ACRONYMS

ACCER African Climate Change and Environment Reporting
AMG Agricultural Market Growth
ASE Agri Service Ethiopia
BEN-E Basic Education Network - Ethiopia
CAADP Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CL-VCD Community Led Value Chain Development
CC Community Conversation
CBCD Community Based Community Development
DFATD Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Canada)
DFID Department for International Development (UK)
EAC East African Community
EC Engendering Change
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
EFSVL Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods
EJ Economic Justice
FAWE-EC Forum for African Women Educacionalists - Ethiopia Chapter
FFH Female Food Heroes
GBV Gender Based Violence
GAL Gender Action Learning
GJ Gender Justice
GJWG Gender Justice Working Group
HECA Horn, East and Central Africa
HR Human Development
HTP Harmful Traditional Practice
HUNDEE Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives
JCAS Joint County Affiliate Strategy
LAF Legal Aid Forum
MEC Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MLWDA Mujiejeuwa Loka Women Development Association
OAU/AU Organisation of African Union/African Union
OD Organisational Development
OGE Oxfam Germany
OGB Oxfam Great Britain
OIE Oxfam Ireland
ONL Oxfam Novib
OUSA Oxfam Australia
PACJA Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PoC Protection of Civilians
RIC Rights in Crisis
SADC Southern African Development Community
SAGCOT Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SEDA Sustainable Environment and Development Action
SGBV Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SHG Self Help Group
SME Small and Medium Enterprises
SNNPR Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ Region (Ethiopia)
SOAWR Solidarity for African Women’s Rights
SOTU State of The Union Coalition
SRH Sexual Reproductive Health
UNMISS United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNSCR United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAW Violence Against Women
WSA Women Support Association

Disclaimer:
This report highlights our program work in the year 2014/2015. For more information regarding our work and detailed financial reporting, please contact us.
CONTENTS

Foreword 4
Burundi 6
The Democratic Republic of Congo 9
Ethiopia 15
Kenya 20
Rwanda 24
Somalia 27
South Sudan 31
Sudan 36
Tanzania 39
Uganda 43
Financial Report 49
Affiliates 50

Photo: Simon Rawles/Oxfam
Photo: Tim Brown/Oxfam
Oxfam’s vision is a just world without poverty: a world in which people can influence decisions that affect their lives, enjoy their rights, and assume their responsibilities as citizens of an equal world. Underpinned by a strategic plan, Oxfam commits to achieving six strategic goals:

- The Right to be Heard
- Gender Justice
- Saving Lives, Now and in the Future
- Sustainable Food
- Fair Sharing of Natural Resources
- Finance for Development and Universal Essential Services.

Oxfam works with communities in the Horn, East and Central Africa (HECA) region to achieve these goals and attain our vision.

In 2013, Oxfam globally committed itself to the new ONE Oxfam policy. It is a multi-affiliate strategic plan, which outlines the vision for the organisation supporting our programmatic approach until 2019. As such, this second edition of the HECA Annual Report presents our programmatic work as ONE Oxfam in the Horn, East and Central Africa. Our partners and colleagues from all Oxfam affiliates continue to deliver quality work towards eradication of poverty and injustice by empowering communities in fighting inequality and food insecurity, promoting equitable access to resources and supporting those in crises.

While the year 2014/15 had its share of challenges, such as conflict and unpredictable weather patterns, the communities with whom we work with inspire us. They remain resilient despite the challenges they face. Through our work on sustainable socio-economic programmes, gender justice promotion, provision of water and sanitation and influencing governance processes, we support and build upon communities’ capability to chart their own course.

In Kenya, Oxfam and partners continued to advocate for women’s elective positions in mainstream politics that enable them to actively participate in national and county government, through constitutional implementation of the two-thirds gender rule. We also strengthened community land rights by applying innovative legal empowerment techniques, which will enable communities in Turkana and Tana River counties to protect their land and resources while mitigating conflict.
In **Uganda** we enabled vulnerable women and youth to contribute meaningfully to decision-making in government, the private sector, social institutions and civil society. We also used Neighborhood Assemblies to create awareness and change communities’ mindsets and perceptions in addressing local taxation issues.

The **Somalia** programme worked towards meeting the needs of the most vulnerable, particularly those in disaster-affected areas. We provided cash relief and cash for work, which enabled communities to cater for urgent needs such as food, water and medicine. We used mobile technology to monitor and manage malnutrition-related challenges while at the same time providing health and nutrition education and treatment of common illnesses. Communities were assisted with access to safe, clean water, sanitation and hygiene services, while building resilience to climate change through improved livelihoods and food security.

In **Rwanda**, we continued to focus on improvement of market-based livelihoods of smallholders, with an emphasis on women’s economic development and private sector engagement. We promoted equitable economic policies and poverty reduction through meaningful employment creation for poor women and men, while empowering vulnerable people to actively engage in decision-making and implementation of development processes.

Oxfam and partners in **Burundi** primarily focused on supporting and organising smallholder farmers to increase food production and improve productivity, as well as strengthening farmers’ organisations. We contributed to improving good governance, both at national and local level, by reinforcing democracy and promoting peaceful participation in the electoral processes, particularly among youth ahead of the general elections. Unfortunately, events in the country have dramatically changed the political landscape. Oxfam remains committed to building strong institutions and civil society as Burundi navigates its path in 2016.

Our work in **Sudan**, around food security and livelihood interventions, aimed to improve agricultural and pastoral practices of local communities and increase crop yield and production. Through the “Saving for Change” community-based participatory funding scheme, we supported women in establishing and financing small to mid-scale local businesses to build and improve livelihoods.

The **South Sudan** team worked across the country rebuilding livelihoods, providing humanitarian assistance and promoting active citizenship. We focused on providing clean water, public health and livelihoods support, and worked with partners on peace-building and governance issues.

In **Ethiopia** we supported communities to create dignified, secure and resilient livelihoods for smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists. Through our programme we built resilience of drought-prone and chronically food-insecure communities, by facilitating credit and saving activities linked to micro-finance institutions and adopting a multi-pronged approach to managing risks and reducing vulnerability.

The number of women participating and assuming leadership roles in community-lead institutions in **Tanzania** has risen due to economic justice programming and interventions. With support from Oxfam and partners, more women were elected as community representatives taking on key governance roles within local government structures. The **Female Food Hero** initiative continued to provide a platform in raising issues related to women’s role in food systems, while through our value chain programme we scaled up the public-private partnership, which is opening up access to markets for small-scale farmers.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo** we worked with local cooperatives and women’s groups to support the production of quality, marketable produce. Through these efforts, we enabled traders to access markets and negotiate better prices. We helped leverage collective bargaining power in trade. We also facilitated literacy and numeracy classes for women to empower them in business as well as at home and in their community.

These, among other interventions, would not have been possible without partners and communities across the HECA region. On behalf of all our affiliates who work in this region, we would like to sincerely thank our partners, donors and colleagues for all their support and efforts in making a difference.

We hope the highlights of our work featured in this publication will inspire us all to forge forward towards creating sustainable change together.

Thank you,

*Oxfam Regional Directors at the Horn, East and Central Africa (HECA) Region.*
In the past year, Oxfam and partners primarily focused on supporting and organising small-scale farmers, as well as projects concentrating on the right to be heard. However, the July 2015 general elections disrupted the relative calm experienced during the last four years.

Food Security and Livelihoods:
Under this programme, we have worked to help increase production and improve productivity, as well as to strengthen farmers’ organisations. Value-chain development has become an important factor and will continue to be a key aspect of food production in the coming year.

In 2014/2015, we worked in seven provinces, namely Cancuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke and Bubanza, where we have supported more than 32,607 men and women belonging to farming organisations. In the country’s eastern provinces, our programme is part of a consortium linking agriculture and nutrition, with the aim of improving the nutritional status of 3,600 children.

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH):
Together with our Burundian partner organisation OAP (L’organisation d’appui à l’auto), which has excellent WASH expertise, we finished our water supply project which ran from 2012 until end of 2014 in Mutambu and Kanyosha, Bujumbura Rural. In October 2014, we started a new project with OAP in Mutambu and Kabezi, in Bujumbura Rural province, in order to set up a water supply system for 700 households.

Burundi is one of the most rural countries in the world, with 94% of its population working in family agriculture.

The country had been rebuilding following the 1994 genocide. But 2015 was a year of internal strife.
Achievements in this year:

- We helped set up and organise 28 local water committees to manage the drinking water supply system.
- We completed the construction of two gender-separate latrine blocks, with four latrines and hand-washing basins at a school in Rukuba, in the district of Kanyosha.
- We cleared a construction site, identified and prepared the water-supply source and prepared works for the set up of an additional 30 water-sources and one water-supply system for the benefit of 4,200 people in the province of Bujumbura Rural.

Right to be heard:

In the ‘Right to be Heard’ programme, Oxfam Burundi implemented projects with Radio Isanganiro, Human Rights Watch and OAG (Observatoire Action Gouvernementale), as well as starting up an EU-funded Election project.

The project with Radio Isanganiro [an independent radio station] had two specific objectives:

1. Promoting competitive leadership founded on a democratic culture and good governance
2. Promoting accountability and citizen participation.

During this annual reporting period, about 5,200,000 persons (2,950,000 men and 2,250,000 women) had access to Radio Isanganiro’s information. Permanently broadcasting Radio Isanganiro in real-time, on a regular basis, has been promised (www.isanganiro.org) and will contribute towards creating new media platforms between partners in good governance, decentralisation, democracy and human rights.

With Oxfam’s support, HRW worked on three main objectives during this reporting period:

(i) Pursuing justice for politically motivated violence
(ii) Promoting and protecting freedom of expression, assembly, and association
(iii) Monitoring prolonged pre-trial detention.

In 2014/15, OAG’s main objective was to contribute to improving good governance, both nationally and locally, by reinforcing democracy in a culture of inclusive dialogue and in practising good management of public affairs. With the leadership of OAG, many civil society and private-sector organisations are now involved in monitoring government actions, especially in good governance (social accountability) and budget expenditure. OAG-produced analysis of governance and democratic culture, taxes and budgets, help Burundi partners and the government consider and take into account community priorities. With Oxfam’s financial support, 47,830 men and 33,869 women benefited from OAG’s various activities.

In December 2014, an EU-funded Election project was launched. This focuses on promoting significant and peaceful participation in the election process to politically active young people, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts before, during and after the 2015 elections in the three provinces.
of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Cibitoke. The project was implemented by two local partners [CPAJ, a youth network, and Radio Isanganiro], with the National Independent Commission of Human Rights (CNIDH) as an associate. In the first three months, 250 young political leaders were identified and trained on the principles of democratic governance and conflict transformation, with a specific focus on the elections. Ten radio debates between these political leaders and the authorities were organised and broadcast by Radio Isanganiro, followed by interactive dialogues between these young leaders and youth in the community.

CHALLENGES:
• The start of an economic crisis, as well as political instability, became evident at the end of 2014 and gave rise to delays implementing our activities.

• The political situation risks being the principal challenge for 2016. About 200,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, the departure of large investors and the potential suspension of donors’ budgetary support to the government all impact strongly on the already fragile economy, leaving the country in a state of extended vulnerability.

Increased and improved production through our food security and livelihoods work had led to demand for value chains to be built for the resultant products.

We are working on the integration of livelihoods, governance and active citizenship, linking the latter to agriculture at a local level.

The empowerment of women farmers will be strengthened and promoted, enabling them to defend their agendas.

With a food security vision, the sustainable Right for Food objective also takes into account access to safe drinking water.
In DRC Oxfam tracks all four major crisis types – conflict/displacement, natural disasters, cholera/epidemics and food insecurity/nutritional crises – in order to strategically respond where needed. Smaller targeted interventions in WASH, cash and voucher distributions and NFI distributions have met acute emergency needs, while other interventions responded to cholera outbreaks, primarily in South Kivu and Katanga.

