

DFID - OXFAM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME AGREEMENT 2005-2011

March 2005

SUMMARY

Both DFID and Oxfam share a commitment to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. DFID has provided support to Oxfam GB since the 1970s, and there is collaboration across a wide range of policy areas and programme issues. These extend across Oxfam's development, humanitarian and campaigning work.

The Oxfam GB PPA over the next 6 years will focus on just three strategic areas of collaboration. :

- Creating the conditions and opportunities for people living in poverty to achieve a sustainable livelihood
- Strengthening the voice of poor and marginalized people in decision-making
- Supporting young people to become an informed and competent constituency for pro-poor change

DFID and Oxfam have agreed a programme of work in Latin America and the Caribbean. This will complement the work of the main PPA under the focus areas of 'sustainable livelihoods' and 'strengthening the voice of poor and marginalized people'.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 DFID agrees Partnership Programme Agreements (PPAs) with UK civil society organizations with which it has significant working relationships and shared objectives. PPAs are strategic level agreements, which set out the overall framework for DFID's work with the organization linked to strategic funding. Individual DFID departments and country programmes can negotiate separate arrangements for collaboration, including financial support for specific activities within the overall PPA framework.

1.2 PPAs are intended to stimulate more effective collaboration in agreed areas, while recognising the independence of each partner to pursue their own policies, priorities and approaches and to concentrate on their core competencies. The PPA between Oxfam GB and DFID aims to provide a framework for the open sharing of views and for constructive dialogue on major development issues.

2. OVERVIEW OF OXFAM GB

2.1 Oxfam's mission is to work with others to overcome poverty and suffering. Oxfam works to achieve this mission through an integrated approach with three types of intervention: development work, humanitarian response and campaigning. Oxfam's work follows a rights-based approach, working with others to ensure that the rights of women and men are fulfilled and protected. Oxfam's approach seeks to work with and through local partner organisations – supporting self-reliance not dependency – and in alliance with a broad range of local, national and international agencies and networks.

2.2 Oxfam GB has a significant programme presence in more than 60 countries across Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and the Caribbean. Further information on Oxfam can be found in Annex 1.

3. RATIONALE FOR PARTNERSHIP

3.1 Oxfam GB has a wide range of policy, programmatic and funding links with DFID that have developed over more than twenty years. Formal channels of communication with UK Ministers exist through Oxfam's membership of the British Overseas Aid Group and is an active member of the BOND. Oxfam contributes to policy discussions with DFID. Oxfam regularly takes part in consultations on DFID's Country Assistance Plans and other strategy documents.

3.2 In the regions DFID and Oxfam staff are pursuing more strategic engagement focusing on major policy concerns, individual sector challenges and drivers of change. Oxfam GB has developed strong relationships with DFID country offices in Sudan, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia and Peru.

3.3 DFID and Oxfam GB have worked closely on the humanitarian assistance work including the Sphere project and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership – International.

3.4 Oxfam GB maintains regular, informal contact with DFID and other UK Government Departments across a broad range of policy issues, such as debt, poverty reduction strategies, trade, HIV/AIDS, access to medicines, the education Fast Track Initiative, humanitarian affairs and EU co-operation. It took part in several inter-agency meetings with DFID's International Trade Department in the run-up to the WTO meetings in Seattle.

3.5 Oxfam GB's current strategic plan (2004/5-2006/7) and other policy documents demonstrate the degree of synergy that exists between DFID and Oxfam on the development agenda. There is a shared analysis of the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty as well as a joint commitment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. There is agreement on the need to ensure that globalisation benefits poor people through economic growth with equity, and to linking debt relief to participatory national poverty reduction strategies. There is a shared objective of putting poor people at the centre of attention of those who have the power to make a difference at all levels: local, national and global.

4. PPA OBJECTIVES

4.1 The goal of the PPA is to contribute to poverty reduction through increasing the effectiveness of significant aspects of DFID and Oxfam's work by advancing development practice through sharing of innovative practice in selected thematic areas.

Right to a Sustainable Livelihood

Outcome

4.2 People living in poverty will achieve a sustainable livelihood.

4.3 Oxfam GB's aims to create the conditions and opportunities – at local, national and global levels – that allow women and men living in poverty to improve their material well-being and increase their power in the economic relationships that impact on their lives. Over the next three years (2005-2008) Oxfam will continue campaigning to 'Make Trade Fair' and will focus attention on increasing the impact and reach of its work in two areas: small-scale agriculture and women workers. Oxfam will continue initiating work in the area of urban livelihoods. It will also scale-up what it does to take account of the impact of HIV on people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms, including households headed by children and supporting orphans.

