Oxfam's DFID CHASE PPA Year Four Annual Review

CHASE PPA Year Four Annual Report

January 2016

Oxfam GB PPA Annual Reports

Oxfam GB PPA Annual Reports are prepared for the programme funder, the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID). The reports are mainly intended as a report to the funder, they provide details of key aspects of Oxfam's development and humanitarian policy and practice work, share programme learning and highlight key achievements. They are made available on the Oxfam GB Policy and Practice website.

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Annual Review - Summary Sheet

Title: Annual Review of Oxfam's CHASE Programme Partnership Arrangement		
Programme Value: £1.6m		**Review Date:** 1 July 2015
Programme Code: 202758	**Start Date:** 1 April 2014	**End Date:** 31 March 2016

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2012	2013	2014	July 2015
Programme Score	A+	A+	A+	A
Risk Rating	M	M	M	M

Summary of progress and lessons learnt since last review

In the 2 new workstreams for 2014/15, Oxfam has begun implementing the workplans and is making progress towards embedding the resilience measurement and humanitarian standards frameworks in policy and practice. Building on learning from WWS, Oxfam has strengthened its ability to work in fragile contexts, including designing programme guidance for fragile contexts. Meanwhile, ACCRA has been in a period of critical consultation and reflection on how to deepen the impact of its work, and has built up partnerships with national CSOs to facilitate this. Campaigning on the Arms Trade Treaty has significantly surpassed expectations as it became one of the fastest ever arms treaties to enter into force. The Contribution to Change methodology was applied this year for the first time, to evaluate the DEC response to Typhoon Haiyan.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

Measuring Resilience: Continue to engage PPA Learning Group on characteristics and drivers of resilience to inform sector-wide approaches to resilience measurement.
Humanitarian Standards: Focus on the further roll out of the standards, and integration with Oxfam's own quality systems and quality standards
Within and Without the State: Invest further in documenting learning from the PPA period on non-linear change and monitoring and evaluation metrics.
ACCRA: Continue to innovate and increase the reach of ACCRA's work by focusing on work with local CSO.
Arms Trade Treaty: Focus on building the capacity for robust implementation of the treaty and strong monitoring and evaluation of the ATT advocacy.
Contribution to Change: Evaluate the overall use to understand its' impact on the quality of humanitarian response programme design.

A. Introduction and Context

Outline of the programme

Through the CHASE PPA, Oxfam aims to make improvements to humanitarian and security policy to reduce the impact of conflict, fragility and disasters. Oxfam has a 'One Programme' approach, combining humanitarian, long term development programming and advocacy to create a programme that contributes to meaningful change. This is done through 6 workstreams: Measuring Resilience (MRes), Humanitarian Standards (HS) (both of which were new work streams for the extension period); Within and Without the State (WWS), the African Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and the Contribution to Change (C2C) guide. These work streams seek to increase the impact of humanitarian interventions, improve the capacity of civil society to withstand shocks, enhance resilience and contribute to global advocacy efforts to end some of the root causes of fragility and conflict related to the arms trade.

B: PERFORMANCE AND CONCLUSIONS

Annual outcome assessment

Oxfam is on track to meet its targets and achieve the overall outcomes. This is because the various workstreams are already demonstrating their contribution to sector wide initiatives that shape humanitarian and security policy. For example, this year **ACCRA** continued to open strategic opportunities to integrate resilience in governments' existing systems, processes and practices in 3 countries, and contributed to more transparent, accountable and inclusive government decision making. The earlier than anticipated entry-into-force of the **ATT** in 2014 has shown a significant step forward in international humanitarian law. Together, this already demonstrates progress towards improving humanitarian and security policy and practice in civil society and governments.