Oxfam’s WASH, and increasingly Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods (EFSL), response is a stand-alone programme, which has the ability to respond to around 200,000 beneficiaries at once. An agreement with the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) gives Oxfam flexible funding for interventions anywhere in

A recent OECD report found that more than one-third of people living below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day, lived in fragile states like the Democratic Republic of Congo. The DRC is expected to be one of only six states that will not meet any of the Millennium Development Goals.

Oxfam works in DRC in three main areas: WASH, protection, and resilience of livelihoods. Throughout each, there has been a strong emphasis on influencing. The key aspects of our work in DRC are:

- **Working with and through partners.** This includes capacity-building and ongoing support to local organisations.
- **Women’s rights and gender justice.** Gender analysis and mainstreaming is present in all programming.
- **Influencing local, provincial and national government policies and practices,** both through advocacy and engaging with our programmes.
- **Humanitarian capacity.** Even in these relatively calm times, there are millions of displaced people in the East and dozens of active armed groups.

The Democratic Republic of Congo

Photo: Eleanor Farmer / Oxfam

1.25 Dollars per day

Photo: Sabin Fuhrer / Oxfam
Eastern DR Congo without lengthy proposal procedures. The World Food Programme currently provides funding for a small EFSL response which has been used in Masisi. This allows for continued retention of response staff, which in turn heightens programme quality and enables a quick and extensive response.

**WASH**

This programme consists of four components and aims to help educate people about the provision of WASH services in the DRC.

**Sanitation marketing**

In a pilot programme with the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Oxfam sought to explore the need and ability of the market to deliver sanitation products, and the role of government and informal structures to manage and coordinate this. The project is the first of its kind, as far as we know, in the DRC.

The first phase concentrates on developing a sanitation marketing framework in a secondary urban centre in Equateur province. The programme provided a methodology that explores and improves the uptake of sanitation products and services by Congolese men and women, taking into account demand and supply of market systems, and the policy environment in which the sanitation market develops.

This project has a national and local steering committee made up of government departments, university input and civil society. Nationally, this is piloting intergovernmental ministries’ collaboration within an NGO project. The steering committee provides lessons and best practice to influence national policy and practice. In the last steering committee there was an agreement to link up Wageningen University of the Netherlands with the national University of Kinshasa to increase learning and information sharing.

Village and Ecole Assainnis

This is a DRC government project administered through UNICEF, focusing on the provision of WASH services in rural areas. Oxfam is implementing this programme in five provinces and is placing a strong emphasis on Monitoring Evaluation and Learning, working with UNICEF and the government to enhance national and local learning.

**Results Fund**

This is a large, centrally organised consortium of Oxfam, Tearfund and the Overseas Development Institute. In North Kivu, Oxfam focuses on smaller towns that do not fit into the Village and Ecole Assainnis model of urban centres. The focus is on WASH infrastructure and service providers, as well as the provincial government’s ability to regulate, support and retain an overview. A strong research and MEAL element exists within this project to ensure adaptive learning, sustainability and evidence-based information.

The main objective of the Sanitized Village programme (VA) is to reduce mortality due to waterborne diseases and lack of basic sanitation by creating a healthy environment (development of water sources, latrines and handwashing) and the adoption of good individual and collective hygiene practices.
Research partnering with the ODI gives Oxfam the opportunity to explore different elements of sustainability and change. Exploration of innovative approaches to peri-urban and urban WASH will be conducted in the programme’s lifespan.

**Cooperation Programme**

Oxfam is working with eight active partners in Ituri, Beni, Kinshasa, and Bas-Congo. Our development programme is based on sending mainly Canadian volunteers to the area to support the actions of one or more project partners in sustainable development. The intervention programme sectors are basic services (water, hygiene, sanitation, health, HIV/AIDS), equality between women and men, countering violence against women / girls and especially sexual violence.

**National villages and school sanitation programme**

This is a programme by the Congolese government. Oxfam provides technical and logistical support to health zones while UNICEF provides around $1.2 million of funding each year, with approximately $4 million over two years (2014–2015).

The main objective of the Sanitised Village programme is to reduce mortality due to waterborne diseases and lack of basic sanitation by creating a healthy environment (development of water sources, latrines and handwashing) and the adoption of good individual and collective hygiene practices. Oxfam has been identified as strategic partner in North Kivu, South Kivu, Equateur, Province Orientale, Bas-Congo and Ituri. In Ituri, Oxfam works in about 130 villages and 21 schools, helping more than 160,000 people. In Bas Congo, Oxfam works in 116 villages and reaches approximately 99,528 people.

**Protection**

Oxfam focuses on the ability of communities to organise themselves and communicate and negotiate protection issues with the authorities, the military, police and, at times, armed groups. There are a number of aspects to the programme:

- **Raising awareness of laws, rules and rights:** e.g. universal women’s rights and civil rights, for committees to use in negotiation and dialogue.
Training on advocacy, facilitation and negotiation: protection committees use this, for example, when working with local authorities to develop joint action plans and to equip people to negotiate with organisations to achieve change.

Providing the means by which people can access services through a self-referral mechanism. Ongoing verification and updating of available services will take place during the project and information will be distributed to communities in the same way as information on rights.

Protection and its role in local influencing: In Buhembe, a committee successfully stopped the recruitment of boys into an armed group by working with authorities and the community. In Mweso, the committee successfully stopped the majority of rapes and sexual abuse of women by the military.

Fight against sexual violence in Beni, Oicha Mutwanga, Kyondo and Mabalako

The overall objective of this project is to promote the physical, psychological and legal rehabilitation of 267 women who were victims of sexual violence in the region of Beni in the DRC, through a local partner (CAF). As part of this, monitoring legal support activities are offered, as well as basic support services for victims (both psychosocial and medical care). The project has created a special centre for female victims of violence. The project seeks to inform communities and courts on violence against women, the sexual violence laws and women’s rights. The ultimate goal of this project is the medium to long-term reduction of cases of violence against women in Beni and to improve the quality of life for female victims of violence and other vulnerable women.

Moving forward, the programme will look at urban centres, focusing on governance, access to information within different and often changing demographics, taking into account household and gender based violence.

Livelihoods

Oxfam is working in Equateur with local cooperatives and women’s groups to support local organisations to produce quality, marketable produce. This programme brings groups and people together to increase access to markets and negotiate prices by storing produce and buying in bulk. A study on markets and value chains showed that rice was the most profitable crop to grow. Crop preservation was developed and storage facilities were built and maintained by those in the project, allowing for better management.

ADVOCACY

Rights in Crisis Campaign – The advocacy strategy is being developed and some campaign activities are underway, such as the successful launch of the protection report in Addis Ababa last January. Advocacy work combines information from the protection programme, civil society partners and various coordination activities undertaken in Kinshasa and in the east of the country. It draws partly on the protection work Oxfam undertakes, and is partly based on its traditional advocacy activities such as report writing, launches at diplomatic centres, and advocacy coordination activities, channelled through Oxfam’s
global Rights in Crisis work. Over the next year, the focus will be on raising Congolese voices from local to global level.

The main objectives are:

• humanitarian advocacy around the conflict and its humanitarian impact in eastern Congo
• advocacy around the behaviour of the national army and the protection mandate of MONUSCO (the UN Stabilization Mission in DRC)
• providing a voice for protection concerns in populations based in conflict-affected areas
• providing a platform for Congolese Civil Society
• publishing and disseminating relevant information to media, donors, analysts etc.

OXFAM implements food security programmes in North and South Kivu in both humanitarian and development areas. We always carry out programmes through local partners to strengthen their capacity and ability to take over activities in the long run. This programme seeks to strengthen smaller farming organisations’ production and access to a fair market, and to link our humanitarian assistance with sustainable development to achieve the goal of Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD). The programme is largely funded by the Belgian Ministry of Cooperation and Development for a period of three years (renewable). It includes North and South Kivu and works with a wide range of local partners.

Improvement of incomes and living conditions of coffee producers in Kabare: This is funded by the Belgian Technical Cooperation Department and aims to both increase crops and reinforce the ailing market system. As the coffee sector has been seriously hampered by security issues for many years, Oxfam Solidarity Belgium, alongside foreign partners and local farmers, hopes to bolster the value-chain system. The programme has been warmly welcomed by the provincial government and some technical public services play a key role in the project’s implementation.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME

Our Humanitarian programme addresses the urgent needs of people in conflict-affected areas in the Eastern DRC and provides support through direct food or seed distribution, cash transfer activities to generate income, and farming training.

OXFAM is strengthening the humanitarian capacities of local partner organisations through life-saving emergency and transitional humanitarian activities. It further strengthens disaster-prone communities to cope and recover from recurrent shocks. As with all our programmes, it increases and emphasises women’s participation in all levels of decision-making and
the implementation of humanitarian responses.

**Integrated Programme on Health and Dignity** is a standalone women’s rights programme focusing on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Sexual/Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and women’s empowerment. It links access to health care and information, domestic violence, SGBV, HIV/AIDS and women’s rights in order to develop a holistic approach to Gender and Development/Emergencies. This programme seeks to improve our partners’ motivation and ability to work in favour of SRHR (including HIV/AIDS), on SGBV, and on women’s empowerment through capacity building and support. The PISD programme will serve as a partner in collaboration with state structures including hospitals and ministries.

**Beyond Borders, a Roadmap to Peace**

This cross-border programme addresses the root causes and consequences of conflicts across four provinces in Burundi, two provinces in the DRC, and three provinces in Rwanda. The programme is anchored in a thorough analysis of the linked problems of conflict related to land and governance, which was conducted by Oxfam and partners in 2012. In 2013 and 2014, the issues were further examined through extensive conflict analysis to find the key driving factors, and national and regional research was conducted by Oxfam and partners in the three countries.

This programme provides a good basis on which to build a strong multi-country programme with a longer-term vision and approach on conflict transformation in a Fragile States context. To achieve lasting results, the programme capitalises on restored trust, cooperation, and commitment between the multiple stakeholders across the region. By 2016, over 1 million beneficiaries in the Great Lakes region (about 28% of the total population) will understand the causes and consequences of conflict, will have received support for their urgent livelihood needs, will benefit from a Regional Roadmap to Peace, and will have the confidence and skills to participate in the peace process at local, regional and national level initiated by this programme.

**Training program in natural resource management**

In partnership with Laval University in Canada and MAECID funding, Oxfam has provided technical and financial support to the DRC’s academic institutions (Kinshasa University, ERAIFT, Higher Institute of Water and Forests, Thelma Institute higher Agronomic Studies and Veterinary Kolwezi). After 5 years, three candidates are in doctoral training, 103 forest engineers and 35 technicians have been trained. 30% of the finalists were female.

**Supporting children accessing and staying in schools**

This covers food assistance distributed as hot meals for pupils in 408 primary schools. School gardens are another component of this project, with Oxfam providing the technical support. Leaflets on gardening, compost and food were developed and distributed, and gardening training is provided in Ituri.
Oxfam has been contributing to Ethiopia’s development for over 50 years by supporting long-term development initiatives and responding to humanitarian crises. In Ethiopia, we work to achieve two goals embedded within our country strategy:

1. Sustainable food. We are working towards improving the wellbeing and rights of male and female smallholder farmers and pastoralists for secure, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.
2. Saving lives now and in the future. We aim to support poor, marginalised and vulnerable women, their households and communities to be more resilient to disaster, and, when it does strike, to have their lives and livelihoods protected.