4.4 Oxfam will:

- Work with others to significantly scale up successful programming in agriculture and agricultural marketing.
- Campaign to improve the security of labour markets for women;
- Explore work on urban entrepreneurship, bringing into this work a focus on power in markets, gender equality and household economies, and economic policy regimes that enable pro-poor business development.
- Extend its learning and scale-up its response to the impact of HIV on people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms, including households headed by children and supporting orphans.

- Work on the potential pro-poor impact of foreign direct investment, and aim to increase the work over the coming years.
- Campaign at the national, regional and global level – including increased lobbying in Europe – to change the overall policy environment within which poor people’s livelihoods opportunities and aspirations are to a large degree determined.

4.5 DFID will:

- Engage regularly in dialogue on policies with Oxfam and share relevant work that DFID is commissioning.
- Provide input to workshops and seminars.
- Support policy development and learning/evaluation exercises.
- Disseminate key tools/methodologies/guidance developed by Oxfam within DFID.

Right to be Heard

Outcome

4.6 Poor and marginalised people will have an effective voice in influencing decisions affecting their lives.

4.7 As a rights-based organization, Oxfam grounds all of its work in strengthening the ability of people living in poverty to demand and defend their rights, and ensuring that governments and institutions fulfill their responsibilities to respect and protect the rights of poor people. Oxfam’s work on the “right to be heard” aims to both make governments and institutions more accountable, and build the power and voice of poor people and their organizations to defend their rights. This area of programming also has an essential internal component, focused on building Oxfam’s own accountability to people living in poverty and its effectiveness in applying a rights-based approach in all aspects of its work.

4.8 Oxfam will:

- Work with partners to increase the tangible benefits of the PRSP and other national policy-making processes for poor women and men.
- Support the engagement of citizens’ groups in holding local governments to account, particularly in countries where there are legal frameworks that give decision-making and budget management authority to local governments. The work will include supporting local government structures to develop participatory ways of working with citizens.
- Work with partner organizations to clarify mutual expectations on partnership with Oxfam, develop Oxfam’s own skills in rights-based approaches and work with other International NGOs (INGOs) to extend the ways in which INGOs hold themselves accountable to partners and people living in poverty.

4.9 DFID will:

- Engage regularly in dialogue on rights with Oxfam and share work that DFID is commissioning on rights, in particular through the Inter-agency Group on Rights-based Approaches.
- Provide input to workshops and seminars on rights.

- Support policy development and learning/evaluation exercises of rights-based programming.
- Disseminate key tools/methodologies/guidance on rights developed by Oxfam within DFID.

Development Education

Outcome

4.10 Young people (primarily in the UK, but also in other countries in Europe and home countries of Oxfam International affiliates) become an informed and competent constituency for pro-poor change.

4.11 Development Education is a key element of Oxfam’s strategy for building an informed, committed constituency for pro-poor change in the UK, Europe and home countries of other Oxfam International affiliates. Oxfam’s approach is to work to achieve policy and practice changes in mainstream curricula and schooling. Oxfam is building on the UK’s commitment in this area and the broad intentions in the England, Scotland and Wales curricula to prepare pupils for active and effective participation, citizenship and sustainable development in a global context. Building on the lead role Oxfam played in developing “A curriculum for global citizenship”, which has been widely adopted, Oxfam will seek to share learning more broadly in the next few years to build development awareness and international support for development in key countries. Oxfam will promote and support education to raise young people’s awareness of and commitment to the Millennium Development Goals.

4.12 Oxfam will:

- Seek to influence education priorities and policy development to make global citizenship an essential element of schooling.
- Support the delivery of education for global citizenship programmes through development education organizations and networks and by developing web-based and print resources.
- Increase the understanding of and commitment to global citizenship in school communities, beyond teachers already involved.
- Collect and share evidence to persuade teachers and decision-makers of the benefits of global citizenship methodology and content to young people’s participation as global citizens.
- Work with European and Oxfam International networks to develop and enhance strategies to raise young people’s awareness of and commitment to the Millennium Development Goals.

4.13 DFID will:

- DFID’s Building Support for Development strategy aims to raise public awareness in the UK of developing countries, the need for international development, and the interconnectedness of the world – particularly within the four core audiences of formal education, media, business and trade unions, and faith groups. This strategy and Oxfam’s development awareness work should be complementary in their outreach to the UK public in building support for the UK’s commitment to the MDGs

4.14 Oxfam will work in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote changes in policies and practices at different levels necessary to achieve sustainable livelihoods and the exercise of rights of people living in poverty and exclusion. This work relates closely to two of the objectives in the main PPA, i.e. a Right to a Sustainable Livelihood and a Right to be Heard, and seeks to strengthen the links between work under these two objectives.

5. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Funding

The PPA is a 6 year arrangement commencing 1/4/2005 and ending 31/3/2011. Funding for the last three years will be agreed during the initial 3 year period. The contribution will be allocated within DFID financial years as follows:

Year	Funding
2005/06	9,500,000
2006/07	9,500,000
2007/08	9,500,000
2008/09	To be confirmed
2009/10	To be confirmed
2010/11	To be confirmed

5.2 Memorandum of Understanding

A Memorandum of Understanding between DFID and Oxfam GB will set out details of the financial and other administrative arrangements for this agreement.