Overall output score and description

Overall Output Score: A. Oxfam met or exceeded most of the key output milestones for 2014-15. The **MRes** workstream fell short of one milestone, primarily because Oxfam has taken a more comprehensive approach to embedding resilience thinking in programme design. The milestones for **HS** in 2014-15 are largely process related, and are thus on track. **WWS** and **ACCRA** have both exceeded their milestones, largely because of new approaches used by both to focus on enabling other CSOs to engage with states. **ATT** surpassed its milestones by making use of learning from previous campaigns, to design a 'Race to 50' approach that resulted in one of the fastest arms agreements to enter into force on the global stage. While the **C2C** guide fell 11% short of its sales/downloads milestone for 2015, at an output level Oxfam believes the more valuable measure of success is that it is now being applied to relevant humanitarian interventions to assess interagency contribution to responses.

Key Lessons

Complex social and policy change always takes time however the fragile and conflict affected contexts in which Oxfam works often experience more complex, non-linear pathways to change. **WWS** highlighted the challenges of meaningful civil society building and the importance of sustained intervention. In 3 countries, the programme has been in place for 3 years and has operated within periods of conflict and non-linear change. In Yemen however the programme was less established, and less able to cope with rapid changes in context in 2015. **ACCRA**, has worked over a long period of time with complex systems to demonstrate that systematic change at scale is possible. **ATT** now grapples with the complexity of ensuring effective and robust implementation of the Treaty, in a situation where there is perhaps less knowledge than expected about the topic.

Key actions

MRes: work with Oxfam's resilience advisers and programmes to embed the resilience framework in design. **HS**: integrate standards into relevant internal processes, policies, trainings etc. **WWS**: programme evaluation to collect learning and inform future conflict and fragility programming. **ACCRA**: embed programme in local CSOs to ensure sustainability of local advocacy, while engaging at the global/supra-national level. **ATT**: work with the Africa ATT campaign to realise the 'hard to reach' results with African states. **C2C**: continue to monitor and report sales/download figures.

Has the logframe been updated since the last review?

Yes. This update included more specific assumptions for the **measuring resilience** work; additional output indicators for **humanitarian standards** output to reflect the adoption of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and new strategies (including inter-agency sharing, and deeper integration into technical standards); increased targets for **ATT** ratification to match unprecedented speed of the treaty’s ratification.

C: DETAILED OUTPUT SCORING

Output Title	*Measuring Resilience: Conceptual and analytical framework for measuring and understanding resilience is refined and agreed*		
Output number per LF	1	**Output Score**	***B***
Risk	*Low*	Impact weighting (%)	10
Risk revised since last AR	*N*	Impact weighting % revised since last AR	*Y*

Indicator(s)	**Milestones**	**Progress**
Resilience measurement framework is refined, field-tested and shared.	Trial evaluation of at least 4 Oxfam projects using the resilience framework and framework applied in the design of at least 2 new resilience-related projects.	Oxfam has conducted 4 effectiveness reviews of projects, testing the resilience framework in Bolivia, Chad, Thailand and Nicaragua.

Key Points

In 2014-15 Oxfam field tested its approach to resilience measurement in project effectiveness reviews. Through these reviews, Oxfam further adapted and refined its conceptual and analytical framework on resilience measurement. Oxfam identified more specific intermediary indicators for measuring resilience, related to 'key characteristics' of resilience to focus its approach. This approach was adopted and endorsed by the PPA Resilience Learning Partnership Group. Oxfam has been testing and developing its thinking on the wider concept of resilience, based on learning and evidence gathered from across the Oxfam confederation and the PPA resilience learning group. As a result, in May 2015, Oxfam launched a new confederation wide 'Framework and Guidelines for Resilience Programming' which will be used as the basis for learning, capacity building and programme design. This will be used to refine and agree a final framework for measuring resilience by the end of the PPA period.

A framework and guidelines address programming and therefore broader than the framework for measuring resilience via effectiveness review was circulated internally and to a number of external partners in May 2015 and subsequently amended. It is now going through the Oxfam International sign-off process. Oxfam is now reviewing and developing its MEAL for resilience by looking beyond measuring resilience in the context of effectiveness reviews to processes of monitoring, evaluating and learning from and during programmes.

