MESSAGE FROM THE REGION

The 2015/2016 period was a year full of surprises and disruptions on a scale that most of us in the HECA region had not expected. IN THE 10 countries where our programs and staff are present, significant changes have impacted developmental and humanitarian and in turn increasing the demand for intervention and expectations from vulnerable households and communities.

This report is a record of some of Oxfam’s work over the course of twelve months operation in a region full of challenges and opportunity. It is a celebration of our work but it also provides a practical insight into the change that Oxfam’s seeks to help deliver across the HECA region.

The size and impact of our work continues to grow; not least due to the expertise and commitment of our teams and our partners to deliver programming that is appropriate, agile and sometimes disruptive; enabling communities to master their own resources and their own development.

2015/2016 was a year full of the many surprises and disruptions we have come to expect in HECA. Many have been positive, including breakthroughs have made redundant the use of traditionally accepted but less efficient development practices. Others are all too familiar as, yet again, we saw conflict in our more fragile states result in the flows of large numbers of refugees across borders.

Our humanitarian WASH interventions, accompanied by strong and protection work in often difficult circumstances, have delivered essential services in refugee and IDP camps in almost every country from the DRC to Ethiopia; from Sudan to Tanzania. In Kenya, partnership with county government saw the adoption of ATM water kiosks and e-wallets connected to new solar supply mechanisms transform the sustainable management of scarce water resources.

As well as providing direct support to vulnerable people, we also seek to positively influence the prevailing context for millions of people in the region. We have lobbied for global attention, intervention and resources in South Sudan, Burundi, DRC, Somalia and Sudan. As we seek to transform practice, we have mobilized millions of farmers through media outreach, typified by Tanzania’s enormously successful ‘Female Food Heroes’ television programme. In Burundi and Rwanda, our Governance and Citizenship Accountability Programmes continue to empower citizens especially women and young people to fully exercise their right to be heard. The Pan African Programme continues to make visible interventions especially in the continental conversations that touch on Gender Justice and Women’s land rights. In Kenya and Uganda we expanded our work on transparency in nascent extractives industries and we have piloted work on citizen’s engagement in accountable tax and land rights administration.

We hope you enjoy the report and that you will join us in celebrating the work of our teams, partners and collaborators.

Oxfam Regional Office

Acknowledgement

This report was written and coordinated by Edward Wanyonyi, the Oxfam HECA Regional Information and Communications Advisor with guidance from Jane Gathuma the Regional Campaigns and Policy Advisor.

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Cover Photo: © Tigist Gebre/Oxfam

Oxfam Annual Report 2015 - 2016
WE ARE DELIGHTED TO SHARE HOW WE MOVED TOWARDS IMPACT AT SCALE THIS YEAR

01 690,000 PEOPLE SUPPORTED WITH HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

02 2,739 HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED THROUGH CASH-FOR-WORK PROGRAMMES

03 1.83 MILLION PEOPLE REACHED UNDER LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

04 ENHANCED THE CAPACITY AND PROFILE OF 500 WOMEN POLITICAL ASPIRANTS

05 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, GENDER AND HUMANITARIAN JUSTICE

06 SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY

07 2,852 FARMERS FACILITATED WITH MARKET ACCESS

08 726,300 PEOPLE BENEFITTED FROM HYGIENE & SANITATION SERVICES

09 60,000 REFUGEES REACHED WITH LIFE-SAVING INTERVENTIONS

KEY

01 SOUTH SUDAN
02 SUDAN
03 ETHIOPIA
04 KENYA
05 TANZANIA
06 BURUNDI
07 RWANDA
08 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
09 UGANDA

OXFAM IN HORN, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Oxfam in Burundi envisions a country where all citizens live in a democratic society that respects human rights. We see a Burundi that is food secure as a result of sustainable farming systems.

During the 2015-2016 period, the work of Oxfam in Burundi was guided by the Country Strategy 2015-2019, and structured around two main objectives: sustainable food security and good governance through active citizen participation. This work was complemented by lobby and advocacy activities to stimulate positive change.

CORE PROGRAMMES

Sustainable food security: Our work on food security is focused on increasing agricultural productivity and income through a resilience and empowerment (notably of women) perspective. In Burundi, over 85% of the population lives off agriculture. This is the reason we have chosen this theme as one of our change goals and why we have focused a part of our activities towards the strengthening of this component. There is potential for Burundi to improve its food production capacity using an integrated approach. Included in this goal are access to drinking water, nutrition and fair division of natural resources.

Governance and Active Citizenship Programme (GACP): The Governance and Active Citizenship Programme is a programme to support the improvement of local governance in the rural areas of Burundi. It was drafted during the 2014/15 period by Oxfam and eight potential local partners have been identified for this programme. GACP has adopted a rights-based approach that mobilises the entire citizenry, especially women and young people, to fully exercise their right to be heard. The intervention provinces are Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Makabola. The programme period has been fixed provisionally for five years (October 2014 to September 2019).

Conflict transformation - saving lives now and in the future: We also support interventions that empower citizens to claim their rights to quality humanitarian assistance, security in crisis situations and ensure gender justice.

ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020

Building a common culture of Oxfam is of great importance in the context of Vision 2020. Already, affiliates are working together to develop and implement joint programmes and share knowledge and opinions. The establishment of a single structure will strengthen the work already done.

DESIRED IMPACT IN 2017

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world and donors are convinced that the only way to change this is to invest in development projects. This is obstructing the Oxfam mandate of implementing humanitarian interventions, as donors are not keen on investing in this, or are not convinced that the data about the humanitarian needs are correct. They are however interested to fund 10% to 15% of the development budget value to include the most vulnerable people in Burundi under the principle of “leave nobody behind.”

To improve donor engagement, interest and confidence for humanitarian interventions, Oxfam plans to set up an Early Warning System (EWS) to strengthen capability of directly launching assessments on the needs of the Burundi population and present donors with reliable data and robust concept notes. It is imperative that we invest in this approach, so that we are sure that the needs of the most vulnerable people in Burundi are addressed. Other actors usually subcontract local partners for the implementation of certain parts of their activities, with strong focus on control. Oxfam’s partner approach is different in the sense that local partners have a lot of autonomy in project implementation, and there is always a capacity building component built in to further enhance our partners’ capacities in view of further autonomy and directly access to donor funds without compromising compliance and accountability issues. We also intend to link projects to Oxfam’s international campaigns, ensuring a strong influencing component, e.g. to the Rights in Crisis (RIC) campaign and GROW campaigns.
Oxfam envisions a DRC where all women and men have greater capacity to make their voices heard on matters regarding policy and decisions that affect them.

In Eastern Congo, in DRC we work in a fragile environment where we deliver humanitarian response and engage in rights-based, long-term development programmes.

**CORE PROGRAMMES**

**Protection:** We are striving to bring change by empowering citizens to increasingly perceive their rights to be protected from abuse, and by being able to identify, respond to and mitigate diverse protection risks and threats.

**Governance:** Oxfam in DRC is working on local development plans and empowering communities to engage with their government by providing training on rights and roles and responsibilities of the government and citizens.

**Livelihoods:** We support the right to equitable and sustainable livelihoods by working with smallholder farmer organisations to strengthen their capacities in the following ways:

i. Becoming more structured and organised in order to influence livelihoods-related practices and policies.

ii. Diversifying their production by responding to gaps identified in local markets.

iii. Supporting them with access to market and increased revenues, and contributing to communities’ resilience.

