KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

Federal Public Service

**Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Trade and
Development Cooperation**

<u>**Directorate-general for Development Cooperation – DGD**</u>

<u>**Service D5.1 – Humanitarian Aid**</u>

SINGLE FORM FOR THE FUNDING OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION[1]

(Legal basis: the law of 9/01/2014 modifying the law of 19/03/2013 on Development cooperation - Royal Decree of 19/04/2014, General expenditure budget, basic allocation 14 54 52 35.60.83).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Name of the humanitarian organisation/date of approval by the Minister for Development Cooperation (if required):

Oxfam-Solidarité ASBL, 17/11/1997 (renewal: 12/12/2012 and 20/05/2016)

1.2. Title of the action:

"From community-based to community-led Protection programming: people at the centre of how harmful effects of protracted conflicts and climate change could be efficiently mitigated"

1.3. Intervention area (country, region, locations):

Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT) and Yemen

1.4. Action start date:

1st December 2023

1.5. Duration of the action in months (cf. Art. 17, §2):

24 months

1.6. Expenditure eligibility start date: Signature date granting Ministerial Decree.

1.7. Proposal and reports (Concerning the specific timeframes, cf. RD of 19/04/2014):

Initial proposal	date:	31-08-2023
Revised proposal no.	date:	dd-mm-yy
Date of the granting Ministerial Decree	date:	dd-mm-yy
Unilateral Act date	date:	dd-mm-yy
Letter of acceptance date	date:	dd-mm-yy
Interim report	date:	dd-mm-yy
Final report	date:	dd-mm-yy

1.8 [INT] List the exchanges of letters that took place following the signature of the unilateral act until the interim report stage

1.9 [FIN] List the exchanges of letters that took place following the submission of the interim report until the final report stage

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[1] The specifications used in this form have largely been reworked on the basis of the "Single Form" in use, for the same type of actions, in the European Commission (ECHO).

For a good understanding of these specifications, refer to the guidelines issued by ECHO:
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/fpa_en.htm
The specific points relating to Belgian legislation (Royal Decree of 04 November 2014) are indicated and underlined in the text, following the specific point concerned.
At the proposal stage, complete the numbered paragraphs, except for those that begin with [INT] (to be completed at the interim report stage) and [FIN] (to be completed at the final report stage). At the interim and final report stages, only amend (cross out) the main information in the numbered paragraphs.

2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2.1. Assessment date(s); methodology and information sources used; organisation/person(s) responsible for the assessment

Various sources, including primary and secondary data have been used to assess the current needs in the six countries of intervention for the design of this proposal. Firstly, Oxfam's MEAL team conducted rapid needs assessments workshops and reports as well as evaluations in 2022 and 2023. This assessment of needs was also informed by focus groups discussions (including, among others, protection committees' members, host communities or internally displaced people) and key informant interviews. The gender, protection and conflict analyses conducted during the current ongoing Protection programme as well as the evaluations by the partners were also of great use. Secondly, secondary data used come from the Global Protection Cluster reports, Humanitarian Needs Overview, Harmonized Framework analyses and bulletins from OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plans, International Rescue Committee reports, and other secondary information provided by UN agencies.

A detailed list of data used for the needs assessments for each country can be found under Annex 0.

2.2. Account of the problem and analysis of the stakeholders

The humanitarian context, characterized by protracted crises, remains complex in the six countries of intervention as it is exacerbated by food insecurity and hunger, daily violence, protection threats, climate change, widespread conflicts, gender inequality and political instability among others. As a result, globally, 1 out of every 23 people now needs humanitarian relief[2]. Vulnerable communities in the countries of intervention face a variety of complex intricated and interlinked crises: the food crisis, the climate crisis and the conflict crisis, which together lead to increased inequality and massive internal displacements (as of mid-2022 more than 1% of the world's population (103 million people) is displaced[3]).