HOW WE WORK
To achieve the greatest possible impact, Oxfam works at community, national and global levels. Our approach is flexible and holistic. We aim to address what people living in poverty say they need, and to support them to bring about positive change and realise their rights. Everywhere we work, we tailor our support by combining humanitarian assistance, longer-term development and campaigning so that our work is connected and mutually reinforcing. We therefore work with a wide range of local partners including local NGOs, government bodies, academia and the private sector.

We design and implement innovative approaches that support both sustainable livelihood and humanitarian
objectives. Our new country strategy constitutes three major programmes, and gender is fully mainstreamed in all.

**SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS**

The aim is to create dignified, secure and resilient livelihoods in Ethiopia, through working with smallholder farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Our livelihood projects support over 680,000 people in Ethiopia, of which 300,000 are women. We are:

**Improving production and food security.** Oxfam and partners have implemented various projects in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz and Somali regions.

- In Tigray, Oxfam is working to improve the frontline extension service delivery system at 215 pilot Farmers’/Pastoralists’ Training Centres (F/PtCs) in nine region states and Dire Dawa City Administration.
- In Oromia, where 70 per cent of our beneficiaries are women, Oxfam is running a five-year project to promote the production and marketing of crops and vegetables through small-scale irrigation, organisational support to cooperatives, and the provision of production inputs. In total, 1,300 farmers have been supported and studies show a 21% increase in income.
- In Benishangul Gumuz, another five-year project created platforms for community members and local government officials to come together to address issues such as gender equality, nutrition, WASH and agricultural practices. The project established 14 community development groups using the Assets-based Community Development (ABCD) approach, which improved local communities’ livelihoods and strengthened government capacity to continue supporting the initiatives after the project has finished.
- In Somalia, our work focuses on improving assets and income through interventions related to livestock and farm productivity, small business grants to vulnerable groups, improving access to financial services, developing community-based cereal banks and supporting community disaster-risk management. A project evaluation revealed that household assets and income have increased by 11%. The project’s cross-border vaccination campaigns, where over five million animals were vaccinated, resulted in no reported incidences of the top five killer diseases (Peste des Petits Ruminant, Sheep Pox, Anthrax, Acaricides and Anthelmintics).

**Building resilience:** Through multi-year projects, Oxfam works to build resilience of drought-prone and chronically food-insecure pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Somalia and farmers in Tigray and Amhara. For example, Tigray farmers are supported through four integrated risk-management strategies: disaster risk reduction (DRR), risk taking (credit), risk transfer (weather index crop insurance) and risk reserve (savings). In case of climate-based crop failure, farmers receive payouts based on their premiums. Additionally, farmers are organised into groups to facilitate credit and saving and are linked to microfinance institutions. In Somalia we adopted a multi-pronged approach to managing risks and reducing vulnerability through WASH, livelihoods and DRR interventions. We supported over 130,000 people in Liben, while in Siti over 166,000 people have been supported.
To support disadvantaged communities to better access quality water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, Oxfam has provided clean water supplies to over 220,000 people (of which 110,000 are women). This has greatly reduced women’s workload, in some cases by up to seven hours per day.

A pilot project focused on improving water quality through the use of Moringa Tree and modified biological sand filters has shown promising results in SNNPR and Somali regions, which typically have little clean water supply. In Marbias, in Somalia, women had been spending up to four hours a day fetching water from traditional wells. The rehabilitation of water schemes and solar-powered systems make the water supply more cost-effective and easy to maintain. Oxfam is now providing adequate water to 12,178 people and has enabled women and girls to get water within an average of 30 minutes, including waiting times. 51% of female beneficiaries now have improved access to clean water and this has reduced women’s workload significantly.

As a result of severe drought and conflict, Liben now hosts about 200,000 refugees from Somalia, which has increased the burden on the host communities in Dolo Ado Woreda. Oxfam addressed the immediate and long-term needs of over 58,000 hosts (50% women) through integrated WASH and food security interventions, including water supply and storage, sanitation facilities, public health awareness-raising, provision of veterinary services and livestock support. The project resulted in increased access to quality water, reducing the time and effort required by women and girls in fetching water. Public health indicators also showed improvements.

Enhancing Commercialsation and Value Addition. Oxfam supports smallholder farmers in Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia and Amhara regional states, focusing on oil seeds (in Benishangul), honey (in Amhara) and vegetables (in Oromia). Using a value-chain approach, the programme reached over 35,000 small-scale producers (63% women) and helped market edible oil, produced by Assosa Cooperatives Union, at all ETFRUIT shops across Ethiopia. Zembaba Union signed contracts with three European firms to supply honey to international markets. These changes have resulted in an average improved income of 23% to members of the Producers’ Organisations. A group of women in Oromia, Borena-Yabello, are now earning income by producing aloe soap, increasing their daily productivity from 500 to 3,000 pieces as a result of newly introduced technology. The improved quality has led to a price increase, from 13 Birr per piece to 15 Birr.

HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Ethiopia is prone to disasters, including drought, floods and epidemics of disease. Droughts and conflicts in neighbouring countries have resulted in an influx of more than 820,000 refugees to four Ethiopian regions, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) December 2015 report. Oxfam’s humanitarian interventions focus on WASH and livelihoods, and aims to save lives, provide emergency assistance and build community resilience to reduce the impact of future disasters. It currently supports over 460,000 people, of which over 236,000 are women. Our major achievements include providing improved access to basic services (mainly water, sanitation and hygiene). These, in turn, have greatly reduced health problems and the burden on women to fetch water from far distances. At the same time, it has ensured that communities build their resilience through income-generating activities and community discussions.

Preparedness

Oxfam implemented a Humanitarian Capacity Building project to improve the preparedness capacity of Oxfam and eight Ethiopian partner NGOs. The project covered logistics, human resources, internal systems and technical aspects of WASH and food security. Through this project, Oxfam enhanced its contingency stock, established a roster of deployable humanitarian personnel and implemented various capacity-building interventions. Oxfam’s partners improved their response time to five small-scale local emergencies. In Afar Region, Oxfam initiated a long-term humanitarian capacity-building and preparedness project in partnership with the Action for Integrated and Sustainable Development Association (AISDA), which aims to build drought-resilience and enhance local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs.

Responses to Localised Droughts

Over the past year, Oxfam responded to various small-scale emergencies in Siti, Fafan, Liben, Borena, West Arsi, South Tigray and Eastern Tigray, as well as in Zone 2 of Afar. The responses focused on delivering WASH and livelihoods services, implemented in partnership with our local partners, and supported over 62,000 people.

Refugee Responses

In Gambella, Oxfam and other agencies are working to reduce vulnerability and suffering among South Sudanese refugees in Kule and Tierkidi camps by providing WASH support to over 100,000 refugees (of which 65 per cent are women). Oxfam is preparing to scale up its WASH support to the new Jewi camp, which houses 47,000 refugees, by designing a more sustainable water-supply system.
In Somalia, in the Helowyen camp of Dolo Ado, Oxfam supported 39,000 refugees (60% women) from Somalia and 3,600 host community members with integrated WASH interventions, including a sustainable water-supply system, innovative latrines designed for difficult terrain (Urine Diversion Dry Toilets – UDDT) and public hygiene campaigns. The water-supply system has the capacity to provide safe water to 45,000 people for the next 25 years. The impact significantly reduced waterborne diseases and reduced the travel time of women fetching water. It also vastly improved hygiene practices through an innovative set of interventions including community campaigns and school curriculum development.

**Gender in Emergencies**

Evidence shows that emergencies affect females differently to males. Both sexes suffer, but resilience varies due to pre-existing ways of life, ownership of resources and power relations. Therefore, emergency responses need to consider the different vulnerabilities, capacities and needs of women and men. Oxfam mainstreams gender in emergency preparedness and response and led a consortium of NGOs to implement a Gender in Emergencies (GIE) project, focusing on building the capacity of humanitarian workers to adhere to international GIE standards. The project produced context-specific GIE tools and implemented a holistic capacity-building plan for 24 national and international NGOs.

**GENDER EQUALITY**

Reviews of the effectiveness of some of Oxfam’s livelihoods projects showed a positive impact of the gender mainstreaming approaches, which then led to enhanced women’s access to, and control over, productive resources. It also increased women’s membership in producers’ organisations and an average 11% increase in income of the supported female-headed households. Ensuring a favourable work environment and promoting women’s leadership are some of the key objectives of Oxfam’s internal Gender and Diversity Action Plans. Oxfam conducted a gender audit to thoroughly review its policies, procedures, systems and practices and this showed positive results and a formulated set of recommendations to further support the recruitment and development of female staff.

One notable achievement was the improved situation for pastoralist women, who previously suffered from harmful traditional practices, such as early and forced marriage, property possession, widow inheritance and domestic violence.

In Benishangul and Oromia, we ran a five-year project to support community-led initiatives that advanced women’s empowerment. The approach included self-help group (SHG) development, leadership development, community conversations, and strengthening women’s advisory committees and...
supporting girls’ clubs in schools. Significant impact to date includes:

• no girl below the age of 18 can marry
• over 500 early marriage plans were cancelled
• community action groups were established to monitor and prevent gender-based violence in their neighbourhoods.

In the Somali regions of Liben and Afder, we supported 2,500 pastoral and agro-pastoral women by promoting female social and economic empowerment through enhanced access to credit, savings, self-employment opportunities and community-based actions and addressing barriers to social and economic empowerment. The project confirmed the importance of women’s economic empowerment as a key strategy in building resilience. Community-based actions have led to noticeable reductions in some cultural practices that negatively affect women, such as female genital mutilation, early and forced marriage, bridal property possession, widow inheritance and domestic violence.

SOME KEY CHALLENGES

• Funding remains a challenge, when donors’ attention shifts towards other global problems.
• We work through local partners, and we have seen notable capacity needs which we are working to improve.
• Erratic and failed rains are also causing multiple hazards for vulnerable communities. Striking a balance to maintain resilience, while at the same time dealing with frequent shocks, needs more work.

Following various effectiveness reviews on our Access to Finance for Women project, R4, and coffee projects, among others, we are acting on what is working best and what is not. For instance, vulnerable people were frightened to take out loans in case they might not be able to pay them back. We could tackle such challenges using our evaluations and assessments, which are now improving the quality of our work. Looking forward, some of our plans for the next year include:

• Building sustainable livelihood and resilience through integrated projects in Somali, Borma, Tigray, Benishangule Gumuz and SNNPR regions through various projects that focus on these areas.
• Saving lives now and in the future through our WASH responses in Gambella, Somali, Afar, and Tigray. We are also running an Early Warning – Early Actions (EW-EA) project to strengthen disaster preparedness by developing and piloting an area-specific multi-hazard, multi-sector, decentralised early warning system.
Oxfam continued its commitment to further women’s rights and gender justice by helping to advocate for women’s elective positions in mainstream politics. This was done through a national campaign in partnership with different Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and legislators that aimed to realise the constitutional provision of the two-third gender principle in National and County Assemblies. Oxfam Kenya also launched a new project Wezesha Jamii (empower communities) which endeavours to enhance livelihoods and the inclusion of vulnerable female domestic workers and female small-scale traders in Nairobi. Oxfam’s Arid and Semi-Arid Programme continued to enhance the resilience of communities to external shocks and stresses.

The Kenya programme had a total of 22 active projects in the reporting year. Oxfam Kenya contributed to four out of the six Oxfam International External Change Goals, with 57% of the beneficiaries reached being under ‘Saving lives now and in the future’ and 36% under ‘Financing for development and universal essential services’. 17 different partners were involved in the programme implementation in the reporting period.

Reach and Impact in Numbers 2014–2015

- 543,259 direct beneficiaries in Turkana, Wajir and Nairobi (55% were women/girls).
- 3,714,035 people supported indirectly in Kenya.