**Sexual and reproductive health:** The main goal of this programme is the improvement and integration of the care for victims of sexual violence in Goma, Karisimbi, Nyiragongo and Kiruvi.

**WASH:** We work with different stakeholders to provide access to water and sanitation for rural and semi-urban communities and promote hygiene practices at the local level.

**Education:** The programme addressed the issue of quality primary education and access to essential services that have the benefit of minimising risks for vulnerable people. Through this programme, teachers were trained and children in Equateur province got access to schooling.

**Humanitarian programme:** We save lives of people in emergency situations, mainly as a result of conflicts, and provide them with access to water, sanitation and livelihood. Through the Rights in Crisis campaign, we advocate the right to protection of civilians in conflict areas by holding national authorities and United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) accountable.

**ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020**

The Country Operating Model (COM) and Country Transition Plan (CTP) were ready for approval by mid-2016 and DRC will now transition to One Oxfam in 2017.

**DESIRED IMPACT IN 2017**

The main strategic issue that will impact on the Oxfam mandate and work in DRC is the political situation in the country. The second and last term of the current president Joseph Kabila ended in December 2016, but elections did not take place at the end of Kabila’s term due to challenges related to the preparation of the electoral process. The delayed elections occasioned political unrest, leading to an agreement between the opposition and the government for guaranteed political stability until the elections are held in December 2017.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

- **Provided**: Over 1 million people of North Kivu with access to WASH.
- **Supported**: 447,502 people affected by conflict/disaster has access to water, sanitation and hygiene measures within 72 hours during emergencies.
- **Treated**: 1,281 women suffering from sexual violence in four health zones in Northern Kivu.
- **Displaced**: 1,608 people in non-confrontational engagement between organisations and local authorities to identify issues and solutions.
- **Protected**: 163,398 conflict-affected especially women in DRC, enjoyed better protection in an improved security environment.

Victorine Siba, 58 years old, works on her land every day except Sundays.
BRINGING ABOUT POSITIVE CHANGE

Oxfam International envisions a poverty-free Ethiopia, where citizens, particularly women, are empowered and benefit from pro-poor and gender-sensitive interventions that increase socio-economic wellbeing.

SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS

In the Oromia region where 70% of our beneficiaries are women, Oxfam, through a five-year project, promotes the production and marketing of crops and vegetables through small-scale irrigation, organisational support to cooperatives and provision of production inputs. In the Somali region, Oxfam works to improve assets and income through mutually-reinforcing interventions.

To reduce honey losses as a result of poor access to honey extractors and processing centres, the project procured and distributed 150 extractors for 334 self-help groups (SHGs) - one extractor for two to three SHGs - and trained 568 women on honey quality management. In addition, construction of two processing centres in Dangila and Mecha districts were completed.

There was a comprehensive Training of Trainers (ToT) for 450 representatives of SHGs, community facilitators and extension workers on improved beekeeping practices and construction of low-cost transitional hives.

1.2 MILLION PEOPLE

- Supported
- to improve productivity and food security, build resilience and enhance commercialisation through value addition.

13 HECTARES

- Rehabilitated
- of rangelands for livestock and pastoral development.

450 WOMEN

- Provided
- with energy-saving stoves selected from the project intervention sites easing workload on women groups.

700,000 PEOPLE

- Distributed over
- 1.6 MILLION litres of water to over 81,000 refugees with a permanent water supply systems.

23

- Trained
- youth on masonry and carpentry work.

23 YOUTH

- Trained on masonry and carpentry work.

© Seble Tewelde Oxfam
1.83 million people to bring about positive change through a mix of humanitarian, longer-term development and campaigning.

Benefited over 7,300 people in five year project Amhara region who gained equitable returns in the honey value chain and took leadership roles towards achieving sustainable economic enterprises.

Supported 2,402 women to access loans for input purchase which led to improved production.

Gave
Cash to financially empower communities to purchase essentials like salt, sugar and milk to over 45,000 people affected by drought.

Supplied
water through rehabilitation of water facilities and water trucking, including livelihood activities such as animal health and feed, cash and seed distributions to over 198,000 pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Focus on
Youth living in rural and semi rural areas of Arsi and West Arsi zones of Oromia and Sitti and Fafan zones of the Somali region of Ethiopia.

Rehabilitated
Boreholes, birkas and hand-dug wells to serve over 48,000 people.

Additionally, there was a partnership agreement with one private company named APINEC Agro Industry PLC to deliver the designed services for the beneficiaries. In terms of capacity building, a ToT on low-cost transitional beehive construction, bee ranch management and beekeeping practices, was conducted for 510 (416 female, 94 male) representatives from 319 SHGs in collaboration with the selected service provider (APINEC Agro Industry PLC).

Resilience building
In Tigray, vulnerable farmers are supported through the integration of four risk management strategies – risk reduction (disaster risk reduction - DRR), risk taking (credit), risk transfer (weather index crop insurance) and risk reserve (savings).

Three dams were rehabilitated in Hafir, Jarar and Jigjiga districts (one in Darroe, one in Gashamo and the other in Kabri Bayah) respectively. Additionally, four boreholes were rehabilitated to improve the availability and access to water, particularly during times of drought.

Through the African Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACERA), Oxfam undertook an environmental policy revision and development of environmental strategy with the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF).

Capacity building and technical assistance were provided to nine regions and two city administrations to develop a Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and mainstreamed in the government’s five-year regional plans. A total of 450 government officials (420 male and 30 female) across nine regional states and two city administrations at the sub-national and local levels were trained on the CRGE strategy and its implementation.

Humanitarian preparedness and response
i) Drought Response: The failure of short rains in vast areas of Ethiopia in the preceding two years, coupled with remarkably poor performance of the long rains (Kermit) in 2015 induced by El-Nino resulted in a large-scale drought that left more than 10.2 million people across the country in need of humanitarian aid.

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ii) Refugee Response: In the Gambella region, Oxfam, with other agencies, is intervening to reduce the vulnerability and suffering among South Sudanese refugees who are hosted in Kule and Tierkidi camps, by providing WASH support for over 100,000 refugees, of which 65% are women.
Empowering youth for work: Oxfam’s innovative Empower Youth for Work project is a five-million Euro project being implemented for the next five years and designed to address the interlinked problems of the youth.

GROW campaign: The GROW campaign in Ethiopia, also known as ‘Together for a Food Secure Ethiopia,’ will also continue to identify and award female food heroes in 2017.

ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020

Vision 2020 is an Oxfam initiative to adapt to a changing world through improving access, increasing influence, and streamlining operations. This will be achieved by moving to One Oxfam, One Strategy and One Budget everywhere in the world where Oxfam works. To this end, all Oxfam affiliates in Ethiopia have developed an OCS for the implementation of a unified and agreed strategy, operating model and programmes.

Gender equality

• In the Liben and Afder zones of the Somali region, Oxfam supported 2,500 pastoral and agro-pastoral women in a combined approach that promotes women’s social and economic empowerment through enhanced access to credit, savings, self-employment opportunities and community-based actions to address barriers to social and economic empowerment of women.

• A three-day workshop was conducted to enhance gender analysis, gender mainstreaming in pastoral communities and assigned a focal person to ensure gender mainstreaming in all activities to be implemented.