The current **food crisis** is considered as the largest food crisis in modern history as 258 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity in 2022[4]. In October 2022, 989.000 people were in IPC phase 5[5] (described as "*catastrophe/famine: the absolute inaccessibility of food to an entire population or sub-group of a population, potentially causing death in the short term*"[6]), while the number of people in phase 3 (crisis) has continuously increased over the past four years. This leads to increased gender inequality, internal displacement and extreme coping mechanisms, including family separation, child labour or even child marriage. While food insecurity is caused by conflict and climate change (as will be explained later), the ongoing war in Ukraine is also a key cause of its higher prevalence as its impact on global food prices and global inflation considerably increased the magnitude and severity of food crises over the past year.

Food insecurity and **conflict** are inextricably linked as more than **70% of people experiencing hunger live in conflict-affected areas** and the Food Security Information Network considers conflict and insecurity as the most significant driver of food insecurity in 19 countries[7]. Violent and complex conflicts continue to disproportionally affect civilians and children, leading to widespread deaths and injuries, destruction of livelihoods, homes and infrastructures, weakened social cohesion and again, massive internal displacements. Conflicts also impact humanitarian access and activities, leaving vulnerable communities isolated.

Climate change and natural disasters also increase the vulnerability of communities already impacted by conflicts. Extreme climatic and weather events are continuously increasing, with 2022 estimated to be among one of the hottest years, and a projected 40% increase of natural disasters by 2030[8]. OCHA considers the climate crisis as a humanitarian crisis [9] as it increases food insecurity, disrupts livelihoods,

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[2] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2023

[3] idem

[4] https://www.fsinplatform.org/global-report-food-crises-2023

[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2023

[6] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/resources/resources-details/en/c/1129202/

[7] https://www.fsinplatform.org/global-report-food-crises-2023

[8] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/ochas-strategic-plan-2023-2026-transforming-humanitarian-coordination

[9] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2023

worsens public health and leads to massive internal displacements. People who contribute the least to climate change end up being the most affected.

The overall humanitarian situation is also impacted by the current complicated **geopolitical environment and political unrest** in the countries of intervention, characterized by political coups and tensions, political instability and uncertainty, power vacuum leaving more space for non-state armed groups and global power struggle.

Finally, all these factors combined disproportionately impact women while exacerbating **gender inequalities** at the same time. Due to the gendered, unequal role of women and men in society and unequal power relations, women are significantly more vulnerable to conflicts, disasters and food insecurity. During conflicts, women face increased risks of displacements, sexual and gender-based violence and an increased burden of care-tasks. Women are also more likely to be affected by hunger and their nutritional status worsened, as crises disproportionally affected their livelihoods, income, access to nutritious food and social services. Pregnant and lactating women are also particularly at risk as UN Women estimated that 60% of preventable maternal deaths take place in settings of conflict, displacement and natural disasters[10]. Overall, the societal changes (disruption of structures of stability and safety) brought in by humanitarian crises leave women more vulnerable as they lack the usual protective measures and services.

Burkina Faso

Populations in Burkina Faso are facing a multidimensional crisis due to generalized insecurity and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights resulting from political instability and increased activity of unidentified armed groups. The military operations launched by the Defence Security Forces led to massive movements of populations. As of March 2023, Burkina Faso had 2,062,534 internally displaced persons (IDPs) with a concentration of these people in the Sahel regions (24.3%) and Center North (23.9%) with priority needs identified as food (89.96%), shelter (48.78%), cash (40.28%), non-food items (35.14%) and security (13.47%).

The increase in protection risks, inter-community tensions, chronic food and nutritional insecurity as well as the consequences of extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts significantly affect the resilience capacities of communities. The security crisis facing Burkina Faso is reflected in an exacerbation of the structural food and nutritional crisis that the country was already facing in certain regions such as the Sahel, the North, Center North, East, etc. Since the worsening of the security crisis from 2019, the number of people in need of food and nutritional assistance has increased from 1,786,629 people in 2019 to 3,351,048 people in 2023, at the same period (projected situation).

