PGA</b>	Partnership Grant Agreements
<b>PRONASAR</b>	Programa Nacional De Saneamento Rural
<b>RRM</b>	Rapid Response Mechanism
<b>RTE</b>	Real Time Evaluation
<b>RGG</b>	Regional Governance Group
<b>RRC</b>	Relief And Rehabilitation Commission
<b>SDPI</b>	District Service For Planning And Infrastructure
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SLHAP</b>	Strong Local Humanitarian Action Programme
<b>SPHERE</b>	The Humanitarian Charter And Minimum Standards In Humanitarian Response

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