• An integrated functional adult literacy manual was developed through the support of the Dairy Value Chain Development project. A validation workshop was conducted involving relevant government bureaus, such as the bureau of education, and the livestock and pastoral development bureau.

• A 10-day training was given to 20 agricultural extension agents assigned to three woredas (Kabribayah, Jijiga and Axabet) in collaboration with Jijiga University.

• Through Together for Food Secure Ethiopia (TFSE) campaign, Oxfam promotes the growing movements of women food producers through popular mobilization events under the theme of ‘Unleashing the Power of Women Food Producers’ and the National Female Food Hero competition awards.

DESIRE IMPACT IN 2017

Major programmes that were going on in 2015/16 will continue to be operational in 2017, through a number of projects that are estimated to benefit 500,000 people at an approximated cost of US$ 6.44 million. Some of the projects from 2015/2016 that will continue in the following year are:

Sustainable rural livelihoods: Multiple projects under the Sustainable Livelihoods Programme will be implemented in 2017 with an estimated budget of US$ 1.69 million, to empower smallholder farmers to produce and earn more through a value chain approach.

Resilience building: The ACCRA project will continue at an estimated cost of US$ 373,333. The R4 project (risk taking, risk reserves, risk reduction, risk transfer) continues in 2017 with a budget of US$800,000 and prospects of more funding over the year as it paved the way for poor farmers to build their resilience.

Humanitarian preparedness and response: The humanitarian response programme will continue to be operational in the fiscal year 2017, with an estimated budget of US$ 4.36 million. According to the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), the country needs US$902 million to help 5.6 million people with emergency food and non-food assistance.

Gender equality: Women’s Economic Empowerment and Care (WEE-Care), promotes women empowerment by reducing the nature and extent of women’s unpaid care work by undertaking researches.
EMPOWERING KENYAN CITIZENS TO ACCESS BASIC SERVICES

Oxfam envisages a transformed Kenyan society in which each individual, regardless of gender, religion, ethnicity, or social standing, is able to access basic services, and fully participate in decision-making processes on issues that affect their lives.

Oxfam in Kenya works on the premise that poverty and powerlessness are avoidable and can be eliminated by human action and political will, and that inequalities can be significantly reduced, both within and between communities.

CORE PROGRAMMES

Governance and Accountability Programme (Tax Justice Programme)

At the heart of this programme is a call for domestic resource mobilisation as a means of financing development initiatives, as well as allocation and expenditure on essential quality public service. The programme, through partners like Diocese of Lodwar Caritas and National Taxpayers Association (NTA) trained social auditors in Turkana on tax justice and established Citizen Accountability Networks (CANs) in Nairobi County.

The use of digital media in curating and messaging complex terminologies on tax and fiscal justice was also highly used in the project as a major boost in online advocacy, communicating messages to online communities and building capacity of these communities (comprising mainly of the middle class) to demand quality essential services from their duty bearers.

8,000 small-scale traders on basic business skills through Wezesha Jamii project funded by EU.

2,000 small-scale traders access loans through technical support.

78,090 people with access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.

103,403 direct and indirect beneficiaries through Echo La Nina V project.

42,000 people through DFID resilience building project.

500 women political aspirants for the 2017 elections, enhancing their profile and capacity to increase the representation of women in both the County and National Assemblies.

98,337 people through hygiene promotion and water intervention funded by DFID.

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Zaida Osman small scale trader from Kibera

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© Pablo Tosco/Oxfam
Oxfam partnered with CordAid and KENYA | Turkana Hybrid borehole more than serving 30,000 urban residents.

Danish Demining Group to implement the DFID-funded Kenya Extractive Industries Development Programme (KEIDP). Oxfam was responsible for the DFID-funded Kenya Extractive Industries Development Programme (KEIDP).

In 2015, Oxfam partnered with the Catholic Diocese of Lodwar to implement the ECHO-funded CMDRR project, linking CMDMCs to sustainable sources of funding and institutional support. Oxfam has procured and provided technical expertise for the development of cash transfer and disaster management policies. Oxfam is also part of the Start Network initiative that has fronted NDMA and Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to benefit from capacity strengthening of local actors to take their place alongside international actors to create a balanced humanitarian system.

Public influence and engagement: In Nairobi and other parts of the country, we partnered with organisations and individuals in the use of ICT to reach impact at a desired scale. Our partners in this respect include national media houses, community media, telecommunication companies, as well as social media activists and influencers. We have also launched a volunteer programme to enable us build a local movement of citizens to challenge poverty and inequality. The volunteer programme currently has 20 unpaid champions who support Oxfam with events management, social media work and project activities.

**ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020**

Oxfam in Kenya is currently aligning itself to Oxfam Vision 2020 with the focus being on mobilising Kenyans to raise their voices to hold the government to account, and actively participate in national development. The promotion and protection of civil society space is key in all our programming.

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The programme is keen on addressing inequality and issues of governance and accountability by providing evidence-based research for influencing.

**Natural Resources Governance Programme (Community Land Rights)**

Oxfam, together with the Kenya Land Alliance (KLA) and Namati are working with communities in Turkana and Tana River counties to secure their land and natural resources. The work revolves around:

- Building more inclusive, accountable and gender-sensitive land governance structures
- Developing by-laws for more equitable management of community land and resources
- Resolving trans-boundary land resource based conflicts
- Sensitising communities on community land adjudication procedures

**Accountability in the extractives sector**

Oxfam partnered with Cordaid and Danish Demining Group to implement the DFID-funded Kenya Extractive Industries Development Programme (KEIDP). Oxfam was responsible for the awareness creation component and partnered with radio stations and Africa’s Voices Foundation (AVF) to monitor perspectives and attitudes on oil and gas. Oxfam continues to provide leadership in innovative water technologies and was in a position to boost water provision by water utility providers in Kakuma and Lodwar through the installation of solar-powered technology.

**Women’s Rights**

Initiatives under this programme included:

- Rights of urban poor - Wezesha Jamii project: The Wezesha Jamii project continues to increase livelihood opportunities and social support for women living in informal settlements in Nairobi, besides strengthening the capacity of duty-bearers to deliver on their responsibilities with increased efficiency.

**Humanitarian Response**

Humanitarian response was realised through the following initiatives:

- Rights in the ASAL: Oxfam in Kenya continues to works towards reduction in the number of people living in absolute poverty in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) through improved delivery of rights for marginalised communities.

Through the ECHO-funded resilience programme, Oxfam has strengthened planning and coordination functions of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and County Directorate of Disaster Management.

**Establishment of Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) coalitions:** These were established in Wajir, Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo, Marsabit and Mandera counties. Skills development training fo-

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**DESIRED IMPACT IN 2017**

Oxfam in Kenya is focusing on strengthening the understanding of drivers of inequality and poverty. This will be done through robust research and dissemination using varied and innovative communication approaches. Oxfam in Kenya will continue investing in brokering, convening and capacity strengthening of CSOs, which will then facilitate the creation of a movement of active citizenry that challenges inequality and poverty. Oxfam Kenya will be organised to put women at the centre of all its programmes. Oxfam in Kenya will also work towards increasing participation and representation of women in the 2017 elections through the #VoteADada campaign which seeks to have more women take up elective positions. Overall, the focus will be on building and strengthening a local movement of active citizens who challenge poverty and inequality.
CREATING PARTNERSHIPS AND BUILDING CAPACITIES

Oxfam in Rwanda envisions a just Rwanda without poverty. The country strategy is centered on ensuring that women, youth and men enjoy equal rights and benefit from fair and inclusive development.