5.3 Communication and Co-ordination

A Deputy Programme Manager in DFID's Information and Civil Society Department and Oxfam's DFID Funding Manager will be responsible for co-ordination of all matters relating to the MoU. Designated senior managers and advisers in Oxfam GB will be the first point of contact on specific initiatives relating to their areas.

5.4 Accounting

Oxfam will supply DFID with a copy of its annual audited accounts certified by an independent firm of professional auditors. The PPA funds will be shown as a separate receipt item within the accounts. The accounts will include a management assertion of the existence and satisfactory performance of procedures and controls to mitigate the major risks to which Oxfam GB is exposed in administering its funds, including PPA funds. The accounts should be made available as soon as possible after the conclusion of DFID's financial year.

5.5 Monitoring

Overall progress on the PPA will be monitored through regular contact between DFID's Information and Civil Society Department and Oxfam. Oxfam will demonstrate progress towards outcomes through annual reporting, giving evidence based on the indicators included in the PPA. The annual report will be no more than 12 pages, documenting achievements with relevant case studies and, if appropriate, further information in annexes and will have an executive summary for reference. Formal evaluation processes will be discussed and agreed during the first two years of the PPA.

ANNEX 1 KEY INFORMATION ON OXFAM

Contact details:

Until July 2005:

Oxfam GB
274 Banbury Road
Oxford
OX2 7DZ UK

Tel: 00 44 1865 311311
Fax: 00 44 1865 313976
Website: www.oxfam.org.uk

From August 2005:

Oxfam GB
Oxfam House
John Smith Drive
Cowley
Oxford
OX4 2JY

Tel: not yet available
Fax: not yet available
Website: www.oxfam.org.uk

Worldwide presence:

Oxfam GB is part of Oxfam International, which is made up of 12 organizations worldwide. These are: Oxfam America, Oxfam in Belgium, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Community Aid Abroad (Australia), Oxfam GB, Oxfam Hong Kong, Intermón Oxfam (Spain), Oxfam Ireland, Oxfam New Zealand, Novib Oxfam Netherlands, Oxfam Quebec, Oxfam Germany.

Oxfam GB supports programmes in more than 70 countries, working with partners and other Oxfam International affiliates.

Internationally, Oxfam GB's programme is managed through eight Regional Centres around the world and an office in the UK

Table A lists countries where Oxfam works.

Oxfam GB's Income and Expenditure

Table B summarises Oxfam GB's income and expenditure for 2003/04.

Table A: Where Oxfam GB works

Region	Significant presence and/or programme support through others	Regional Centre
Horn, East and Central Africa	Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	Nairobi
Southern Africa	Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Pretoria
West Africa	Chad, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso*, Niger*	Dakar
South Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Delhi
East Asia	Burma, China*, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos*, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam	Bangkok
Middle East, Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Moldova*, Palestinian Territories-Israel, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Yemen	Oxford
Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean	Cuba*, Dominican Republic*, El Salvador*, English-speaking Caribbean (Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Windward Islands), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua	Mexico D. F
South America	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador*, Peru	Lima
UK	England, Scotland, Wales	Oxford

Notes:

- * Programme work led by another Oxfam International affiliate.
- Oxfam GB has links in a number of other countries through networks and through contingency planning for humanitarian response with other members of Oxfam International. Oxfam may also become involved in responding to humanitarian crises in some countries not listed in the table (e.g recent examples are Iran, Côte d'Ivoire and the Maldives).
- Information as at March 2005.

Table B: Oxfam GB Income and Expenditure for 2003/04

	£ million	£ million	£ million
	Trading	Fundraising	Total
Total incoming resources			
Donations		76	
UK Government/EU/UN		25	
Other Oxfams and NGOs		11	
Shops and trading	66		
Gifts in kind		5	
Miscellaneous		3	
TOTAL	66	120	186
Fundraising costs	(50)	(19)	
Total net income			
Total net income	16	101	117
Transfer from reserves			3
TOTAL			120
Charitable expenditure			
Emergency work			38
Development work			51
Campaigns and advocacy			10
Support costs			15
Management and administration			6
TOTAL			120

DFID funding to Oxfam	2002/03 £ million	2003/04 £ million
PPA	6.7	6.8
Specific Programmes	6.2	6.9
TOTAL	12.9	13.7

ANNEX 2 THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXFAM'S WORK RESPONDING TO HIV

Oxfam has developed experience in mainstreaming in relation to HIV, for example in livelihoods programmes and humanitarian action. It has also campaigned actively about intellectual property rights and the cost of medicines, especially for HIV/AIDS. In the coming years, Oxfam will be expanding considerably the work it does concerning HIV. This will include looking at developing new approaches to prevention, treatment and care for marginalised populations and influencing governments and other institutions to adopt new approaches to reach these populations. Oxfam plans to bring the experience from this work into national and global advocacy in order to influence health sector financing and development, and to influence aid and trade policies that affect governments' ability to cope with the disease. As considerable growth in HIV programming and advocacy is envisaged, Oxfam will need to seek new funding for this work from various sources.