Oxfam Kenya reached 4,257,294 individuals directly and indirectly through its work in supporting communities in the informal settlements of Nairobi, and in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties.
GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

This year, Oxfam and partner LOKADO strengthened the knowledge of civil society representatives by enhancing their professional skills in advocacy through a skills-based training programme covering:

- the promotion of democratic and accountable leadership
- educating citizens on their constitutional powers of self-governance
- legal frameworks requiring citizen participation in all aspects of county development plans, as stipulated in Kenya’s 2010 constitution.

Through civic education, citizens were trained on their roles and responsibilities in democratic governance as well as getting opportunities to engage with their leaders.

Strengthened community land rights: Oxfam Kenya is applying an innovative legal empowerment technique to enable community members in Turkana and Tana River Counties to protect their land, resources and rights while mitigating conflict. In this past year, Oxfam and partner Kenya Land Alliance (KLA) continued to support community members to gain legal protection over their land and natural resources through training and advocacy activities. Nearly 2000 Community members were engaged in the land rights project and have shown commitment and continuous engagement in this new intervention in Oxfam Kenya’s work.

Women rights

In line with Oxfam’s priorities of ensuring gender justice and women gaining power over their lives to participate in and contribute to public life, Oxfam Kenya launched a new EU funded project: Wezesha Jamii (Empower Communities).

The Wezesha Jamii project endeavours to promote livelihoods and the inclusion of vulnerable female domestic workers and female small-scale traders. It aims to enhance the social-economic empowerment of poor women dependent on the informal economy in Nairobi. It will directly benefit a total of 30,000 poor and vulnerable female domestic workers and small-scale traders living in the Mukuru, Kibera, Kawangware, Mathare and Korogocho informal settlements. An additional 1.38 million people dependant on domestic work and small and micro enterprise will also benefit indirectly from the project’s activities over its timeline.
Resilience Building

Oxfam Kenya, in partnership with Arid Lands Development Focus – Kenya (ALDeF) and Wajir South Development Association (WASDA) continued supporting communities living in the dry lands to strengthen their resilience to shocks and stresses. Building on the existing expertise in humanitarian response, Oxfam and partners focused on strengthening the resilience of at least 24,000 people in 8 wards in Wajir County (including 11,000 women), and county structures that support social economic development.

In this year, numerous milestones were reached:

- 1,105 (70% female) meat producers and traders received support through training in improved hygiene standards, and business and financial management skills
- 53 fodder farmers continued to enjoy access to water for their farms and technical support in fodder growing, harvesting and preservation for use in case of droughts. The farmers were able to harvest 25.2 tonnes of fodder through the project
- Close linkages and collaboration continued to be fostered between communities and County Government for improved community resilience and risk management.

Pre-Paid ATM Water Dispensers in Wajir County: Wash and ICT

Oxfam, in partnership with the water utility company, installed two pre-paid water dispensers in Wajir County to improve transparency and accountability in a sector highly affected by corruption. Users carry a plastic card (ATM) containing a chip that they load at designated local shops with water tokens. When they place this against the machine at the kiosk, water is automatically dispensed and the prepaid meter automatically deducts the token equivalent to the water accessed. So far, Oxfam has installed 13 meters in two villages in Wajir, where women are now using the prepaid cards without any help. Soon the kiosks will run without an attendant, once the community members are fully familiar with how to use them.

Oxfam is also working to go live with solar pumping systems. This system gives real-time information on the functionality of the pumps and the data can be viewed daily, weekly, monthly and annually. In turn, this will improve transparency, accountability and good governance in target locations. However, these systems have been faced with a number of challenges: it has been a problem getting some sites online and for sites out of network coverage, downloading data is a challenge. The team is currently working to find solutions to transfer the data from a Smartphone to the web-based platform for analysis.

Threatened Shrinking Civil Society Operating Space

Oxfam as a member of the Kenya Civil...
Society Organisations reference group (KCSORG) advocates against moves by government to restrict civil society operations in Kenya, particularly amendments to the Public Benefits Organisation Act 2013. This is a progressive Act that provides for the creation and promotion of an enabling environment for the operations of civil society organisations in Kenya. Among the activities supported are the mobilisation of county civil society participants to partake in government consultations on the proposed amendments, as well as supporting the documentation of the impact of CSOs on the Kenyan economy. A study will be used to inform the sector’s advocacy positions with government as well as help the sector improve its ways of working.

Moving forward, Oxfam Kenya will be implementing the new 2015–2020 Country strategic plan. Oxfam Kenya will aim to convene and build wider coalitions, broker partnerships to help build national institutions’ capacity, and strengthen their networks so that they can contribute significantly in shaping the development agenda.

Oxfam in Kenya will majorly focus on governance and accountability, natural resources, women’s rights and humanitarian systems. All programmes will be designed to address inequalities and increase resilience amongst the poor, women, youth and marginalised groups. In achieving these goals, Oxfam’s work will be underpinned in research and development, ICT and innovation and strategic partnerships at County, National, Regional and International levels.
Oxfam aims to enabling an environment where the poorest and most vulnerable benefit from inclusive and equitable development, and where they will have a stake in how the country progresses, which will lead, ultimately, to a more stable and sustainably peaceful state. This is pursued through three interrelated strands: sustainable livelihoods, participatory governance programmes, and the cross-cutting issue of gender Justice.

Oxfam in Rwanda has seen significant progress towards targets in several areas. We focused on the market-based livelihood improvement of smallholders, with an emphasis on women’s economic leadership development and private-sector engagement.

The purpose of the sustainable livelihoods strand is to:

- promote equitable economic and social development, and poverty reduction, through meaningful employment creation for poor women and men
- empower poor and vulnerable women and men in Rwanda to become central and effective in shaping and implementing an inclusive development process.

Under gender justice, Oxfam seeks implementation of a dedicated gender justice programme to ensure that the issues identified in a comprehensive gender analysis are addressed. In addition, gender will also be mainstreamed across both the sustainable livelihoods and participatory governance strands, with the aim of achieving women’s economic empowerment and a greater involvement in decision-making at both
household and governance levels.

Ultimately, through both strands, Oxfam in Rwanda has seen itself as a facilitator, convener, broker and catalyst for bottom-up empowerment and change through both social and economic spheres, over the longer term as a committed partner in the development process.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Under the sustainable livelihoods programme, we target vulnerable and poor communities in rural areas with the aim of improving their economic status. Given the importance of agricultural activities in the lives of poor communities in rural Rwanda, Oxfam has focused on measures to improve incomes and employment opportunities for poor men and women, with the overall objective of reducing poverty and promoting inclusive development. Oxfam Rwanda has emphasised the importance of women’s empowerment as a key programme component, ensuring that women have access to and control over property and resources, equal opportunities and decision-making.

To achieve this, implementing partners have the potential to achieve change that will lead to the success of the sustainable livelihoods programme, as well as creating lasting impacts for communities that we work for.

Supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): nine women’s enterprises were identified for the Rwanda Standards Board certification process following a one-day workshop in January 2015, run by by Oxfam Partners, in which 20 (small to medium-sized enterprises) SMEs participated.

Business Facilitation: To date, 172 SMEs have been identified and assessed, and 108 business plans were developed. 28 SMEs were rigorously assessed and were helped with business planning, and their plans have now been submitted to 10 financial institutions. The business facilitators have been in touch with microfinance institution managers or credit officers to introduce and explain the model and come up with realistic business plans.

Business Capacity Development: A three-day training programme in market prospects, entrepreneurship, records and bookkeeping was organised for 50 producers. These were selected according to their proximity to the processing SMEs. They were also selected by the products they offered in an attempt to diversify the targeted products as much as possible.

Engagement of women and small producers with private-sector companies: Beneficiaries were helped by companies like Balton and SOIMEX Plastic, Fruit of Nile, HORTIPRO Ltd, and distributors of agriculture materials such as potting bags, spray pumps, black shade nets and plastic sheets for fruit drying.

Kick Start Ltd trained beneficiaries on the use of pumps and water-harvest techniques, free of charge. An MoU was signed with Aberdare Fruit Company to be a training centre of farmers. More than 450 farmers have made use of the farming equipment supplied, including potting bags, humid-chamber plastic sheets, shade nets and seeds.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The focus of the sustainable livelihood programme was poor female farmers and SMEs owned by women. The same modules were used with different targets: creation and management of enterprises, quality issues on planting materials, formation and management of producer groups, pre- and post-credit behaviour, HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention measures, peace building and conflicts management, and nurseries management. The programme has started exploring ways of rolling out GALS (Gender Accountability and Learning System) methodology in

Given the importance of agricultural activities in the lives of poor communities in rural Rwanda, Oxfam has focused on measures to improve incomes and employment opportunities for poor men and women, with the overall objective of reducing poverty and promoting inclusive development.
every area. During the reporting period, awareness-raising has focused on new areas through 29 female facilitators, identified and trained by partner agency Duterimbere NGO. These trained facilitators have further organised sessions at community level to generate awareness about cross-cutting issues and enterprise development.

Key achievements and lessons learned
- The leverage approach ensures sustainability, reduces dependence of communities and entrepreneurs on Oxfam, and prevents market distortion. This, in turn, helps to shape Oxfam’s facilitation role.
- Technical support is critical to create appropriate, market-oriented interventions for the target group, enhance competitiveness of products from a landlocked country, and increase the sphere of influence (e.g. identification of market and technologies for ‘high value – low volume’ products such as dried cassava leaves, dried pineapple etc).

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE
Alongside a sustainable livelihoods programmatic approach, participatory governance aims to achieve Oxfam’s global change goal of the right to be heard - people claiming their right to a better life. Participatory governance’s overarching change objective is that citizens, especially poor women and youths, are central and effective in shaping the development process, and that the government is more accountable and responsive to citizens’ priorities.

Lessons learned for the Governance Programme:
- Lessons learned from implementation shall be consolidated and made accessible to partners in a transparent manner in order to influence policy and practice at national, regional and global levels.
- Specifically, lessons learned from the programme shall be shared by the active citizenship and knowledge hub and the HECA governance group. Oxfam will support systematic learning amongst partners.

Women are now recognised as key stakeholders in the horticultural value chain, especially as suppliers, traders, facilitators and entrepreneurs, as a result of Oxfam’s business models being widely accepted and replicated.
SOMALIA

In the past year, about 731,000 Somalis faced acute food insecurity, and had to rely on food aid to survive, despite improvements in some areas due to good rains, improved flow of commercial goods to towns and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In the past year, acute food insecurity remained among the largest, most protracted and most complex humanitarian emergencies in the world. Through humanitarian interventions Oxfam and partners embarked on a mission to reach thousands of people. We implemented nutrition interventions, hygiene campaigns and food-security activities that provided opportunities for communities to access food and other basic services.

In May and July 2014, Oxfam Somalia, along with 26 other organisations, highlighted the potential for a renewed crisis in Somalia caused by failing rains. Two crisis alerts were issued under the title “Risk of Relapse” and along with active advocacy, there was a doubling of money for the Somali humanitarian appeal for a four-month period. However funding remains consistently low, and our humanitarian advocacy work continues to ensure that Somalia does not fall off the agenda of international humanitarian donors.

Through life-saving interventions we reached over 358,000 people in Bay, Galgalud, Lower Juba, Gedo, Hiran, and Lower and Middle Shabelle with essential humanitarian assistance. We focused on emergency nutrition and health, emergency food security and livelihoods, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. We also sought to build the capacity of local partners and relevant government ministries, and conducted campaigns and advocacy to highlight important humanitarian issues in Somalia.
Putting mothers and children first: A total of 81,438 children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers received nutritional support to address malnutrition. We improved nutrition monitoring and surveillance using mobile phones for reporting and data management. In addition, 24,000 beneficiaries indirectly benefited from health and nutrition education and the treatment of common illnesses.