CORE PROGRAMMES

- Humanitarian programme
- Sustainable livelihood
- Participatory governance
- Gender Justice

ACHIEVEMENTS

Humanitarian programme: Following the influx of refugees from Burundi in March 2015, Oxfam has been at the forefront of the WASH response in the Mahama camp. The temporary water treatment plant in Mahama, constructed and managed by Oxfam, was up to November 2016 the only source of clean water in the camp. We are focusing on working closely with other INGOs, managing the permanent water treatment plant constructed by Oxfam at Mahama, and responding to water supply needs in six villages of the camp’s host community.

Sustainable livelihood programme: A total of 1,786 beneficiaries (of which 71% were women - 1,215 women and 571 men) were reached, bringing the cumulative number of beneficiaries supported by Oxfam in the horticulture value chain (including crops like pineapples, tree tomatoes, mushrooms, cassava leaves and others) to 39,125. Earlier in 2016, and based on a soya bean value chain study, Oxfam in Rwanda embarked on a project to support women active in the soya bean value chain. The move to soya bean value chain underlines the ability of Oxfam to react to market forces (the price of soya beans seeds has doubled recently due to scarcity).

Some 2,852 (1,978 women and 874 men) smallholder farmers are working collectively with enterprises such as the Africa Evangelical Enterprise (AEE), which buys pineapples and tree tomatoes from the farmers, to increase women’s market presence. For example, in the past, individual sellers or small groups selling around 3,000 seedlings, could secure up to just 200 RWF per unit (equivalent to US$ 0.2 per unit) sold. But since they are now bringing in excess of 100,000 seedlings to the market, where they are able to dictate the prices of their produce, while securing enough income for their households.

SUPPORTED

6,075 people through the 1215 direct beneficiaries in the horticultural value chain.
Participatory governance programme: Oxfam conducted a study on the level of citizen’s participation in decision making at the local level and identified barriers to full active citizen’s participation in decision making. In addition, Oxfam completed the implementation of the ICT for Justice project, which was funded by DFID. The project demonstrated that by empowering citizens to provide real-time feedback on the quality of justice services through an innovative ICT platform, civil society will be more effective in holding justice sector duty-bearers accountable. It further supported capacity building initiatives for civil society to shape the justice sector policy and facilitate increased citizen participation in decision making. In addition, Oxfam in Rwanda is working with line ministries, partners and local leaders to organise and planning processes at district levels.

Gender Justice Programme: Oxfam in Rwanda is implementing a pilot project empowering citizens’ participation in decision making and planning processes at district levels.

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This programme is also housing the regional Haki Mkononi (Rights in our Hands) project that aims at increasing the awareness of women and girls and change makers on the African women’s rights protocol that focuses on Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. The project has brought together influential individuals and women’s rights organisations to develop women’s and girls’ understanding of the African women’s rights protocol and encourage them to use their positions in society to educate and support community members. In addition, and as part of the regional project, Oxfam in Rwanda is working with the government, an experienced local partner and a coalition of other local organisations, to ensure the promotion and dissemination of women’s and girls’ SRHR.

Through the same project, we also worked with line ministries, partners and local leaders to organise and support national Rural Women’s Day and 18 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence. Oxfam provided T-shirts (with the message to empower rural women) to important personalities and other participants, as well as to community members.

ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020

The Oxfam team completed its internal transition change process into One Oxfam. Supported by OGB, a change management process was instituted in 2014 involving all affiliates/staff and at the end; a new organisational structure has been re-organised the office structure to ensure the country leadership team leads efforts to reach out to a more diverse and non-traditional pool of donors. The end goal of such efforts is to raise more funds in order to and achieve set objectives in the country strategy.

Delivering quality programming: Oxfam is strongly committed to being accountable to a wide range of stakeholders, in particular becoming better at capturing and communicating its effectiveness and meeting agreed standards. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (PMEAL) is supporting programme teams to monitor, evaluate and learn what does and doesn’t work in Oxfam’s efforts to overcome poverty in Rwanda. PMEAL also provides technical advice and support to programmes from design, planning, resource mobilisation, capacity building, implementation to monitoring and evaluating of results. Programme quality is closely linked to fundraising and influencing efforts through Programme Information Management (PIM).

Oxfam in Rwanda worked together with line Ministries, partners and local leaders from 5 districts to organise 7 public awareness, advocacy and policy events on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights. Pictures show young artists and women presenting songs and marching in support of their rights.
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE, GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

We work in nine states of South Sudan where we are helping people rebuild livelihoods, providing humanitarian assistance and promoting active citizenship.

CORE PROGRAMMES

Oxfam’s vision is a South Sudan that is free from poverty and injustice, in which all South Sudanese live in peace and dignity, equally enjoying their rights and fulfilling their responsibilities as full citizens of a state that operates effectively according to principles of good governance.

We have been working in South Sudan since 1983 and are committed to responding to the biggest needs across the country, wherever they are. Every day we reach people with food, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. We also work with communities and duty bearers on good governance, conflict resolution, advocacy, women’s rights, recovery and resilience. In 2015 and 2016, Oxfam to the life-saving needs of over 690,000 people and the long-term needs of over 350,000 across the country.

We are responding to life saving needs while addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality. We link humanitarian assistance with longer term development support and influencing in order to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities, and of women and girls in particular, against continued cycles of violence and displacement. We go beyond humanitarian service delivery, working with civil society to promote more accountable governance in order to tackle the underlying causes of fragility.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Saving lives, now and in the future

• Oxfam, the first organization to distribute food in remote Walgak: Walgak is a remote village surrounded by rivers and swamps, approximately 370km north of South Sudan’s capital, Juba. It is susceptible to severe flooding and receives rain for most of the year. It is extremely difficult to carry out a food distribution due to the logistical and security challenges, but Oxfam responded, becoming the first aid organization to distribute food aid in Walgak.

• Decentralizing food distribution in Akobo: Akobo, located in the north-eastern part of South Sudan, is a very challenging environment to deliver aid, especially in the wet season, when rain regularly interrupts distributions and limits access to remote locations. Despite the difficult conditions, Oxfam has provided food assistance to over 82,000 displaced and conflict-affected people. Prior to Oxfam’s intervention, all food distribution took place in Akobo town. Women would walk for many hours carrying heavy loads on their heads, in their hands, often with infants on their backs and sometimes at night. These long, strenuous journeys exposed them to risk of sexual assault, harassment, theft and for those who were pregnant, the risk of miscarriage. They were spending days away from their families to be closer to the distribution site, trusting their hosts in Akobo town to house and feed them until they could return. To reduce these risks, Oxfam, with support from the World Food Programme (WFP) established decentralised food distribution points in villages to ensure that no one would have to travel outside their area to receive food aid. Oxfam successfully distributed food in Bilkey, Dengjok and Gakdong and Nyandit, ensuring that women no longer have to walk for days to receive their food. The success of this new system has been widely acknowledged and appreciated by many in Akobo East, including the local authorities and aid organizations, and will be replicated in many more locations in South Sudan.