The measuring resilience framework was not applied to a second resilience related project in 2014/15 because of the broader transition in Oxfam's strategy around resilience programming. The move towards a new, more comprehensive resilience programme framework has gone beyond simply measuring resilience, to looking more coherently at how Oxfam designs, implements and measures its resilience related work. Because of this changing narrative on resilience programming, Oxfam were not able to effectively apply the measurement framework during programme design. Instead, during this transition Oxfam have largely focused on doing ex post evaluations of resilience programmes (i.e. through effectiveness reviews) and working with the cross confederation group to create programme design guidance that compliments the resilience measurement framework. Now, with a new theory of change about resilience programming implemented in May 2015 Oxfam have the opportunity to apply this theory of change and measurement approach in the design of new resilience programmes.

Recommendations

- Continue to engage other PPA agencies, via the learning partnership, on key thinking around resilience measurement emerging from this workstream and testing both characteristics and drivers of resilience.
- Revise resilience measurement framework to build on Oxfam's new resilience framework and increased focus on 'drivers' as opposed to 'characteristics' of resilience.
- Conduct follow-up evaluation of effectiveness reviews using the resilience measurement framework to see if the framework was effective and useful.

Output Title	*Humanitarian Standards: Core standards are developed and agreed by the Oxfam confederation and built into existing Oxfam programme strategies and evaluative processes*		
Output number per LF	2	**Output Score**	*A*
Risk	*Low*	Impact weighting (%)	10
Risk revised since last AR	*N*	Impact weighting % revised since last AR	*Y*

Indicator(s)	**Milestones**	**Progress**
Relevant and accessible core standards aligned with global humanitarian standards developed and agreed	100%	75% - CHS has been launched and adopted by Oxfam. It is not yet complete as supporting materials have yet to be developed.
# of Oxfam staff participating in the roll-out, design and testing phase to increase relevance and recruit 'champions'	100	114 staff members have participated in development via steering group, survey, interviews and presentations and familiarisation exercises.
# of Oxfam programmes that include the CHS commitments in their strategic plans, evaluative processes, response plans, contingency plans, proposals and PIPs	0	N/A - output will not be achieved until after roll-out phase.
# of Oxfam monitoring and evaluation and partner staff trained in the CHS	0	N/A - output cannot be achieved until CHS is completed.

Key Points

Oxfam has made a significant contribution to the development of the CHS and accompanying Guidance and Indicators, including reviewing and chairing the Indicator and Guidance Notes Interagency Working Groups. As this is a consultative process, not under Oxfam's control, progress towards finalising the standards have been delayed, but is expected to be completed by September 2015. To embed the standards Oxfam has focused on awareness-raising activities, for example, creating an internal steering committee, staff surveys, interviews, and providing contributions to existing workshops. Initial progress has been made on aligning Oxfam's evaluation framework with the CHS and adapting its own technical standards to increase its mainstream quality across all programmes. Oxfam has extended its interagency reach, establishing a joint field testing group to develop, share learning and jointly promote the take-up and integration of CHS into sector. We discussed a score of A or B on this indicator as although one milestone has been exceeded, another significant one has not been met – but due to the completion of the CHS not being under Oxfam's leadership we can just about grant an A score.

Recommendations

- The project should engage additional support from senior Oxfam leadership to promote the CHS and strengthen the organisation's messaging that the CHS is now a core Oxfam and sector reference for quality programming.
- The processes of creating a single humanitarian unit for all Oxfams include the adoption of shared systems, including programme quality standards. Whilst the change process may constrain the speed of roll-out, it should provide more opportunities for the integration of the CHS into new shared systems as they evolve.