Meeting the priorities of vulnerable, disaster-affected people through unconditional and conditional cash transfers: 15,500 households (93,000 people) benefited from unconditional cash transfers to enable them to buy food, water and medicine, and to pay debts, and, in some cases, pay for school fees. In the Eyl district of the Puntland region, we implemented an emergency cyclone response where 4,200 affected people (1,680 male and 2,520 female) were reached through unconditional cash relief and cash for work (CFW) and rehabilitation of water sources. We also did garbage/debris/carcass collection aimed at improving hygiene and sanitation. The programme has also reached 3,000 households (18,000 people) with cash grants and cash for work support.

Meeting the priorities of communities to access safe and potable water, sanitation and hygiene services: Through our interventions on water, sanitation and health (WASH), 209,030 people were reached in the towns and environs of Mogadishu, Kismayu, Afgoye, Baidoa and Garbaharey. They enjoyed increased access to safe and clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene awareness. The WASH projects also managed to organise and train water committees who will eventually be used to ensure proper management of water facilities.

Enhancing the Humanitarian Capacity of local NGOs and government agencies: In Juba, we trained staff from eight local NGOs to improve the effective delivery of humanitarian responses. We also worked with 11 local NGOs and three government agencies to improve knowledge of humanitarian principles and Disaster Risk Reduction. In addition, we carried out gender mainstreaming training for humanitarian and development partners.

RESILIENCE
Our resilience programme aimed to improve livelihoods and food security for communities, to help them thrive in the face of climate change. We worked with poor women and youths through community-led processes and learning, and integrated humanitarian and governance components.

Community-centred programming: participatory vulnerability assessment for resilience: We conducted a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) for selected villages in the Afgoye district and looked at the social and physical vulnerability, as well as the knowledge base of people who have lived through disasters. Communities were involved in preparing the assessment and the design of the follow-on project. This improved ownership of the project, and motivated people and organisations to take steps to become more prepared as well as improve their knowledge of drought disasters and their impact.

Improved access to clean and safer water for 42,000 people through rehabilitation of water points: A total of three shallow wells, two water...
pans and 18 berkads (reservoirs) were rehabilitated. The water points were identified by liaising closely with the community, especially with women, as they play a critical role in safeguarding and using water.

**INCREASING ACCESS TO FOOD**

Oxfam and partners supported farmers through capacity-building on good agronomic and livestock management practices, provision of improved seeds, extending irrigation systems to new areas, rehabilitation of degraded landscapes and supporting community animal health workers.

Farmer Field Schools were established to train 1,031 crop and livestock farmers (pastoralists) on soil and water management, rainwater harvesting for plant use, yields assessments, post-harvest management, land-use planning and range and infrastructure management. 120 community animal health workers (CAHWs) were also trained on management and treatment of livestock diseases.

**Provision of improved seeds:** 21 communities in Afgoye and Dhusamareb were supported with high-quality seeds for crop and forage production. Each of the targeted 600 farmers (360 female and 240 men) in Afgoye received 12kg of maize. The forage seeds were sown on communal range lands where water-harvesting structures had been established, which helped to improve the ground cover by 70%.

**Extension of irrigation system to new areas:** This involved the rehabilitation of 14 canals in Afgoye, increasing the irrigable area by 15,458 hectares which, in turn, is expected to increase crop production by 300%. This activity benefited 14,180 people through cash for work and was deliberately scheduled during the lean season in order to additionally support the farmers to access basic household needs. All work norms were based on a minimum expenditure basket.

**Rehabilitation of roads and degraded landscapes:** Oxfam also supported the rehabilitation of 10km of strategic feeder roads and the clearance of invasive weed through lean-season cash for work, benefiting 764 people (207 women and 557 men). This opened up land for forage establishment. The communities were encouraged to use the weed for cooking purposes as a way of controlling it and reducing pressure on other useful tree species.

**BETTER ACCESS TO MARKETS**

**Rehabilitation of Markets:** This activity was identified as one of the priorities by the community and local authorities due to its economic significance to the local population. This was done in two markets, Burao and Adaado. This included construction of market sheds, market information boards, and

**Reliable financial systems are empowering 1,457 rural women through access to rural finance and credit. Through 70 saving and loan groups, comprising of 1,457 female members, women have been trained on business management skills, including income-generating activities, business-plan writing, choosing a business, marketing, as well as fundamentals such as costing, pricing and bookkeeping.**
watering troughs for animals. A fence was also erected to control and manage safe movement of animals.

Strategic road rehabilitation: The clearance and rehabilitation of strategic roads that connect villages to markets was completed, thus improving access and lowering transport costs of moving goods and services to and from the markets.

CAMPAIGNS AND GOVERNANCE

Somali Lifeline: Oxfam and partners continued to campaign on remittances through lobbying, advocacy, campaigning and media work to put pressure on both the US and Australian governments, asking them to act on the issue. The impact has brought about a change in stance by these governments. Oxfam also successfully lobbied for the issue of Somali remittances to be placed on the agenda of the G20 and Financial Action Task Force.

Gender Justice: There has been an increase of women participating in politics, and the sensitisation of men in leadership positions in order to formulate and support laws that ensure justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). It also supports building capacity and sensitising the informal justice system for equitable justice and raising awareness at a global level on the impact of disaster and conflict on women – as it relates to SGBV. On 27 January 2015, Ilwad Elman, of Mogadishu-based Elman Peace and Human Rights Centre, gave a presentation at the UN Security Council (UNSC), supported by Oxfam in New York, and an NGO working group on Women Peace and Security. Reports from the session indicated that her presentation was the highlight of the debate.

Enhancing women’s social and political participation in Somaliland: Oxfam reached 61,404 people (26,148 women and 35,256 men) through a project advocating for the review of electoral laws and inclusion of a women’s quota ahead of the elections scheduled for mid-2015.

Reviving Culture, Building Peace and changing perspectives: 20 schools were selected to participate in the project and 40 teachers were trained on how to manage girls, boys and poetry. Oxfam was also involved in the Hargeysa International Book Fair, whose theme was “Imagination” where approximately 10,000 people were in attendance.

Results of Pursuing Women Peace and Security Agenda in Hiran, Bay and Benadir with the Somali Peace Line (SPL): Oxfam reached 302,158 people (181,806 women and 120,352 men). Vulnerable women from the Benadir, Hiran and Bay regions were trained in a number of skills, e.g. tailoring and hairdressing. All the women trained finished their courses successfully and are now generating income from employment and/or the setting-up of small businesses.

Working with the national government, Oxfam’s Fisheries Project strengthened the fisheries sector in Somaliland and Puntland, and influenced improvement of policies, legislation, and institutional structures and processes to support the fisheries sector at national and local levels, alongside the private sector. The project has implemented a quality system for the fisheries sector called FIQAEC (Fish Inspection, Quality Assurance & Export Certification) to govern fish handling, transportation, industrial processing, storage and export of fish and fisheries products.
Following independence in July 2011, there was high expectation for growth, with many believing they would not see another conflict in South Sudan. Sadly, war erupted in Juba in mid-December 2013 quickly becoming a national, political and ethnic crisis. This has made it hard for people to plant crops, has disrupted livelihoods and markets, and has forced host and displaced communities to share the little they do have, leaving 4.6 million people without enough food.

Oxfam has a dedicated team working across South Sudan rebuilding livelihoods, providing humanitarian assistance and promoting active citizenship. We focus on providing clean water, public health and livelihoods support, and work with partners on peace building and governance issues. We have supported over 690,000 people in South Sudan with humanitarian assistance and over 350,000 with long-term development support.

Our humanitarian response in South Sudan is mainly in the three states of Jonglei, Lakes and Central Equatoria. We support through distributing food, providing and supporting clean-water systems and sanitation and public health promotion of good hygiene practices. We also provide fishing kits to help fishermen improve their trade as well as commodity vouchers and cash transfers to improve people’s purchasing power.

We work on peace building and long-term development across Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria states, Lakes and Western Bahr El Ghazal. We are helping communities recover from conflicts through governance.
and peace-building programmes that promote reconciliation and understanding between different communities. We also support communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods through agriculture and business training, distribution of farming tools and increased access to water.

Our work focuses on raising South Sudanese voices to highlight the root causes of the challenges they face and to ensure that protection of vulnerable people is upheld.

SAVING LIVES NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

Oxfam is currently supporting over 690,000 people with humanitarian assistance. Of these, 350,000 people have been provided with clean water and education on good hygiene and sanitation practices, and 340,000 have received either direct food aid or livelihoods support. Under this objective we have achieved the following:

**Increased access to food and income:** After violence broke out following the political crisis, many families were displaced and left without food or income, or the means to acquire either.

Through food and voucher distribution

Oxfam has coordinated monthly food drops and distributions to people displaced by the conflict, as well as those hosting them. To supplement food distributions, we have introduced cash and commodity vouchers that are used to buy food from local shopkeepers, reducing dependence on handouts and encouraging trade to slowly rebuild fractured markets.

Fuel and fuel-efficient stoves: Lack of fuel to cook food is one of the biggest challenges facing displaced people. Leaving the camp to collect firewood is dangerous for women and buying charcoal from vendors is too expensive for most. Oxfam has distributed charcoal to provide a safe alternative. We have also provided stoves that burn charcoal more efficiently, meaning women and children do not need to make as many dangerous trips to collect fuel.

Livestock, fishing and income: Oxfam has provided fishing nets and hooks to help fishermen improve their catch. We have also distributed cash vouchers to increase people’s purchasing power as well as vouchers that are exchanged for goats in the open-air market.

Agriculture: Oxfam has distributed seeds and farming tools to displaced communities to cultivate vegetable gardens. These gardens are managed by the communities and provide a source of food and income for many. Oxfam has also provided fishing gear and training to fishermen to help increase their daily catch and income.

Increased access to sanitation: Oxfam has constructed latrines in camps and settlements to provide safe and sanitary spaces, and help prevent the spread of disease. We have also built

In Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Warrap, Upper Nile and Lakes, Oxfam has provided water to over 350,000 people through a network of taps, pipes, and water tanks, ensuring that clean water is accessible to as many people as possible. In building community ownership of the projects, we have trained water-management committees and pump mechanics, selected by the communities they represent, to ensure that the boreholes are maintained long after the programme comes to an end.
and repaired community and household toilets and constructed washing blocks and hand-washing stations for easy access to good hygiene and public health.

**Improved public health:** Oxfam has contributed to improved hygiene and health through public discussions and home visits on best health and hygiene practices, and educational sessions with children. We have also distributed hygiene kits containing buckets, soap and clean underwear so that families can stay disease-free. In addition, we have set up and trained hygiene committees and volunteers who manage and maintain water and sanitation facilities and promote good hygiene. We provided water kits containing jerry cans, buckets and water-treatment materials (so families can drink clean, safe water), as well as brushes, gloves and wheelbarrows to keep pumps, wells and toilets clean.

**Resilient livelihoods**

Oxfam is working with communities in South Sudan to find innovative ways to address the root causes of livelihood insecurity, by enabling people to meet their basic needs, and to sustainably improve their quality of life.

**Increased food production and access to markets:** Oxfam has distributed farming tools and seeds to promote cultivation, and worked with farmers to ensure that efficient farming methods are used and that markets are accessible. Oxfam has also supported farmer group meetings, and used the time and space to not only discuss produce, but also issues that affect the community on a daily basis, such as peace, the economy and governance.