• Helping families rebuild in Bor: Bor in Jonglei State, South Sudan, saw some of the fiercest clashes during
the conflict that erupted in December 2013. At the peak of the conflict, the once-thriving town, home to over 25,000 people, was transformed into a ghost town after thousands of resi-
dents sought shelter in the U.N. base or risked insecurity and death in
town further away. It has been two years and the town is still struggling to regain its former life. Many have fled to
care homes after the majority to try to rebuild what they thought was lost forever. Oxfam is working with communities to fill the gaps and help those affected. A priority for many is to have access to food and income, and Oxfam is helping families to achieve this.

- Improving access to water in Jonglei State: Access to water is a major prob-
lem in Nyirial County, Jonglei State, and many access if from unclear sources to meet their daily needs. Oxfam has been responding since 2014, repairing boreholes, and erecting water treat-
ment facilities to improve access to water. Oxfam is also help-
ing people avoid contracting harmful diseases by carrying out hygiene awareness campaigns, as well as train-
ing fish handling, preservation and marketing.

- Rapid Response in Unity: An estimated 30,000 people experiencing food insecurity are visiting homes to share information on how to prevent the spread of the disease, and the importance of seeking treatment if they fall ill. Oxfam’s cholera prepared-
ness work was already underway by the July 2016 outbreak of violence in Juba. Earlier that year, we repaired and drilled boreholes at a number of sites around the city, and issued hygiene messages to local populations as a way to ensure that transport was accessible to farming communities. We also trained teachers to include hygiene messages as part of their curriculum, and worked with market vendors on improving hygiene in food management.

- Resilient Livelihoods

- Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification: Oxfam is working with communities in southern Uganda to further our efforts with other organi-
zations in Nyirial and the surrounding area to ensure that we can help people equitably to the growing needs of the vulnerable. In addition to this, Oxfam provided canoes and remote communities, hospital staff, and communities in various locations in Nyirial to help those in need access transport. The vouch-
ers were also distributed to remote villages in order to ensure that transport was accessible to everyone, free of charge, in case there is need to flee violence. Many women are left at home to take care of their families in times of war. When conflict strikes again, they are left unprotected and often hidden in the bush, or walking long lengths in search of aid and safety. This voucher system was in place to provide a safe and accessible alternative to that.

- Oxfam fights cholera crisis in Juba: Oxfam has reached more than 20,000 Juba residents as it continues to fight the city’s ongoing cholera outbreak. Oxfam is repairing boreholes, as well as distributing soap, buckets and water treatment tablets. Public awareness campaigns for cholera prevention and treatment are also being conducted. Oxfam is working with communities in Mukin, Sudie and Kondo, densely populated neighbourhoods with little or no ac-
cess to clean water. The agency is as-
sisting residents by sharing informa-
tion, through public campaigns and household visits, on how to prevent the spread of the disease, and the importance of seeking treatment if they fall ill. Oxfam’s cholera prepared-
ness work was already underway by the July 2016 outbreak of violence in Juba. Earlier that year, we repaired and drilled boreholes at a number of sites around the city, and issued hygiene messages to local populations as a way to ensure that transport was accessible to farming communities. We also trained teachers to include hygiene messages as part of their curriculum, and worked with market vendors on improving hygiene in food management.

- Water for Lakes: Resource based disagreements are common in Lakes State, where access to basic services is a challenge for communities settled far from towns. Water is a very scarce resource in Lakes State and its effec-
tive management and use need to be pri-
oritized. Oxfam’s Water for Lakes project drilled a borehole in Martha’s village in July 2015 to improve ac-
cess to water and reduce tensions between members of the community. The Public Health Team also trained community members on water man-
agement and vital hygiene practic-
es. Martha is the chairperson of the borehole committee and can attest to the positive changes in the commu-
nity. The borehole was rehabilitat-
ed and it now takes a maximum of 30 minutes to collect water. The tension that used to erupt between the two villag-
es has been left in the past, and that energy spent on more productive activities to benefit the community as a whole.

GOVERNANCE AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

- Within and Without the State: Within and Without the State (WWS) was a five-year global initiative (2011-2016) that enabled Oxfam to play a variety of approaches to working with civil soci-
y to promote more accountable gov-
ernance in conflict-affected and frag-
dile contexts. Oxfam is committed to be a director and a driving force for the process of transformation to work on strengthening governance in order to tackle the underlying caus-
es of fragility. This project focused on building cooperation and accountabil-
ity between civil society and the state as well as strengthening women’s em-
powerment at the household and local level peace mediation. In South Sudan, WWS is working to strengthen civil society and to facilitate its en-
gagement with those in positions of authority at all levels of governance, using the model of the social contract. The social contract model promotes constructive engagement between citizens and state; encourages both parties to respect each other’s rights and fulfil their responsibilities; and promotes mutual accountability.

- Non State Actors: The Non State Ac-
tors project is a unique approach to tackling developmental issues of governance and accountability facing many areas in South Sudan. Although the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in many parts of the country are strong and active, their impact was not felt and their strength not adequately har-
ested because they mostly worked individually instead of collaborating for bigger effect. Effort was needed to ensure that their important work had the biggest impact. Oxfam worked with key CSOs and NGOs, bringing together Individual Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) into effective net-
works and strengthened them to engage constructively with other stakehold-
ers, and in doing so, empower vulner-
able and marginalized communities to engage with local authorities and demand improved service delivery and accountability. In Central and Eastern Equatorial Province, Oxfam worked with the CSO network and are responsi-
ble for revitalizing the CSO environ-
ment. The CSO network strategic plan developed with support from Oxfam was used to refocus their activities, including improved communications and visibility, organizational focus on pro-
active advocacy and lobbying that yielded tangible impacts.
Oxfam’s vision for Sudan is one of a nation that is free of conflict. A nation where people are prosperous and have equal access to resources and participate actively in decision-making. A nation where governance structures are responsive to people’s needs.

Recurrent conflict and natural disasters will continue to affect poor and marginalised communities in Sudan. Given the decline in international support, the focus now is on developing local disaster response capabilities.

**CORE PROGRAMMES**

**Emergency response:** Since January 2016, more than 79,000 people have been displaced from their villages in the Jebel Marra area and are seeking refuge in North Darfur and East Darfur states. Oxfam’s humanitarian response to the Jebel Marra crisis is mainly in the Soronony area. Oxfam supports more than 15,000 people by supplying clean water and sanitation services, and promoting good hygiene practices. Oxfam also distributed cash to 1,200 households to improve their food security.

**WASH sector:** Oxfam is working closely with local communities to build their capacities to manage water facilities. Tariffs charge are used for maintenance and running costs.

**Livelihood and resilience:** Oxfam and local partners in North and South Darfur distributed certified seeds and tools to more than 800 farmers who were affected by El-Nino in 2015, besides training and availing inputs to support farmers and pastoralists.

**El-Nino response:** In 2015, thousands of people were affected by El-Nino in Sudan. Oxfam supported 2,739 households through cash-for-work programmes in 12 villages in North and South Darfur. In North Darfur, four water reservoirs (hafeer) were rehabilitated through cash-for-work programmes. In South Darfur, programme beneficiaries built one school with seven classes, a vet clinic, a nutrition centre, and rehabilitated fences of two schools.

**ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020**

Presently, there is one country strategy and country operating model that have been developed and approved by respective OI governance structure. Since Sudan is a single affiliate, there will be no transfer of assets or staff. However, all the programmes will be under one structure and line management.