In Oxfam's PPA with DFID, work on HIV that relates to the *sustainable livelihood* objective is included. As mentioned under this objective, this will involve extending learning on, and scaling-up response to, the impact of HIV on people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms. Oxfam will seek to ensure the voices of orphans and children are heard, that they benefit from interventions, and that their special needs are addressed. Working with partner agencies, the experience gained will contribute to influencing governments and other institutions. This will include campaigning about trade policies. It is expected that programme development will take place first of all in Malawi, followed by other countries in Southern Africa. Later on, it will be expanded to other Regions.

ANNEX 3 KEY ELEMENTS OF OXFAM'S STRATEGIC AIMS RELATED TO PPA OBJECTIVES

Objectives	Strategies	Outcome Indicators
<p>People in poverty will achieve a sustainable livelihood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with others to significantly scale up successful programming in agriculture and agricultural marketing. • Campaign to improve the security of labour markets for women. • Explore work on urban entrepreneurship. • Extend its learning and scale-up its response to the impact of HIV on people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms. • Work on the potential pro-poor impact of foreign direct investment and campaign to pressure companies to improve their practices. • Campaign at the national, regional and global level to change the overall policy environment within which poor people's livelihoods opportunities and aspirations are to a large degree determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three programmes about small-scale agriculture significantly scaled-up in reach, and learning shared with other programmes. • Research and policy work on the role of small-scale agriculture in national development linked to the Make Trade Fair Campaign. • Urban livelihoods programmes being implemented in several countries, with strategic research and training conducted that will feed into the development of new programmes. • Households affected by HIV (initially in six countries in Southern Africa) have improved means of livelihood and coping mechanisms where destitute. This will include households headed by children or supporting orphans. • Shifts in trade policies, including timeline for end to agricultural subsidies, appropriate "spframework for developing "special and differential treatment", agreements on commodity price regulation, pro-poor focus for regional and bi-lateral trade agreements. • Learning from 3-5 pilot initiatives for engaging the private sector in pro-poor development shared. • Women workers' organizations and unions in up to six countries sustain effective alliances that succeed in improving labour regulation policy and enforcement to protect workers in precarious employment. • Improvements in company practices in purchasing and supply chains in specific sectors. • Research and policy work on precarious employment linked to Trade Campaign. • Small-scale farmers have increased access to markets, particularly for rice, sugar, cotton and coffee. • Continued growth in the Fairtrade market.
<p>Poor and marginalized people will have an effective voice in influencing decisions affecting their lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to increase the tangible benefits of the PRSP and other national policy processes for poor women and men. • Support the engagement of citizens' groups in holding local governments to account, and local government to develop participatory ways of working with citizens. • Work with partner organizations to clarify mutual expectations on partnership, develop Oxfam's skills in rights-based approaches and work with other International NGOs to extend the ways in which INGOs hold themselves accountable to partners and people living in poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six countries make specific pro-poor policy changes and/or budget allocations that operationalise aspects of PRSPs or other national policy processes. • Civil society organizations in six countries have improved capacity to track policy and public expenditure commitments. • Civil society organizations working with local government and parliaments to improve pro-poor planning. • Oxfam has defined clear standards of accountability to its partners and to people living in poverty and helped stimulate debate on this amongst International NGOs.

Objectives	Strategies	Outcome Indicators
<p>Young people (primarily in the UK, but also in other countries in Europe and home countries of Oxfam International affiliates) become an informed and competent constituency for pro-poor change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to influence education priorities and policy development to make global citizenship an essential element of schooling. • Support the delivery of education for global citizenship programmes through development education organizations and networks and by developing web-based and print resources. • Increase the understanding of and commitment to global citizenship in school communities, beyond teachers already involved. • Collect and share evidence to persuade teachers and decision-makers of the benefits of global citizenship methodology and content to young people's participation as global citizens. • Share learning with European and Oxfam International networks to develop and enhance strategies to raise young people's awareness of and commitment to the Millennium Development Goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider integration of education for global citizenship in education policies and associated practice. • More education institutions are supported to deliver education for global citizenship. • Increased understanding and support for global citizenship amongst school communities. • Increased availability of evidence about the effectiveness of education for global citizenship. • Increased education about the Millennium Development Goals through European Development Education Forum members and at least three Oxfam International affiliates. • More young people receive education for global citizenship and become involved in global citizenship activities.