



### **Niche**

Oxfam is part of a global movement calling for action and achieving results to help end poverty, inequality and suffering through effective campaigning and long-term development work. A common theme running through our PPA is that of empowering people to bring about lasting change, either for themselves (the right to a sustainable livelihood and the right to be heard) or for others (building support for development). Oxfam continues to strengthen efforts to carry out women's empowerment and gender equality ('gender mainstreaming') across all our programmes.

### **Purpose**

To work towards a world where resources and power are distributed more equally and where everyone's rights to a livelihood and a say in their future are upheld.

Strategic Objectives	Indicators <sup>i</sup>	Means of verification <sup>ii</sup>	Assumptions about risks
<p>1. Rural agricultural producers/processors in 8 countries are more organised to gain greater power in markets and influence policies/trade agreements</p>	<p>1.1 Average household-level data on indicators of poverty<sup>iii</sup> improves from X to Y (in target programme areas and disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Oxfam GB M&amp;E reports based on a combination of:  Household surveys (quantitative data)  Participatory Rural Appraisals (quantitative and qualitative)  Case-studies of individual lives (qualitative)</p>	<p>There is continued growth in international, regional and national markets</p> <p>Governments and donors remain committed to supporting the agricultural sector and a broad policy of export-led growth</p> <p>Public/private institutions and civil society organisations act in support of changes to government policies and practices relating to smallholder agriculture</p> <p>The poor (especially women) are able to participate in producer/processor organisations</p>
	<p>1.2 Specific cases are documented where national/regional advocacy by Oxfam or our partners successfully influences governments to change policies in favour of poor agricultural producers<sup>iv</sup></p>	<p>Independent consultancy study based on:  Interviews with policy-makers/government officials; Government documents</p>	
	<p>1.3 Increase in the % representation and/or leadership of women in producer/processor groups from X to Y (by target areas and nationally<sup>v</sup>)</p>	<p>Oxfam GB M&amp;E reports based on a combination of:  Producer/processor groups' own records (representation)  Interviews of women not in producer groups  Case-studies (leadership)</p>	
	<p>1.4 Increase from X to Y in the number of producer / processor groups linked to profitable supply chains over a period of a year or more</p>	<p>Oxfam GB M&amp;E reports based on:  Semi-structured interviews with producers/processors in target areas</p>	

Strategic Objectives	Indicators <sup>vi</sup>	Means of verification <sup>vii</sup>	Assumptions about risks
<p>2. The rural poor have increased capacity to reduce disaster risk and adapt to climate-related environmental change in 6 countries</p>	<p>2.1 £X additional funding is made available for adaptation to environmental change in rural areas, from national and international sources</p>	<p>Research report based on: Analysis of international agreements and national budgets</p>	<p>Commitments under international agreements on climate change are honoured</p>
	<p>2.2 Increase in the average number of perceived livelihoods options available for women and men from X to Y (in target programme areas<sup>viii</sup> and disaggregated by socio-economic factors where possible)</p>	<p>Oxfam GB M&amp;E reports based on: Semi-structured interviews and/or Participatory Rural Appraisal tools</p>	<p>Government and other stakeholders develop programmes to reduce food insecurity and other risks related to natural disasters</p>
	<p>2.3 % of the rural poor reporting that they cannot cope with income shocks does not increase from a baseline level of X (in target programme areas and disaggregated by gender of household head)</p> <p>Examples of specific measures used to determine inability to cope with income shocks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Removing their children from education in the past year</li> <li>b) Sales of productive or personal assets in the past year</li> <li>c) Others, as culturally appropriate for the country</li> </ul>	<p>Oxfam M&amp;E reports based on a combination of: Semi-structured interviews (qualitative) or Household survey (quantitative)</p>	<p>Increased resilience among the rural poor can be sustained in the face of more frequently occurring hazards</p>
	<p>2.4 Women and men at a variety of socio-economic levels within a target community can explain risk factors and demonstrate preparedness, mitigation and preventative measures taken to reduce their vulnerability to disasters (in target programme areas)</p>	<p>Oxfam GB M&amp;E reports based on: Participatory Rural Appraisal tools and/or Focus Group Discussions</p>	