**DESIRED IMPACT IN 2017**

In 2017, Oxfam International Sudan Office will be playing a key role in ensuring that policymakers in Khartoum and the broader international community, understand the new and evolving situation in Sudan, and consequently adopt approaches that better respond to new realities in the country and within the region. Specifically, the focus will be directed towards:

- Building the capacity of civil society organisations to advocate for the rights of Sudanese, hold the government and other actors accountable and rewrite the Sudan narrative.
- Increasing staff capacity to respond to humanitarian crises effectively and efficiently.
- Building capacity to embed influence and resilience across all programme work.

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**Abker, a farmer in the village of Baher Oum Durman, North Darfur. He is one of the beneficiary of the agricultural inputs distribution.**
Oxfam envisions empowered citizens with reduced poverty, inequality and injustice in Tanzania, where the population, especially women and young people, have access to resources and enjoy quality life.

**MILESTONE REACHED**

2015/16 was an exciting year for Oxfam in Tanzania. Female Food Hero engaged over 10 million Tanzanian viewers on development topics across the spectrum. It complemented the lessons and engagement Oxfam in Tanzania maintains within value chains with about 2,678 small scale food producers across the country directly or indirectly. A key area of this engagement was in issuing of over 400 CCROS across four regions to above 60% women beneficiaries across 4 regions (land titles) and linking these beneficiaries to markets and farming inputs.

Chukua Hatua directly reached 2,669 community animators and village leaders (i.e. village chairpersons and executives together with ward executives). Using social media platforms (i.e. facebook and twitter) a total of 2,178,143 urban populations were reached including Minister of Health who used the messaging in her campaigns.

We Can Campaign continued to engage stakeholders and build a pool of change makers (20,000+) amongst individual activists, Government and civil society. Popular materials, research and popular culture were used to promote messages around women’s leadership, gender based violence and changing social norms.

Oxfam in Tanzania was active in nine regions, to build community agency, activism and facilitate strategic interaction between duty bearers and rights holders in addressing causes of poverty and injustice. Within this framework, gender equality, governance, extractive industry, land rights, meaningful rewards from economic activities and disaster risk management were addressed. Local government leaders (chairpersons and executive officers), regional leaders, parliamentarians and Ministry officials were engaged to be responsive to the demands of citizens through media, community mobilizations, dialogues, parliamentary engagement, research and policy, participation in forums and courtesy calls.

Through the animation philosophy active citizens are identified and engaged. Change makers who address gender inequality issues, Female Food Heroes as food champions for increased investment in small scale food producers, value chain participants and animators on governance and extractives industry. As a result of this small-scale producers have skills and knowledge for competitive production of rice, sisal and vegetables including for export, visibility of the role of small scale women food producers has increased, women attempting political leadership positions has strengthened, and land surveys have helped with the issuance of land customary title deeds to both men and women from pastoralist communities in Ngorongoro to sisal farmers in Shinyanga.

**ALIGNMENT TO VISION 2020**

Oxfam in Tanzania finalised its OCS 2016-2020. The new structure was shared with staff in a consultative meeting held in Bagamoyo.

**DESIRED IMPACT IN 2016/2017**

As per the 2016-2020 OCS, Oxfam in Tanzania will work towards three inter-related strategic change goals – governance and transparency, women empowerment and tackling rural poverty. Our programmes shall take on a more influencing approach to address rural poverty in a way that links national and regional/global policy work and local level interventions that support the most vulnerable, including women and youth.
SUPPORTING ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

We envision a Uganda that is free of extreme inequality and injustice; a society where citizens, particularly women across all age groups, claim and exercise their rights and responsibilities and are able to influence decisions that affect their lives.

In 2015/2016, we consolidated our ambitious strategic change process, as enshrined in our country strategy, towards a shift in our programme work. We continued working towards building resilient livelihoods for women, youth and men in the different communities we work with. Our focus was capacity-strengthening, evidence generation and largely convening for change.

**CORE PROGRAMMES**

We have one country programme with three themes:

**Humanitarian response and preparedness:** This focuses on preparedness, humanitarian capacity building and emergency response, particularly in regard to water and sanitation and hygiene, EFSVL, and gender and protection of women and children.

**Resilient livelihoods:** This is concerned with promoting land and seed rights for women and pastoralists, value chain and markets, private sector engagement, youth employment and addressing unpaid care work by women, including GBV.

**Governance and accountability:** This programme entails building active citizenship around taxes and budget allocations, extractives and women leadership.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

**Research and knowledge generation:** A number of researches were undertaken to widen our learning as an organisation as well as build evidence around a number of issues for our influencing work. Some of these included:

- **Inequality research:** Inequality research was conducted to unpack the drivers of poverty in Uganda. The analysis was conducted to inform programme interventions and provoke policy debate amongst the citizens and have policy-makers/stakeholders discuss the issue and analyse how current policies are addressing or promoting inequality.
- **Fair tax monitor:** Oxfam, together with its partners led by SEATINI, conducted this study, which is a unique evidence-based advocacy tool that identifies the main bottlenecks within the tax system, and provides strong evidence for advocacy work. The findings and policy recommendations from the research informed and equipped citizens to demand accountability from their duty-bearers; provided civil society with information to strengthen awareness and advocacy campaigns and influence progressive tax systems; and provided government agencies and key decision makers with solid understanding of the taxation and expenditure gaps in order to develop pro-poor fiscal policies.
- **Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) mapping:** Oxfam undertook a Women Economic Empowerment mapping exercise in order to derive legitimate mandate to engage in national, regional and global influencing platforms on the issue. Two products were produced from the mapping, including the WEE community of practice guide (WEE CoP) which captures WEE best practices, including tools, methodologies, approaches and success stories meant to provide reference for learning, replication and leveraging WEE initiatives in Uganda and other parts of the world.
- **Adaptation, Finance and Accountability Initiative study:** Oxfam conducted this study in collaboration with its partner, Climate Action Network (CAN) – Uganda. The findings and conclusion of the report were that whereas...
finance is well understood at the international level, there is no common definition for “adaptation finance” both in the national and international contexts. The report increased awareness on the level of adaptation finance in Uganda. The government started considering climate change in the budget circulars for the 2016/17 year and the National Planning Authority (NPA) also requested that this work be integrated into the Climate Change Actors Landscape that is spearheaded by the Climate Change Department. The findings were instrumental and provided evidence for civil society position on climate change to the government towards influencing discussions at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) that was held in Paris in November 2015.

Hydrological study: Oxfam, with support from UNICEF, undertook a hydrological study in the refugee hosting districts of Kanyandogo and Arua to identify groundwater supply sources with a view of meetings donors, UNICEF, donors, government and community objectives of drilling boreholes that provide sufficient water for domestic and livestock use. The survey identified more than 20 locations where boreholes could sustainably be drilled within targeted refugee and host populations.

Gender and extension: Oxfam undertook an analytical study on the gender dynamics within the agricultural extension services in Uganda with the view of informing the on-going government process of developing the National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP). The study revealed that while NAADS tried to bring a gender-sensitive approach, there were concerns that women were not well integrated in all activities within the settlements. The same was used to address and reduce protection risks in the settlements.