Output Title	*Within and Without the State (WWS): 180 civil society organisations and change agents in fragile contexts are supported to have strengthened relationships with citizens and with the State*		
Output number per LF	3	**Output Score**	***A***
Risk	*Medium*	Impact weighting (%)	23
Risk revised since last AR	*N*	Impact weighting % revised since last AR	*Y*

Indicator(s)	**Milestones**	**Progress**
# and type of CSOs and change agents receiving training and participating in learning processes	125	WWS programme worked with 7 CSOs and 142 change agents in trainings on peacebuilding, accountability, and gender awareness. (+19%) (Women: 78; Men: 64).
# and type of state-society engagement mechanisms piloted (public accountability forums, MP/public dialogues, etc.)	25	19, of 6 different types (10 community film screening, 2 community workshops, 2 meetings between local government administrators and community accountability committees, 2 peace and stability dialogues, 2 community meetings & gender awareness and 1 dialogue on human rights, child rights and women's rights) (-24%).

Key Points

Within and Without the State (WWS) worked with 5 local CSOs and community accountability committees in South Sudan, 142 individual change agents in learning processes and engaged over 300 individuals in South Sudan in 19 state-society forums. Due to the rapid escalation of conflict in Yemen, the programme was closed in March 2015. In Gaza, the programme was suspended during the recent conflict, but has now resumed. Internal changes in Afghanistan delayed delivery, but it is now back up to speed and working with one national and one local CSO partner. Learning from WWS was further embedded in Oxfam's work in fragile contexts. This has lead to stronger analysis for programme design, improved staff capacity for implementation, more relevant indicators specific to fragility, and improved ability to select and work with partners. We discussed a score of A or B on this indicator as some of the milestones have not been met – this was partly due to the conflict situation in Yemen and out of Oxfam's control, so on balance we have scored an A.

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews

Insecurity & Conflict: WWS has shown that in fragile and conflict affected contexts, there are tipping points, beyond which if a programme is not established enough, it is not possible to operate. Due to a slow start up period, by March 2015 WWS in Yemen had reached a tipping point and was not well enough re-established to withstand the shocks brought on by the sudden escalation of conflict. The decision was taken to close this element.
Metrics for State/Society Engagement: Oxfam chose to measure the number and type of state-society engagement mechanisms to monitor the breadth and replicability of new ideas being piloted. In 2015-16 it will seek to better understand the relative effectiveness of the different mechanisms piloted through new metrics.

Recommendations

- Revise the logframe indicators to increase targets to reflect learning and replicability, and new metrics on the effectiveness of different state-society engagement mechanisms.
- Invest further in documenting learning from the different experiences of South Sudan and Yemen to identify programmatic learning. Learning review outcomes to be shared with DFID.

Output Title	*African Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA): 30 Southern NGOs are supported to have stronger capacity to influence government decision making on climate related crises and slow onset processes*		
Output number per LF	4	**Output Score**	***A+***
Risk	*Medium*	Impact weighting (%)	24%
Risk revised since last AR	*N*	Impact weighting % revised since last AR	*Y*

Indicator(s)	**Milestones**	**Progress**
# of Southern NGOs and Alliance members receiving training and participating in learning processes.	10	7 Southern CSO membership networks (3 in Mozambique and 4 in Uganda). 10 new NGOs (Mozambique) and 6 Alliance members have been actively involved in training and learning processes.

Key Points

African Climate Change Resilience (ACCRA) has been in a period of in-depth reflection with a range of stakeholders to explore how to deepen and broaden the impact of the work and approach. A critical element of this is how to better support southern led civil society to make a similar contribution at scale. In addition to expanding the alliance from 5 to 6 INGOs, ACCRA has worked with 10 new local NGOs and adopted a local CSO networks approach to achieve greater impact. In **Mozambique** the programme has focused on strengthening local CSO capacity to engage government specifically on issues of climate change adaptation and REDD+. The programme has partnered with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to implement Tracking Adaptation and Measurement (TAMD) framework. This is an initiative that empowers communities to set indicators for adaptation effectiveness which inform national climate and adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems. Mozambique was the first country in Africa to launch its climate smart participatory development M&E framework. In **Uganda**, this work has focused on mobilising 20 CSOs through networks to contribute to the development of climate change policies. The Ugandan team has also begun replicating the TAMD framework process, with IIED and learning from Mozambique. In **Ethiopia**, ACCRA has continued the successful model of seconding CSO staff into government ministries and thus opening an opportunity for government to acknowledge the value of CSOs – for the first time, evidenced by the acceptance of gender issues in the government's Climate

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews

Shifting focus to supporting Southern NGOs: Progress towards supporting southern NGOs to influence government decision making, has been slower in Ethiopia than in other countries, mainly due to government restrictions on NGOs. However the programme has identified 4 local CSO networks to engage in the final year of the PPA funding.