Strategic Objectives	Indicators <sup>ix</sup>	Means of verification <sup>x</sup>	Assumptions about risks
3. Poor and marginalised citizens in 6 countries are more effective in demanding good governance and institutional accountability	3.1 Increase from X to Y in the number of partners (including coalitions) stating that they benefit from constructive engagement with government <sup>xi</sup>	Oxfam GB M&E reports based on: Survey of partners (including coalitions)	Governments and other stakeholders are willing to enable citizens to exercise rights of participation, engagement, and influence
	3.2 Specific cases are documented where vigilance by partner organisations results in increased implementation of existing government commitments	Research report based on: Local and national level case studies documenting budget monitoring and other social auditing mechanisms	Increases in national budget allocations for pro-poor policy implementation are spent effectively
	3.3 Government allocation for education and health increases from X to Y in 6 countries	Oxfam GB M&E reports based on: National government budgets against MDGs	
4. More young people in England, Scotland and Wales, aged 10-18, are able and willing to take effective action for pro-poor change <sup>xii</sup> .	4.1 Increase from X to Y in the number of young people taking pro-poor action via Oxfam and its partners	Oxfam GB M&E reports based on: Oxfam and partner reporting mechanisms Follow-up surveys	Young people are concerned about world poverty, but the majority do not take action due to lack of time, lack of knowledge on how to get involved and a lack of belief in the effectiveness of their contribution
	4.2 X% of young people engaging with Oxfam and its partners state the belief that they have a responsibility to help overcome poverty, and their individual action can make a difference	Oxfam GB M&E reports based on: Self- and facilitator-administered attitudinal surveys	Young people's attitudes, beliefs and behaviour lead to wider societal shifts in favour of development
	4.3 Specific cases are documented where young people involved with Oxfam and its partners demonstrate increased skills for effective pro-poor change	Case studies based on self-report, facilitator report, qualitative interviews	Governments and non-state institutions will respond to public opinion and take effective action in favour of pro-poor change

### **Portfolio of Countries for Strategic Objectives 1 – 3 (NB Not every country will report on every objective)**

Afghanistan<sup>xiii</sup>, Bangladesh, Bolivia\*, Colombia\*, English Speaking Caribbean, Honduras\*, Indonesia, Mali, Nicaragua\*, Peru\*, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam  
(Those countries marked \* will represent Oxfam's Latin America PPA funding within the global framework)

---

### **Endnotes**

<sup>i</sup>X (baseline) and Y (target endline) are used in these indicators until the baseline surveys have been carried out in the indicative portfolio of countries. Oxfam GB will aim to complete these surveys by end of Dec 2008. These baseline values will inform our expectations for the changes we want to contribute to in each country (signified by Y) by April 2011.

<sup>ii</sup> Secondary data from national statistics or data collected through links with academia will be used wherever possible

<sup>iii</sup> These indicators will form a Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis to reflect the multiple dimensions of poverty including assets; income; personal empowerment/capabilities; child malnutrition etc

<sup>iv</sup> This includes agricultural policy, but also trade, fiscal etc where there is a clear link to potential positive impacts on poor agricultural producers

<sup>v</sup> Some women will not want to join producer groups, for valid reasons, so we would want to triangulate this quantitative data with qualitative data from women who choose not to join

### **Endnotes**

<sup>vi</sup>X (baseline) and Y (target endline) are used in these indicators until the baseline surveys have been carried out in the indicative portfolio of countries. Oxfam GB will aim to complete these surveys by end of Dec 2008. These baseline values will inform our expectations for the changes we want to contribute to in each country (signified by Y) by April 2011.

<sup>vii</sup> Secondary data from national statistics or data collected through links with academia will be used wherever possible

<sup>viii</sup> The MOV for this indicator should be subjective, and relate to the perceptions that people have about their own opportunities for different ways of making a living. In some cases, it may be possible to complement this with a community-based analysis of the total economic activity in a village (through PRA tools) before and after a programme

### **Endnotes**

<sup>ix</sup>X (baseline) and Y (target endline) are used in these indicators until the baseline surveys have been carried out in the indicative portfolio of countries. Oxfam GB will aim to complete these surveys by end of Dec 2008. These baseline values will inform our expectations for the changes we want to contribute to in each country (signified by Y) by April 2011.

<sup>x</sup> Secondary data from national statistics or data collected through links with academia will be used wherever possible

<sup>xi</sup> Oxfam will be looking to emphasise the quality of that engagement, by examining cases where influence on government policy can be documented or is perceived

<sup>xii</sup> Oxfam works in the formal and informal education and youth sectors across the UK and internationally, in order to bring about policy and practice change in favour of global citizenship. This strategic objective highlights our portfolio of work directly with young people in the UK, and is not an indication of the totality of our work to build support for development amongst young people.

<sup>xiii</sup> A deterioration in the security situation may make this impossible. In addition, access to the programme target areas in Afghanistan for the purposes of data collection is only possible for 6 months a year.