Convening and influencing: Using evidence from our programme work, we deepened and created spaces as part of our convening efforts to bring a critical number of stakeholders together to share and agree on common agenda/strategies on how to create impact at scale together, and present evidence that would inform and influence opinions, policies and practice change on issues that perpetuate inequality and poverty. The key interventions included:

- National conference for newly-elect women legislators: Oxfam, together with UNWOMEN, FIDA UK, ACFID and UWA-PA jointly organised a national women’s conference on leadership. The purpose of the conference was to rally women leaders, particularly women members of the 10th parliament, to take advantage of their positions and numbers to influence the passing of gender-sensitive policies and regulations and adequate resource allocation, particularly to Education, Health, Land, Justice and Water sectors that have direct impact on women. Besides creating awareness on issues that affect women, the participants were inspired to work in collaboration with civil society on advancing women’s rights.

- Women and Food Climate Justice campaign: Oxfam was part of the African-wide Women Food Climate Justice (WFCL) campaign, together with partners like Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCAR). The campaign was aimed at influencing the public and African governments to stand with women on the frontlines of the climate change crisis.

- We collected a total of 4,676 petitions (562 online, 1,203 missed calls and 3,181 off-line). This demonstrated the power of the people in pushing for change. Some of the initiatives leading up to this mobilisation included exhibitions, TV live debates, radio talk shows, social media mobilisation, and engagement with celebrities/ambassadors, among others. These petitions were part of the many other voices collected from different countries to influence leaders at the 21st Conference of Parties in Paris on climate change.

Over 8,500 refugees and host community members were supported with emergency food security interventions, including Cash for Work (CFW), vegetable gardening skills and tools, CFW interventions focused on improving access roads in settlements to enable refugees and host communities access basic social services like health. Some CFW beneficiaries used the cash proceeds to start up income-generating activities within the settlements. Seeds and tools were provided along with training in agronomic practices, as well as post-harvest handling. Besides selling some of the harvests for money, they also consumed the food as supplement food aid, which improved their nutrition.

Because women and children make up the biggest percentage of refugees, there was a need for deliberate gender and protection interventions. In order to address and reduce protection risks in the response, a protection analysis was conducted both in Arua and Adjumani districts aimed at identifying different vulnerabilities, threats, possible risks, and possible coping strategies. The findings of the analysis informed the stakeholders to focus on sectors that affect and influence their work. HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), including psychosocial support, were some of the issues that were integrated in all the activities. EC materials with messages like, “Let us keep Girls and Boys in School,” as a strategy to reduce early marriages, were developed and disseminated to increase awareness about the importance of child education. Oxfam and partners mobilised, facilitated and trained relevant community structures, including protection committees and women forums to identify, resolve and refer cases of rights violations, including GBV, to service centres within the settlements. The same was used to feed into the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit that was held in Istanbul, Turkey.

**DESIRED IMPACT IN 2017**

While 2016 was the year of the 2020 change process, with most of the programmes at the design and inception stage, 2017 is expected to be the year we go deeper into implementation, enabling us to achieve the desired outcomes of the OCS. We want to deepen our work around influencing and convening. We shall use the evidence generated in the previous year and continue to generate more evidence by conducting more researches. We are also deepening the capacity building work for staff, partners and other key actors we work with, for example around enhancing the capacity of local and national humanitarian actors.
Oxfam promotes active citizenship, effective national governance and the realisation and enjoyment of fundamental freedoms and human rights. We believe that “change in Africa lies in Africa and with African organisations.”

The 2015/16 period was a significant one for the Pan Africa Programme (PAP), marked by more engagement with African States and African regional and continental institutions through advocacy missions, targeted campaigns and capacity building of CSOs. This period also expanded PAP’s work with the African Union Commission with a number of initiatives carried out with the input and support of the Department of Political Affairs, the Directorate of Information and Communication, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU ECOSOCC), the Peace and Security Department and Office of the Legal Counsel.

**CORE PROGRAMMES**

PAP has six distinct pillars and thematic areas, namely:

**Democratic Governance:** This pillar is underpinned by the State of the Union Coalition (SOTU), which is a coalition of CSOs working together to hold African governments accountable for the ratification and implementation of AU decisions. SOTU monitors the implementation of 14 AU legal instruments and policies in 10 countries across the five regions in Africa and at the continental level. The 10 countries involved are Tunisia, Kenya, Rwanda, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana and Senegal.

**Gender Justice:** The programme is advancing African women and girls’ rights by advocating for the implementation and enforcement by national governments of AU Women’s Rights Protocol.

**Economic Justice:** PAP seeks to contribute to greater food security, income, prosperity and resilience in Africa. This will be made possible through strengthened access to and control over land and natural resources in Africa, while ensuring investment in agriculture for small-scale farmers, as well as environmental sustainability.

**Engaging African States in Advocacy and CSO Capacity Building**

The 2015/16 period was a significant one for the Pan Africa Programme (PAP), marked by more engagement with African States and African regional and continental institutions through advocacy missions, targeted campaigns and capacity building of CSOs. This period also expanded PAP’s work with the African Union Commission with a number of initiatives carried out with the input and support of the Department of Political Affairs, the Directorate of Information and Communication, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU ECOSOCC), the Peace and Security Department and Office of the Legal Counsel.

**Reached**

98.4%

1,044,731 general public

1%

11,203 CSOs

0.5%

5,587 policy makers

Pan Africa Parliament Round Table convened by SOTU in Malawi, 2016

© Oxfam
Women Land Rights: This pillar provides a voice for women and strengthens cultural practices that limit women’s access to land, information and resources.

Financing for Development (FFAD): This PAP pillar supports the progressive autonomy of African governments’ institutions’ responsiveness to citizens’ rights and needs through adequate and appropriate resource generation, equitable resource mobilisation, and inclusive and informed decision making and governance across the resource chain.

Youth: PAP is working with young people through an innovative programme called ‘Msafara: Caravan of Aspirations.’ Msafara aims to unearth young leaders through an innovative program within the AU Summits and SOTU AGM.

Promising climate change adaptation and equitable natural resource management: We conducted two marches in Nigeria in November, 2015 in support of COP21. The Abuja march was led by the Oxfam country team and local civil society and community groups. The Lagos march was led by one of the Oxfam partners HEDA Resource Centre.

Cultivating land-grabbing: The Pan Africa team has been directly engaging Pan African and regional parliamentarians to stop land-grabbing. We have funded and technically supported the International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD). Over 300 parliamentarians so far have participated in the initiative, which comprised of five regional seminars across Africa. Each regional parliament adopted a declaration and plan of action that was developed at the seminars.

Women Land Rights: Oxfam and Trust Africa supported and jointly organized a national agriculture policy dialogue in December, 2015, themed ‘Reflection and Financing the CAADP Implementation in Ghana: Consolidating the Gains,’ with our partners – Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG) and SEND Ghana. The dialogue created awareness on the Malabo Declaration and implementation progress, joint sector reviews, roles of diverse stakeholders in CAADP implementation and achieving the agriculture related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015.

The African Union Agenda 2063, through its objectives, key among them being: Which Methods to Apply in the Post-2015 Development Framework: This was convened jointly with Genre en Action, AFTURD, and Conseil International pour l’Éducation des Adultes (CIEA). This joint workshop promoted integration of compliance issues and analysis of gender inequality in the context of the definition of the Post-2015/SDG development agenda.