**Microfinance:** We have conducted business training and provided cash grants to community members as capital to start businesses and cooperatives. They include fishing and farming groups, as well as entrepreneurs. Oxfam has supported five fishing groups with capital and business training to set up cooperative models that are still being used today and seven women’s farming groups in Terekeka.

**Good Governance and Active Citizenship**

Oxfam worked with over 10 civil society organisations (CSOs), communities and power-holders, to promote good and transparent governance. Nationally and locally, Oxfam brought together key stakeholders to promote civil-society engagement in legislation and government accountability for resource allocation.

**Supporting county planning units:** In partnership with local organisations, Oxfam facilitated the development of seven county development plans in Lakes, Eastern and Central Equatoria states to facilitate better engagement with communities. We also provided equipment, computers, printers, generators and modems to improve the technical capacity and efficiency of the planning units.

**Empowering women in leadership:**

Through our work, the first female chief in the history of Wulu leadership was appointed.

**Exchange visits:** Oxfam organised exchange visits for nine local government administrators between Lakes and Central Equatoria states, to share experiences and ideas on governance. These were well received at national and state level, and as a result, pushed the local government teams in Lakes State to lobby power-holders on improved service delivery and peace building, among other things.

**Community accountability:** We established community accountability committees in Juba County to encourage constructive dialogue between the government and community members. Through drama, music and film, Oxfam raised awareness on accountability, transparency and the role of citizens in national development.

**Advancing gender justice**

In South Sudan, women have the primary responsibility for managing the household but are often excluded from meaningful decision-making roles and influential positions. We help vulnerable women and girls experience an improved quality of life, so that they can live in security and dignity through being empowered economically and socially.

We have set up protection committees at state and county level that are safe spaces for women to address the issues that they face. With support from national partners, we can provide free medial support, legal advice, and referrals so that survivors can access justice at county, state and national level.

**Drama and theatre for change:** In Western Equatoria State, we trained drama groups, each consisting of 25 members, on script development and theatre techniques, with a focus on gender-based violence and early marriage. The groups performed plays and songs in schools and other public places, entertaining people while creating awareness of the dangers of gender-based violence and the importance of promoting women’s rights. The groups also produced an educative play entitled “Killer Culture” that was staged in Yambio to educate the community on practices negatively impacting the lives of women and girls. These performances have empowered communities and it is anticipated that women’s rights will be better appreciated as a result.

**Community awareness on violence against women:** We held community awareness sessions in different...
locations with parents, religious leaders, local chiefs and judicial staff to discuss women’s rights and the causes, dangers and consequences of gender-based violence. We also organised debates and radio shows focused on violence against women and early/forced girl child marriages. Awareness of these issues has contributed greatly to the reduction of domestic violence cases reported in the community, increased the enrolment and retention rate of girls in schools and increased involvement of women in decision-making processes at different levels in the community.

Legal aid: We trained paralegal officers and field coordinators on case filing, referral and counselling provision, and legal aid support to survivors of gender-based violence. Over 900 men and women received counselling and legal aid in Mundri, Yambio and Maridi counties. Of these, 600 were documented and forwarded to South Sudan Law Society (SSLS) for legal action. This transparent but confidential channel has resulted in an increase in the number of reported cases of gender-based violence because it gives survivors confidence that justice will be served.

**ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS**

Oxfam actively lobbied local, national and international institutions to prioritise civilian protection, access to humanitarian aid, gender justice and food security in South Sudan. Oxfam’s water brief, “A City Exposed: Clean water runs dry in Juba, South Sudan”, developed by the advocacy and campaigns team and based on research carried out by our water and sanitation experts, highlights the rising cost of water amid the ongoing cholera outbreak. It received significant media attention from national, regional and international media, drawing the world’s attention to the unfolding crisis. Oxfam’s rapid response and advocacy work surrounding the report triggered high-level conversations, setting the agenda for discussions on the scale of the outbreak and the need for additional resources to contain it.

Our research and work on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) mandate renewal positioned us as one of the lead agencies advocating on protection of civilians, with many of Oxfam’s recommendations included in the new mandate. Oxfam also produced “From Crisis to Catastrophe,” a briefing paper that made the explicit link between conflict and food insecurity and set out the steps humanitarian agencies, parties to the conflict, the Government of South Sudan, the UN Security Council, UNMISS and the international community must take to prevent a worse situation in 2015. The paper established Oxfam as a lead mobiliser and coordinator of NGOs on difficult and sensitive issues.

We empowered voices of the South Sudanese people who have been affected by the conflict and ensured that they were heard globally. Through our digital storytelling we shared stories of those displaced by conflict. Our “I have a name” project captured stories of hope and determination of South Sudanese refugees living in neighbouring countries.
KEY CHALLENGES

• Access to remote locations due to poor infrastructure and insecurity
• Logistical challenges due the long rainy season which causes floods and damages all the roads
• Insecurity has destabilised the implementation of some planned project activities
• The ongoing conflict has limited Oxfam’s ability to work on issues such as security sector reform, in the absence of an agreement and transition
• The protracted situation in South Sudan means that the country is falling off the media agenda and we are seeing donor fatigue
• The protracted nature of the crisis demands a long-term, sustainable approach that helps to build resilience within communities. However, the unprecedented number of humanitarian crises we see today means that funding for long-term development programmes is scarce and often deprioritised in the face of immediate and acute humanitarian need.

LESSONS LEARNED

Oxfam has adopted a range of measures to mitigate challenges in the current context in South Sudan, including:

• undertaking joint agency work, where appropriate, relevant and impactful
• engaging and consulting with South Sudanese colleagues and networks
• building alliances with like-minded organisations and utilising broader civil society and humanitarian networks for increased reach
• actively working with Oxfam’s integrated programme approach, where all teams work together, as well as the broader humanitarian community – clusters, local and national NGOs, regional and international colleagues and contacts.

Oxfam envisions a South Sudan 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 will focus on providing clean water, public health and livelihoods support where it is needed, and work with partners on peace building and governance issues to contribute to long-term positive change.
Oxfam’s ongoing work in Darfur and South Kordofan for the last thirteen years has helped more than 400,000 people through such services as clean water supplies, sanitation facilities and EFSVL, inside IDP camps and the host communities.

New Emergency in 2015:
In January 2015, a new wave of violence forced tens of thousands of people to flee their local residences in eastern and Northwestern Jebal Mara, displacing them to North Darfur State.

In response:
- Oxfam maintained a clean water supply to a displaced population of 6,626 new IDPs in rural el Fasher.
- Oxfam managed to drill five hand pumps, install two new tap stands and 52 latrines in the villages of Shagra, Umhajaliege, and Behair.
- Oxfam and local partners distributed 1,000 Berkeley–Darfur stoves and more than 2,113 hygiene kits (basins, buckets, soap, and non–food items) to the new arrivals in rural El Fasher.

WASH:
Due to the lack of access to clean water supplies, IDP communities are at great risk of waterborne diseases. Oxfam’s WASH program provided clean water to 288,700 IDPs during the period of this report. The WASH facilities are managed by local committees of community members, who act with Oxfam’s support. In 2014/15 we provided support in the following:

- Drilling of five hand pumps, construction of 2,080 new latrines and 240 meters of new water pipelines in sectors 5, 6 and 7 of Kalma Camp.

SUDAN

Sudan is one of the most geographically, ethnically and culturally diverse states in Africa. The country has experienced a long history of varying degrees of crises and political unrest, with the ongoing armed conflict in Darfur, South Kordofan and Nuba Mountain resulting in 3.1 million internationally displaced persons (IDPs).
• Capacity-building of WASH community committee members via various technical and administrative training in Al Salam and Abou Shouk IDP camps.
• In North and South Darfur, in collaboration with local community committees, Oxfam organised a total of 693 hygiene awareness sessions.

**FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD:**

The food security and livelihood intervention aims to improve the agricultural and pastoral practices of the local communities in order to increase their yield and production. The intervention also includes social protection programming, market-based interventions and the use of peer-to-peer approach. In this project each lead farmer is responsible for training another ten farmers in his area.

In North and South Darfur, Oxfam and partners trained a total of 350 lead pastoralists and 1,110 lead farmers.

Lead farmers were provided with foundation seeds. A total of 6,441 animals were vaccinated during the period that this report covers.

The livelihood intervention also includes the “Saving for Change” program. This is a community-based, participatory funding scheme, which aims to support women in establishing and financing small to mid-scale local businesses. Through this initiative, savings groups especially women were able to save, borrow and finance their projects.

Oxfam provides training on business management for women to help them to improve their saving habits and become more business-oriented. A total of 4,856 women have been reached during this year.

**RIGHT TO BE HEARD:**

In addition to humanitarian assistance, the “Right to be Heard” goal is one of the focuses of the Sudan program. There are multiple partners working with Oxfam to promote gender and economic equality in Red Sea and Khartoum states.

In Khartoum, Oxfam supports the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA). This reached 225 women through the Invisible Labors Project, which aims to empower and organise women working in the informal sector. This includes tea-sellers, petty traders, and domestic workers among others.

This project helped to register six cooperatives in the Khartoum states and each was given funds to micro-finance their members to improve their livelihoods. In March 2014, this project helped to initiate the first Women’s Cooperative Multi-Purpose Union, which united dozens of cooperatives, including those established by SIHA. The Union currently acts as a hub for organising women in the informal sector to improve their livelihoods, acquire training on managing their small businesses, and advocate for better legal rights.
Influencing

Oxfam looked at all the initiatives calling for peace to unify its vision and strengthen the agenda for peace in Sudan. It is a long-term project and progressing steadily. So far we have conducted:

- A desk review mapping all peace initiatives and workshops to discuss the CSo positions and organisational issues. Two Workshops discussed the developmental and democratic state and the political contextual realities.
- Developed a position paper that included comparison and approaches of the CSo vision to peace. The position paper also proposes a way forward for the implementation of this vision. This process is still ongoing and the second phase is kicking off to develop alternative polices around the identified issues (governance, gender, economic and social protection). This second phase is trying to contribute to answering ‘what is after peace’?

Inequality research: In line with the objectives of the global campaign ‘Even It Up’, this research aimed at identifying key drivers of inequality in Sudan and expose the reality of the situation. The research attempted to investigate the factors and manifestations of inequalities including income and wealth distribution, concepts of poverty in local context, available trends of various indicators of inequalities and/or marginalisation and groups affected by it.

In addition we conducted three roundtable workshops to collect experts’ opinion around specific issues:

- Inequality in Public Service delivery and wealth distribution,
- Impact of the elites on inequality, and
- Inequality from a gender prospective.

Challenges:

- Restricted humanitarian access due to impediments imposed by the government and insecure situations sometimes hinder the movement of humanitarian workers, who are also at risk of such threats as kidnapping and carjacking.
- Regional crises in South Sudan, CAR, Libya, Egypt and Mali negatively impact on the stability within Sudan. People fleeing from and to Sudan, a country already overwhelmed by its own crisis, is problematic, and this contributes to the conflict in Sudan through the movement of small arms.
- Funding for Sudan has significantly declined, with many organisations phasing out their support. In addition, sanctions on Sudan are seriously affecting humanitarian work in Sudan especially transferring money from outside the country, as banks are reluctant to transfer money to Sudan.

The Sudan programme is gradually shifting from humanitarian to complementary long-term development programmes. Through implementing livelihood interventions, micro-credit programmes, and micro-insurance and other resilience programmes, our aim is to build resilience for affected communities. Oxfam will focus on building the capacity of national and local partners to be more able to respond to future emergencies.
ECONOMIC JUSTICE
From 2012 to 2014, the number of pastoralists participating in new constitutional reviews rose from 100,000 to more than 400,000 in Tanzania’s six pastoralist zones. Issues such as land, leadership and rights were some of the proposed contents included for the referendum.