Recommendations

- Incorporate more frequent gender and power analysis within programme to understand continuous shifts in power and gender roles.
- Continue to innovate (e.g. different, simpler games) on how to raise awareness about climate change to change people's mind sets.
- Increase ACCRA's influencing at global, regional and national levels to simultaneously allow effective learning, especially on key issues like climate financing, adaptation vs. other priorities for poor countries, and gender/power relations.

Output Title	*ATT: At least 100 government officials (from at least 30 governments) receive technical and legal support in the development of roadmaps towards the ratification and implementation of the ATT.*		
Output number per LF	5	**Output Score**	***A+***
Risk	*Medium*	Impact weighting (%)	23
Risk revised since last AR	*N*	Impact weighting % revised since last AR	*Y*

Indicator(s)	**Milestones**	**Progress**
# of government officials that receive support to enable necessary legislative institutional and procedural changes in order to achieve ratification and implementation of the ATT.	At least 50 (from at least 10 governments)	Direct support to 30 government representatives via Saferworld's Expert Group on Implementation meetings and the Control Arms Seminar on the ATT in Burundi; briefing papers have been shared with over 100 officials from more than 40 governments
# of NGOs and Control Arms partners receiving training and participating in learning processes	25	30 NGOs from Southern States have received detailed training at workshops at ATT meetings.

Key Points

Oxfam, via Control Arms, has supported diplomats, politicians and civil servants through implementation workshops, provision of technical briefings at informal and formal ATT preparatory meetings, dedicated workshops in Costa Rica, Burundi, Indonesia, Philippines and UK, and in person and written briefings in capitals and at the UN. Work with 30 Southern NGOs has built their capacity to work with governments in ratification and implementation process in their countries, and at the regional and global levels.

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews

Critical to Maintain Momentum for Ratification: This year saw the ATT become the fastest ever entry-into-force of an arms control treaty, in part due to Control Arms' continued momentum and work with governments and the application of learning from previous campaigns into 'Race to 50' challenge. 'Race to 50' drew together learning from previous treaty campaigns run by Oxfam and Control Arms, to challenge countries to be among the first 50 ratifications, and thus sped up ratification tremendously. This demonstrates what is possible when governments and civil society work together with sufficient political will to achieve a common goal. The challenge to Oxfam and Control Arms will be to continue that momentum to (a) bring more African States into the treaty and (b) ensure robust implementation of the treaty.

Recommendations

- As ATT has entered into force ahead of expectations, emphasis going forward should be on robust treaty implementation and further inclusion of Southern States and NGOs in ATT decision making at global level.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of campaign to contribute to a robust evidence base on ATT advocacy.

Output Title	*C2C: 4,500 Contribution to Change Guides and associated tools on humanitarian impact distributed to MEL managers and consultants*		
Output number per LF	6	**Output Score**	***B***
Risk	*Medium*	Impact weighting (%)	10
Risk revised since last AR	*N*	Impact weighting % revised since last AR	*Y*

Indicator(s)	**Milestones**	**Progress**
# of guides/toolkits sold and/or uploaded	3,500	3,116 copies in total sold/downloaded (-11% variance). (2,625 print copies, 490 electronic downloads from Oxfam's website).

Key Points

Building on 2,827 guides sold or downloaded in 2013/14, a further 289 guides were sold/ downloaded in 2014/15, bringing the total to 3,116 copies (or 89% of the milestone). Methodology has been used to measure impact in Philippines response for DEC agencies in January 2015. In March 2015, Oxfam presented results to a webinar of 55 people. Over 90% of attendees reported that 'they would consider using the methodology to evaluate a response', indicating that there is still significant interest in the guide.