Economic Justice: PAP works with CSOs and communities to empower small-scale farmers, mostly women. This is achieved by encouraging governments and companies to enact policies and make investments that benefit women. Under the GROW campaign in which the Agriculture Investment Advocacy Coalition for Non-State Actors on CAADP (CNC) at the continental level, within which most of our agriculture investment work is implemented. We conducted CSOs sensitisation on CAADP framework, and joint sector reviews – a tool for monitoring the implementation of CAADP at the national level, in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Senegal and Nigeria. More than 300 participants were in attendance.

Legal empowerment of African women and girls: PAP is implementing a legal empowerment programme called Haki Mkoni (Rights in Our Hands) in six countries – Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa, Tanzania, Liberia and Nigeria. Haki Mkoni is heavily leveraged on the Maputo Protocol and addresses Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) which includes early child marriage as well as abortion. It also focuses on land rights. These key issues are highly sensitive and polarising but have not been given proper attention owing to subversive laws in the affected countries.

Increasing accountability and justice for survivors of sexual and gender based violence: PAP, through the Kilio cha Mabadiliko project, ensures accountabilty for SGBV project and seeks to increase accountability and justice for survivors of SGBV. The programme is also empowering women to be involved in the process of decision-making. The project is in three African countries, namely Nigeria, South Sudan and Egypt. The Kilio cha Mabadiliko project involves supporting survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender based violence through giving them access to justice. The programme also ensures increased and meaningful participation of women and their organisations in continental, regional and national decision making platforms on prevention, management, response and resolution before, during and after conflicts.

No-able achievements during the period under review included:

Democratic Governance: SOTU has employed a number of strategies to meet its objectives, key among them being: Ensuring citizens are informed and empowered to act and claim key rights and freedoms. Through this strategy, SOTU reached over one million stakeholders (1,061,501 to be exact). This number constitutes the critical mass of people who are not only familiar with the SOTU agenda, but through sensitisation, can now hold their governments to account and be able to act and claim key rights and freedoms:

• Creating awareness on the margins of media and new media and social media and technological platforms. The 10 national platforms established in the SOTU-focus countries and national platforms. The 10 national platforms played an instrumental role in SOTU campaigns to create awareness in local communities and actively pressed African governments to implement the AU legal instruments and policy standards.

Gender Justice: The programme’s implementation was preceded by an inception report that contributed to the first result area of the project. Research was carried out in the three focus countries as commissioned by Oxfam against the background that women’s rights and roles as actors, aggressors, victims, catalysts, mediators and decision makers in conflict situations are commonly ignored. Data collection was done through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews.

The following strategies were employed under the Gender Justice pillar:

SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Notable achievements during the period under review included:

Legal empowerment of African women and girls: PAP is implementing a legal empowerment programme called Haki Mkoni (Rights in Our Hands) in six countries – Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa, Tanzania, Liberia and Nigeria. Haki Mkoni is heavily leveraged on the Maputo Protocol and addresses Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) which includes early child marriage as well as abortion. It also focuses on land rights. These key issues are highly sensitive and polarising but have not been given proper attention owing to subversive laws in the affected countries.

Lobbying and alliance-building at UN Commission on the Status of Women: In March 2014, our Pan Africa partners AAWARD, FEMNET, ACORD and SOWMIR represented African women’s rights organisations in the 58th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York. The theme for 2014 was: ‘Challenges and Achievements in the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for Women and Girls.’ AAWARD convened a side-event on “Gender Disparities in MDG Monitoring: Which Methods to Apply in the Post-
and advocate for secure tenure from their local leaders and national governments. In October 2016, caravans of thousands of rural women from the five regional blocks converged at the foot of Mt Kilimanjaro in Arusha, Tanzania, to make their declaration on women’s land rights in Africa, address policy makers, law and policy enforcement agencies and practitioners. Selected rural women leaders in the company of CSO representatives and other dignitaries climbed to the top of the mountain, where the declaration was made and handed over to officials from the Africa Land Policy Centre.

Financing for Development: Success stories by this intervention include support towards the formulation and adoption of the Africa Action Plan on Development. The programme further ensured effectiveness by high-level multi-stakeholder participation. We also presented CSO input on African Priorities ahead of High level Meeting alongside representatives of governments, the AU, UN agencies and development partners. Further, we coordinated Oxfam’s presence, events and other engagements at the World Economic Forum (WEF) on Africa. Another great achievement was the development of an Oxfam ‘Key Asks and Priorities Briefing,’ which was published by NEPAD.

Additionally, Oxfam led a CSO coalition building and engagement at the 24th AU Summit in 2015, including advocacy on illicit Financial Flows (IFF). Also, key follow up work has already started on the 18-month joint CSO/UNECA Advocacy Plan, Zambia IFF Dialogue and CSO Position for FFD3 Africa Regional Consultation. In the meantime, Oxfam’s coalition was able to advocate for better development financing (aid and developmental effectiveness).

Youth: Working with partners, MSAFARA conducted inspirational events where over 2,000 youth in four locations in urban and rural Kenya and Tanzania had an opportunity to be inspired by amazing stories from MSFARAs leaders. The events were action-provoking talks delivered by MSFARAs leaders. MSFARAs produced 13, four-minute inspirational video clips of MSFARAs leaders for both Kenya and Tanzania that were used to get young people across the continent moving towards achieving their aspirations. The clips highlight stories of young people who have achieved success, those who have experienced tough times and conquered adversity, and young people with great ideas to share.

The African Women Leaders Symposium (AWLS): The AWLS was initiated by PAP leaders and creates a space for learning, sharing and deliberation on leveraging women leader’s power to bring about positive change in society. The AWLS took place at the Safari Park hotel, Nairobi, Kenya on the 24th and 25th of August 2016 and brought together over 180 participants from 24 countries drawn from different sectors, including the private sector, civil society, academia, development, government and media.

Pan Africa land programme intervention: In pushing for more initiatives around African land issues, PAP launched the Large Scale Land Based Investment (LSLBI) tool and is contributing to better understanding on land issues and impact on the most vulnerable including women.

**Desired Impact in 2017**

In 2017 PAP plans to revamp its Pan Africa strategy and development to programmes that are innovative, creative and strengthen project design and improve project delivery. Areas of interest and strategies include the following:

- More youth programming to enhance the capacity of young people to participate in decision-making, governance and contribute to Africa’s socio-economic development. Young people constitute over 65% of the population in Africa and there are many opportunities to harness their energy and skills. The year 2017 is the AU Year for “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth.” This offers more advocacy opportunities around Youth and youth-related issues.

- Emerging issues such as migration, freedom of movement, requiring home-grown solutions to enhance Africa’s development and economic stability. Monitoring the implementation of the AU Agenda 2063 target for visa-free intra-African travel by 2018.

- Elections have become the landmark of a country’s democratic maturity but can also be the source of conflicts and instability when disputed, delayed, or flawed. PAP envisages an enabling environment based on African shared values and supported by full implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) to ensure a more citizen-responsive and accountable governance structures in African States.

- Land, its use and access have the potential to finance and accelerate Africa’s development. Addressing issues around agricultural investment, land ownership, especially by women, and stronger policies against land-grabbing to secure access for vulnerable populations and ensure people benefit from the land as well as ensure a sustainable and food secure Africa.

- Promoting and protecting CSO spaces at all levels.
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