The Fahamu, Ongea, Sikilizwa (Informed, Speaking, Being heard) Constitution Consortium (comprising of Oxfam, LHRC, Restless Development, and VSO) has been supporting the constitution review process since March 2013, focusing on the key areas of human rights and youth and women’s participation. Because of low levels of civic awareness on human and political rights, low participation of youths and women in governance processes and decision-making, and resistance by duty-bearers and leaders to really open up and safeguard opportunities for citizen engagement, the Constitution Consortium has reformed as the Fahamu, Ongea, Sikilizwa Elections Consortium – also known as FOS II (with the addition of BBC Media Action). This Elections Consortium project seeks to build on lessons learned and the achievements of the Constitution Consortium to date to ensure that citizens have sufficient information, capacity and space to participate in local government and national elections.

The Wajibika Project has successfully created spaces for students, teachers, school management committees, parents, communities, village governments, and district education officials to discuss challenges in...
education, especially those related to Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and agree on action plans to address these challenges in a sustainable manner.

During the programme, district school inspectors visited schools and shared their reviews, kick-starting the development of strategies to solve the challenges. As a result, road construction began, with members of the community collecting sand and crushing pebbles to facilitate the construction of toilets and water tanks. The construction of teachers’ houses will be prioritised and financial assistance is being sought to purchase expensive materials like iron sheets and cement.

GENDER JUSTICE
The Female Food Hero initiative in Tanzania continues to provide a platform for raising issues related to women’s roles in food systems. The ability of pastoralist CSOs to mainstream Gender and HIV/AIDS issues has increased recognition and appreciation of women in pastoralist communities.

In December 2014, more female pastoralists participated in village elections to compete for sub-village and village positions and, as a result, activism among women to demand their rights also increased. In 2014, more women became active citizens and continued to utilise platforms like 16 Days of Activism, International Women’s Day, the Rural Women Gender Festival and the Constitutional Fora to demand recognition and a say in decision-making.

SAVING LIVES
Oxfam in Tanzania ran a pilot project with money from the START Foundation to test the organisational response to small-scale, rapid-onset disasters. The results of this pilot, which is still ongoing at the time of writing, will inform future operations in an atypical humanitarian setting.

FOOD SECURITY
Oxfam organised the National Rice Council Platform, representing all Tanzanian rice stakeholders including lead ministries like the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Prime Minister’s Office, regional administrations and local government, and Tanzania Warehouse Licensing. They agreed that the forum will work towards totally eradicating cereal export bans and will be closely following up offers on cereal crop importation licences. Free importation and export bans are reported to have negative impacts on producers, processors and traders.

Snow peas from Lushoto are an export crop to European markets and have helped to transform smallholders’ mindsets towards commercial farming systems. By using Global GAP practices, vegetable farmers are now certified as Global GAP practitioners, producing high-value crops according to market-specified qualities and qualities. They have improved crop production and productivity per unit area with reliable prices through contract farming systems. We believe this is a great success as it gives a positive indication of food and income security.
NATURAL RESOURCES

In Tanzania the Extractives Programme is growing from strength to strength, attracting additional interest for NORAD. Oxfam has been instrumental in setting up and continued support for a national NGO network on extractives. The program facilitated access to and control of land and water resources for rural women, who were trained on women’s land rights, advocacy and land surveys. The women were certified with customary land title deeds, and this approach was then adopted by district councils.

The project increased smallholders’ literacy and improved their understanding of the 1999 Land Act No. 5, especially regarding women. As a result, 3,689 smallholder farmers (1,711 women and 1,978 men) participated in a land-registration process covering application, land survey and demarcation, and the provision of land title deeds certificates. A total of 487 smallholder farmers own customary land title deed certificates (179 women, of which 14 are individual women and 165 co-own with their husbands/spouses). The process is ongoing, so that 579 title deeds will be owned by 832 farmers.

CHALLENGES

The development context is largely unchanged although there is renewed interest in a potential economic boost from the oil and gas industry in the south of the country. The programme in Tanzania will deepen its work in extractives sectors, and help to raise awareness of the potential impacts, and the role civil society and communities will need to play to mitigate against these.

We have had good, though varied, results in our value-chains work and this needs reviewing and consolidating to inform future implementation. A stronger focus of this work will be to stimulate women’s economic leadership, especially in rural communities. The programme will build a strategy for sustainability through ensuring ownership at community level and stimulating post-funding partnerships with other sector players (eg private sector and government). For this to happen, significant work is required to broker and sustain relationships to expand market access for smallholders and ensure that necessary production inputs are available and accessible to them.

We look forward to another round of Mama Shuja wa Chakula, a very high-profile, flagship programme in Tanzania, though we are not currently...
fully maximising its potential as an advocacy platform. In 2015/16, we will seek to assess how much more we can utilise this platform for our advocacy messaging around a broader range of programme issues.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

The new country level strategic plan (One Country Strategy) represents an opportunity to consolidate and streamline the country programme work. Building on the strong foundation of long-term programming in Tanzania, the forward-looking ‘one country’ team will begin the process of streamlining current work, identifying the legacy programme and phasing those out, and developing integrated programme designs that will be delivered with a medium-term view and ambition. Associated with this will be the organisation’s internal development – to build a stronger team culture, adjust systems and processes, and develop new ways of working that are relevant to a more forward-looking programme for Oxfam in Tanzania.

While gender work remains strong in Tanzania, the scale of the challenge is still evident. Therefore how the programme builds on the very important gains at individual and community levels to stimulate systemic change in cultural norms and practices, power relations and the policy environment, the question of focus and depth of change will need to be addressed in future planning.
Together with partners and civil society organisations, we are campaigning and lobbying the local and national governments on a wide range of issues, including tax justice, climate change, food security, extractives, youth empowerment, land rights, disaster management and resilience, conflict resolution as well as gender equality. We believe that enabling the advancement of women’s rights is key to addressing drivers of poverty and inequality.

Our geographical focus

Our country strategy is a national strategy although our program footprint is in the Greater North. We work with strategic partners across the country to generate wider evidence for our work.

To deliver our (One) Programme, we have organised our work around three major themes which are:

- Theme 1: Governance and Accountability
- Theme 2: Resilient Livelihoods
- Theme 3: Humanitarian

All these themes have a deliberate bias on promotion and protection of Women’s rights.

Throughout the year, there have been notable achievements towards the different goals, as highlighted in this report.

Active Citizenship

Oxfam is working towards building active citizenry where vulnerable women, youth (female and male) and men have increased space for, and role in, contributing meaningfully to government, private sector, social institutions and civil society organisations’ decisions.

Oxfam and partners invested in strategic research in the areas of Tax Justice,
extractives, climate change and financing in order to build critical areas for influencing change.

**Tax Justice:** Working with local partner SEATINI, The Capacity for Research and Advocacy for Fair Taxation (CRAFT) project expanded its outreach in 2014–15, to include local governments, and collaborated with Citizens Watch-IT (CEW-IT) to enhance the capacities of the Neighbourhood Assemblies to advocate and influence tax policy and practice issues with lower local governments (i.e. village, parish, sub-county and district).

The Tax Justice project reached 200 key policy-makers including senior government staff, Members of Parliament and engaged in discussions about the harmful effects of unfair and ineffective tax policies and practices, through legislative engagement, joint advocacy campaigning and launching of the Fair Tax Index (FTI).

From the influencing work done in the CRAFT project, significant steps were made in policy formulation. For example at the national level, Oxfam partner SEATINI, was requested by the Ministry of Finance to make contributions in policy development of key areas of tax policy including developing the Double Taxation Treaties policy framework 2015. The Ministry used some of the analysis and recommendations in the study conducted by SEATINI on Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) to inform the tax treaty policy framework.

Oxfam will continue to work with and support its local partners like SEATINI to organise joint advocacy targeting not only the government but also the private sector and pan-African institutions.

**Evidence building.** Oxfam invested in a number of studies including a scoping study on the extractives sector. The study resulted in a better understanding of the sector in Uganda, and will inform Oxfam’s strategic paper on extractives sector in Uganda in the following year.

Oxfam will continue building on the influencing efforts from this year using the evidence generated to enhance capacity in critical areas of lobbying, campaigns and advocacy for CSOs, women, youth and men. We will strengthen the social platforms like neighborhood assemblies to enhance participation and civic competency.

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Oxfam’s commitment to women’s rights was seen through various initiatives aimed at empowering women to take charge of their social, economic and political lives.

**Women’s Leadership:** Oxfam implemented a Women’s Leadership project together with local partner Uganda Women Network in order to strengthen women’s collective action, build leadership capacities to advocate on issues around women’s land rights, Violence Against Women/Girls (VAW/G) and influence policy decisions that have a direct, positive impact on the lives of women. The legal, policy and contextual analysis of land and VAW framework commissioned by Oxfam unearthed a number of policy and implementation gaps that needed to be addressed. As a result partners facilitated the formation of strong and functional district level, cross-political party women’s coalitions/caucuses, and established linkages with Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) and developed a co-ordinated legislative agenda around VAW and women land rights.

Through dialogues, female politicians at local level were able to raise issues around VAW and women land rights and the members of parliament agreed to support the proposed constitutional amendment which will ensure security for women’s land rights during and at the dissolution of marriage. Under the women leadership project, a total of 6,866 people were directly reached, of whom 4,768 were women.

**Women in emergency:** Oxfam implemented interventions towards the promotion and protection of women in emergencies. Women’s participation and leadership in the emergency response was critical to enabling women to have access to essential services. Oxfam and partners ensured the formation of gender and protection committees where women were encouraged to participate and take up leadership roles. These committees mapped and identified protection risks. Using this evidence, they engaged camp management and humanitarian actors for effective Gender Based Violence referral systems in both Adjumani and Arua districts. There are now fairly functional GBV referral points.

Women’s engagement in these committees has resulted in reduced tensions between refugees and host communities e.g. at water points, since they have been instrumental in addressing such tensions. The peace committees were also empowered with skills to make energy savings stoves, and reusable sanitary towels to enable girls to stay in school and women to earn a living. When women are economically empowered, they have more confidence to engage in leadership spaces.

**Reducing social acceptance of Violence Against Women:** Oxfam, working with its partners ACORD and YADEN, continued with the WE CAN campaign, whose strapline is “We can end all violence against women”. The campaign has massively mobilised people to commit to ending all forms of violence against women by becoming change-makers in their areas of influence. A total of 7,612 female and 9,688 male change-makers...
were recruited across the country. This has created a popular social movement aimed at ending violence against women especially at the grassroots level.

**Women’s economic empowerment**
Over the past year, we increased economic opportunities for women. This was achieved by enhancing market opportunities through increasing access to credit, and developing of marketing information systems. Small-scale farmers were trained in agribusiness skills, improving their linkages with input dealers and traders. Oxfam has documented the impact registered by the methodology in the areas where it has been adopted. The evidence generated will be used to influence the government for scale up of the methodology, given that it has been tried and tested to be effective, cost efficient and inclusive. GALS tools and participatory processes can be adapted to promote gender transformation and gender mainstreaming in any issue, including general life planning, livelihood and value chain development, financial services, reproductive rights and government planning. Oxfam will be keen on influencing key stakeholders for scale up of the methodology in the following year.

**Care Analysis**
Oxfam understands that care work inhibits women’s involvement and participation in economically viable interventions as well and their participation in public engagements. As part of the global drive to understand the impact of care work on women’s social, economic and political lives, a pilot study was commissioned in Lamwo district. From the study, it is evident that women spend most of their time (over 12hrs) doing care work and this has limited their ability to engage in poverty alleviation interventions. In order to reduce the care burden on women, Oxfam is committed to undertake a comprehensive care analysis to influence policy and practice in the following year.