Summary of responses to issues raised in previous annual reviews

Continued Output Reporting: Oxfam continues to report on revised milestones for the output, however recognises there maybe limits to how many copies can be sold/downloaded within the PPA timeframe. According to the publisher, 'we are not at the point of having seen the full sales pattern for this title as there will be additional customers for copies once it is more frequently cited/reviewed and this can last for up to 5 years after publication'.

Recommendations

- Continue to monitor and report on overall sales figures to end of PPA.
- Evaluate use of methodology over a longer time to see if evaluation results have any impact on quality of response programme design, and achievability of proposed outcomes.

D: VALUE FOR MONEY & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Key cost drivers and performance

Main cost drivers of CHASE PPA workstreams are country-specific, overarching external drivers of costs continue to include exchange rates, inflation and taxes. Rapid changes in local exchange rates and inflation result in sudden and unexpected shifts in costs of implementation. The collapse of the South Sudanese Pound and sustained inflation has increased operational costs of **WWS**, have made it difficult to retain international staff (who are paid in local currency).

VfM performance compared to original VfM proposition

Oxfam uses the '4E' framework (equity, effectiveness, efficiency, economy) to frame its approach to VfM. Oxfam has built on VfM proposition in the business case by:

- Ensuring efficiency through consortia and partnership approaches, by maximising different organisational skills of each (e.g. maximising Oxfam's speciality in gender in **ATT and ACCRA**)
- Improving effectiveness by remaining agile and responding to new sector wide approach to humanitarian standards **(HS)**
- Leveraging significant additional funds to increase for **ATT** and **WWS** work and achieve significant results with minimal PPA investment
- Improving programme quality through sharing and spreading learning and good practice across countries in **ACCRA** and **WWS**
- Maximising economy and efficiency through use of technology like webinars to share training with sector, which reduces overall cost per training (**C2C)**
- Continuing to work towards equity, by incorporating more gender specific approaches in **WWS and ACCRA**.

Assessment of whether the programme continues to represent value for money

The 6 workstreams appear to represent good VfM for Oxfam as they are designed to be catalytic and generate wider, self-sustaining change through a mix of work with communities, CSO, local governments and international influencing. Going forward Oxfam's programmes are continually applying new learning (for example through an annual learning even in **WWS)**, to adapt and strengthen existing work and capitalise on emerging opportunities. VfM for DFID is not possible to determine at this stage.

Quality of financial management

Financial management is improving. Oxfam uses both a budget and forecast ledger, so every country can review reports showing both the plan and latest forecast. Programme management system allows managers to phase budgets and update forecasts and report actual and budget expenditure by account line. One key area for improvement is realism on phased plans – ensuring when plans are developed there is a realistic understanding of what is required to start up programmes and that Oxfam adjust as circumstances change. This is particularly important in fragile/conflict affected programmes where sudden changes in security can impact significantly.

E: RISK

Overall risk rating

Programme risk remains at medium.

Outstanding actions from risk assessment

No actions outstanding.

F: COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Delivery against planned timeframe

Most of CHASE PPA project objectives are on track against timeframes. Where work streams have exceeded expectations, logframe has been adjusted to reflect this. For example, when Oxfam realised **ATT** would reach its targets for March 2016 one year early, it adjusted the logframe to bring those targets forward to 2015 and use final year to focus on hard-to reach countries for ratification in Africa. **C2C** workstream continues to fall behind in sales/downloads, suggesting estimated timeframe for that output was unrealistic. It is anticipated that with time, sales patterns will reach objectives, with minimal further effort from or costs to Oxfam over a more sustained period. ACCRA and WWS are on target to deliver in the agreed timeframe.