**UNLOCKING YOUTH POTENTIAL**
Oxfam continued to support livelihood options for youth through piloting innovations in rural and urban areas and creation of an enabling environment that promotes economic empowerment, through analysis and advocacy for appropriate policies and practices. We believe that the issues youth are faced with will be addressed only if there is a shift in the education curriculum to include vocational and ICT skilling as a vital component of increasing opportunities for youth employability. There is great need to attract the youth into sectors like agriculture but this needs reforms, especially the role of technology in advancing the sector. Oxfam has piloted a number of youth interventions to generate evidence that can inform our advocacy for qualitative
changes into vocational skills, education curriculum and agriculture reforms and practices.

**ICT for youth employment.**

**Arua Bits,** implemented by CEFORD, provided youth with knowledge in web design, IT skills, creative multimedia and entrepreneurship, to improve their opportunities in employment or venturing into business. The initiative targeted vulnerable youth, mostly from informal settlements.

**Internet Now!** continued to generate work and income opportunities for youth through affordable and sustainable access to high-speed Internet. Throughout the year, 121 young females and 364 young males were trained and employed at the 21 centres, set up throughout the sub-regions of Acholi and West Nile. Thanks to these centres, access to online agricultural information increased. Nine hundred producers, processors and transporters were registered on the system, and this is expected to improve their agricultural business transactions as they get equipped with market information. There are plans as per the project design to hand over the Internet Now! initiative to a social enterprise.

**Promoting Youth in Agriculture**

**Cool Farming** is a youth-focused agri-business livelihood with the aim of making farming accessible, gainful and attractive to young people. A change of attitude was promoted through reduced negative narrative about farming and engaging inspirational creative and innovative methodologies. During the year, over 305 female and 250 male youths participated in the project. Youth learned new farming methods and technologies, enabling them to viably engage in farming and earn a decent livelihood through establishing agri-business enterprises. Cool farmers were able to increase their savings with one group being able to save 6 million Ugandan shillings which enabled them to access a 30 million shilling grant to fund their maize mill enterprise.

In the coming year, evidence from this ‘cool farming’ model will be used to inform engagement with government and advocacy reforms and investments in the agriculture sector.

**HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

Oxfam aims to empower vulnerable women, young people, and men to mitigate and cope with shocks and enjoy their rights to a life with dignity. This is done by strengthening communities’ and organisations’ abilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

**Humanitarian response**

This year, our work has been dominated by the South Sudanese Refugee Response in the West Nile Region. Besides ensuring that the emergency needs of refugees are met, Oxfam has been highly engaged in a number of initiatives to ensure that the Office of the Prime Minister and implementing partners adopt approaches that put the safety and protection needs of refugees, especially women, at the forefront of the response.

Our response focused on the provision of water and sanitation, public-health promotion, emergency food security and vulnerable livelihoods,
environment, and protection needs of both the refugees and host community. Oxfam continued to support the South Sudanese refugees and host community members in the districts of Adjumani and Arua districts. During the year, we reached over 70,000 people with Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), emergency food security, vulnerable livelihoods, environment and protection interventions.

Water provision
Oxfam provided water in the settlements of Arua and Adjumani by drilling and rehabilitating boreholes to provide refugees with sustainable water sources. Boreholes were strategically drilled in areas that benefit both refugees and host communities to reduce resource strain and potential tensions, while ensuring everyone has access to water. At the end of the year, Oxfam embarked on constructing more sustainable solar-powered water systems in three settlements to provide reliable water sources, thereby reducing the women’s vulnerability, increasing water access for both refugees and host communities, and saving costs, all the while demonstrating a preparedness approach. The solar water system was completed in the following year.

Sanitation and Hygiene promotion
Oxfam supported refugees with tools and materials for the construction of latrines and bathing shelters and distributed child potties for younger ones who cannot use the latrines. Oxfam also constructed communal latrines for the settlements that were still constructing their household facilities. In addition to providing clean water and sanitation, Oxfam distributed relevant hygiene materials like soap bars, basins, female sanitary towels, and promoted good hygiene practices including proper waste disposal. Oxfam used hygiene promotion approaches such as involving children as change agents, and weekly environment cleaning campaigns.

Emergency food security and vulnerable livelihoods
Oxfam provided short-term employment through Cash-for-Work interventions offered to both refugees and host communities to help ensure that they can earn reasonable amounts of money to meet basic needs. The Cash-for-Work programme included basic construction work like clearing access roads and digging waste pits.

Oxfam also supported households to establish kitchen gardens by distributing seedlings and farming tools as well as providing technical guidance so people could grow vegetables and improve their level of nutrition. Different varieties of crops like tomatoes, cabbages and green peppers were grown in the kitchen gardens.

Environmental protection
In order to mitigate the effect of the refugees’ influx on the environment, and reduce the challenges faced by refugees in accessing sufficient firewood and risk of sexual assault associated with travelling long distances, Oxfam distributed Energy-Saving Stoves. They trained women and men on how to make these Lorena Energy Saving Stoves, carried out environmental awareness sessions, distributed fruit tree seedlings to refugees and hosts and provided training and support to help them establish their own natural resources for sustainable use and environmental protection.

Gender and protection
Oxfam implemented activities to reduce vulnerability and prevent gender-based violence among refugees and host communities. These included a through provision of gender-sensitive services like establishing water points nearer to settlements to reduce the associated risks of collecting it from afar. Oxfam further supported the formation and strengthening of protection/peace committees made up of refugee and host communities. Refugees and host communities were trained to map and identify protection risks and take action to mitigate them and were sensitised on rights and entitlements and availability of referral services. Peace, gender and protection committees made necessary referrals on gender-based violence cases because of knowledge gained on their roles and responsibilities, and there was reduced tension between refugees and host communities, for example at water points.

Advocacy/Influencing
Throughout the year, a humanitarian response was adopted to ensure that the rights of affected people (South Sudanese refugees and host communities) were adequately addressed through influencing both at field level and at national level. Oxfam also shared lessons and concerns with the regional and global stakeholders via the Oxfam Rights in Crisis campaigns to continue to influence actions and support for the refugees.

Oxfam’s views were always sought whenever gender and protection issues were discussed, whether in the interagency coordination meetings or at peer agency strategy meetings. Oxfam’s humanitarian response approach influenced the strategy design of many agencies involved in gender and protection work.

Humanitarian capacity building
Oxfam in Uganda seeks to create a critical mass of local humanitarian actors who are empowered to define their own mission and strategies as well as a collective humanitarian agenda, within the country’s own context as well as according to globally recognised humanitarian principles and standards. This past year, 57 partner
and local government staff were trained in relevant humanitarian aspects such as SPHERE minimum standards; conducting humanitarian assessments; protection principles; humanitarian accountability. Oxfam WASH minimum standards among others. Three of the partners – CEFORD, ACORD and URCS – implemented the response, with Oxfam further strengthening the knowledge and skills gained.

RESILIENCE

Oxfam in Uganda is part of the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCrA), which seeks to develop longer-term adaptive capacity rather than short-term coping strategies in order to reduce vulnerability and to support communities’ work and resilience in Uganda, Ethiopia and Mozambique. In the last year, ACCRA strengthened early-warning systems for rural farmers, with a focus on women, by working closely with meteorologists, sector experts, and local civil society organisations to make seasonal weather forecasts more relevant and understandable. This was made possible by developing seasonal sector-based advisory messages and alerts, packaging it into 22 local languages, tackling gender-specific information needs, timely dissemination to rural farmers, conducting periodic feedback surveys, and also aligning with indigenous and traditional knowledge in forecasting.

ACCrA, in partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), provided technical support to government ministries (including Water and Environment, Local Government, the Disaster Preparedness Department in the Office of the Prime Minister, and Gender) to train the five districts of Bulambuli, Bundibugyo, Nakasongola, Kotido and Otuke to use the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Developing initiative (TAMD). The TAMD data collection methods empower citizens to collect data on the impact of climate change and, through a theory of change process, they determine their own positive change by setting their local adaptation indicators which are aligned with national development indicators.
## Financial Report

**FY 2014/2015 in £**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Income received</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Number of people reached</th>
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**Disclaimer:**
- Income/expenditure figures may be subject to exchange rate conversions from Euros to Pounds.
- Number of people reached include direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- Expenditure for some of our country programmes is higher than income received for FY2014/15 because, some of the expenses in FY2014/15 were funded by funds already acquired from FY2013/14. For clarification or detailed financial report please contact individual countries.
PARTNERS SUPPORTING OUR WORK IN THIS REGION

ACTED
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
AGRA
Arab Gulf Fund
Arid Lands
Arid Lands Development Focus Kenya (ALDEF)
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID),
Australian Development Agency (ADA)
Band Aid
Belgian Development Cooperation
Belton Foundation
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Comic Relief
Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF)
Community Church of UK
Concern Worldwide
Conrad Hilton Foundation
David Williamson Foundation
Department for International Development (DFID)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Digital Green
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)
Dubai cares
Dutch Government
Dutch Relief Fund
Dutch Post code Lottery
EDP fund- Sisal Value Chain
EDP Fund
ELMA
Enterprise Development Programme Fund (EDP)
European Commission – Humanitarian Aid S. Civil Protection (ECHO)
European Commission (EC)
European commission (through International Development Enterprises)
European commission (through Save the Children)
European Union (EU)
Faroes Island Foreign Government Service
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
French Embassy
German Embassy
German Foreign Office (GFO) via Oxfam Germany
Government of Canada through the Department of Foreign Affairs
Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission
Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)
Innocent Foundation
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Irish Aid
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission (JOAC)
Kenya Land Alliance (KLA)
Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC)
KPMG
KPMG-SCIP
Kristen Davis
Lacaxia Bank through Oxfam Intermon
La Direction générale de la coopération au développement (DGCD)
Little Sun
LOKADO
Los Laboratorios Viñas
Mariposa Foundation
McArthur Foundation
Michaels ME
Ministry of Affairs of the Netherland
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland
Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken
National Organisation of Peer Educators (NOPE),
National Taxpayers Association (NTA)
NOKIA
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA),
One Foundation
Pioneer
Practical Action
Projects Direct
Prospect Union
Resource Conflict Institute (Reconcile)
Rockefeller Foundation
Sanergy
Scottish Government
SITE Enterprise Promotions
Spanish Cooperation
Spanish private donor
START Network
Suisse Development Cooperation
Sulney Development Foundation
Support Marketing – LIFE Project
Support Marketing (Top Project – Planting Materials)
Supporter Marketing
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
Swiss Cooperation Office- Embassy of Switzerland in Juba
Tanzania Fund- Sisal Value Chain
The Waterloo Foundation (TWF)
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Trade and Development (DFATD)
Transparency International
UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)
Unilever
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
University of Buffalo
University of Tilburg
USAID
Volvo
VSF Germany
Wajir South Development Association (WASADA)
Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)
Well Spriings foundation
World Bank (through CARE)
World Food Programme (WFP),
Oxfam America
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Canada
Oxfam Belgium
Oxfam France
Oxfam Germany
Oxfam Great Britain
Oxfam Hong Kong
Oxfam Intermon
Oxfam International
OXfam Ireland
Oxfam Novib
Oxfam Appeals
Oxfam Unwrapped
As we move forward as one Oxfam working in the HECA region, we aim to speak as one voice, value diversity and collaborate with one another. We will develop, implement as well as influence programmatic approaches that are of benefit to our communities in a collective and accountable manner.
For more information, please contact

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P.O.Box 40680-00100
Tel: 00 254 20 2820000
Email: hecainfo@oxfam.org.uk

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