Performance of partnerships

Each workstream is delivered with and through its own partners, specific to its objectives. **MRes:** PPA learning group on resilience, and cross-Oxfam resilience metrics groups inform, Oxfam's evolving framework for resilience measurement. **HS:** Oxfam is working with CHS, as opposed to developing its own. CHS Alliance and other agencies involved in interagency working groups on indicators and guidance notes (both of which Oxfam chairs) are main partnerships involved. This has at times slowed progress, but has allowed a more participatory process and a more representative standard to emerge. **WWS** is primarily delivered through local partners. Both Afghanistan and South Sudan reviewed their existing partnerships from first phase. Through this, both country teams identified some existing, and some new partners who were better positioned to deliver specific elements of the programme (for example because of their expertise on advocacy, or gender). **ACCRA** is working closely with CSOs and national governments to multiply their advocacy work, and developed a new strategic partnership with IIED to implement TAMD approach through ACCRA. Oxfam's **ATT** work is delivered through Control Arms – who then works in partnership with over a hundred local CSOs in countries. **C2C**, although formally closed as a project, continues to be promoted through Oxfam's partnership networks with ALNAP.

Asset monitoring and control

Oxfam has standard operating procedures that govern management and monitoring of its assets. Oxfam distinguishes between OGB and donor assets in financial accounting. OGB assets are capitalised and depreciated over a fixed period depending on type of asset and in line with accounting policies. Donor assets are expensed against contract as they are acquired. For both OGB and donor assets management and monitoring is performed through the use of asset registers. These registers are kept manually in excel except in locations where Oxfam has implemented Helios. In all cases registers record date of purchase, cost, donor where applicable, location, asset number, depreciation (where applicable), condition, disposal date (where applicable), method of disposal, value and for donor assets the donor approval for disposal. Assets are physically verified once a year and asset registers are submitted as part of year end procedures for audit verification.

G: CONDITIONALITY

Update on partnership principles

Not applicable.

H: MONITORING & EVALUATION

Evidence and evaluation

Oxfam operates with a general theory of change, and more specific TOCs for each workstream. Continual gathering of evidence has enhanced programme delivery and encourage elements redesign in several programmes. For example, evidence from **ATT**, demonstrating effectiveness of 'Race to 50' campaign is being applied in Africa ATT Campaign, to support greater ratification. **ACCRA** has demonstrated that its integrated three track approach (research, capacity building and influencing) has great potential for transformative change, however has shown that a longer term approach is needed to fully sustain ACCRA's progress and systems oriented approaches and achievements. **Evaluation Planning:** evaluations are planned for final year of PPA for ACCRA and WWS, in addition to overall evaluation of CHASE PPA.

Monitoring progress throughout the review period

Oxfam's CHASE PPA funded workstreams are monitored and reviewed quarterly against their monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) frameworks. Annually, all workstreams prepare reports, with feedback from beneficiaries, analysis of progress, learning and recommendations for Annual Review. Further, **WWS** in South Sudan, undertakes more frequent monitoring, whereby partners monitor and report monthly, and country project manager and MEAL coordinator conduct quarterly field visits. They use feedback from beneficiaries to better understand emerging impacts on beneficiaries' understandings of gender roles, relationships between duty bearers and constituencies, and satisfaction with service delivery from local authorities. **ATT** obtains feedback letters from government officials to understand its value and ability to influence their direct beneficiaries of their advocacy work.

I: DISABILITY

WWS focuses on building the capacity of civil society to respond to shocks in fragile and conflict affected contexts. For WWS in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel, disability has taken a centre stage. Women With Disability (WWD) are one of the vulnerable population groups that has been most impacted by the 2014 war in Gaza. Around 40,000 people with disability are living in the Gaza Strip, approximately 20,000 of them are women. Both women's organizations and displaced people's organizations acknowledge that they have failed to address the overlap of women living with disabilities. WWS in Gaza attempts to bridge this gap by developing specific, actionable Contingency plans to support WWD during times of conflict. WWD will be actively involved in the design and implementation of the programme itself through workshops to inform design the contingency plan and empower WWD's own skills and knowledge for better addressing their needs and will represent a ground for the development of volunteers' network.