Mali

Mali faces a sharp deterioration of the security situation. Attacks by armed groups and counter offensives have significantly increased across the country, with 5.100 security incidents recorded in 2022 (of which 30% were carried out by radical armed groups, 45% by criminality, 21% by the Defense and Security Forces and 6% by non-radical armed groups) and 2.781 incidents from January to June 2023. This situation is expected to deteriorate with the withdrawal of the MINUSMA leaving a security vacuum.

This led to a drastic increase in protection incidents and serious human rights violations with more than 2,087 protection incidents in March 2023 alone. The number of people in need of protection is estimated at 3.9 million in 2023 compared to 3 million in 2022, with 2 million people in need of a specific response following GBV (HRP 2023). These protection risks negatively impact people's shock absorption capacities, forcing the most vulnerable to resort to negative coping strategies to survive. Available data shows that female-headed households experience more shocks (loss of male provider, loss of livelihoods, rape, displacement or separated families) than those headed by men. The prevailing food insecurity in the regions also leads to a deterioration in the nutritional situation of children, aggravated during the lean season when resources are more limited.

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[10] https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/humanitarianaction/en/index.html

8.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance (representing an increase of 17% compared to 2022) with a sharp rise in needs in the regions of Ségou and Mopti (36% compared to 2022). Out of the 3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in the two regions, 2.1 million have acute needs. This leads to massive moments of population, as by April 2023, the regions of Mopti and Ségou recorded respectively 73,242 and 34,376 displaced persons, including 64% children and 55 % of women and girls. In April 2023, the regions of Bandiagara (22%), Mopti (20%), Timbuktu (13%), Gao (11%), Ménaka (10%), Ségou (9%) and Kidal (6%) hosted the greater number of IDPs.

Niger

The situation in Niger is characterized by four interconnected crises: armed conflicts, food and nutrition crisis (aggravated during the lean season), epidemics (such as COVID-19, cholera and meningitis) and climate crisis (causing floods and droughts). Together, these crises lead to forced populations displacements, food insecurity and malnutrition, health emergencies, and growing widespread insecurity. According to the UNHCR, as of April 2023, the country hosted 703,282 people victims of insecurity linked to the presence of non-state armed groups and in a situation of forced displacement, including 361.593 IDPs, 255.509 refugees and 48.576 asylum seekers.

The population is also facing increased protection risks, with a total of 2.805 protection incidents affecting more than 15.495 people (representing an increase of 5% compared to 2021) between January and September 2022, in the Diffa, Maradi, Tillabéri and Tahoua regions. The Protection cluster also recorded 4.155 cases of GBV in 2022 (representing an increase of 22% compared to 2021), with 653 children affected.

In total, 4.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 50% of women. According to the National System for the Prevention and Management of Disasters and Food Crises, the population in acute food and nutritional insecurity (IPC 3 to 5) was estimated at 3.280.361 people country wide. The country also regularly faces natural disasters and extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts, causing internal displacements and significantly increasing people's vulnerabilities. It is estimated that the 2022 floods left 365.418 people affected and 195 dead nationwide. Following the coup d'Etat and the overthrown of President Bazoum's government on July 26th 2023, the reaction of part of the international community resulted in a number of individual and collective sanctions such as the closure of land and air borders or the suspension of development aid and of financial and commercial transactions. This will very likely have an impact on Niger's most vulnerable population if humanitarian exemptions are not introduced.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Over the past 12 months, the humanitarian situation in Nord Kivu has been exacerbated by a sharp increase in violence, leading to a displacement of nearly 677.000 people between January and March 2023, bringing the total number of IDPs in the Great Nord Kivu zone to approximately 1,015,108 people.

People also face high protection risks, as the protection monitoring actors at the national level reported 10.707 protection violations and incidents in the first quarter of 2023. Since January 2020, more than 4.000 protection incidents have been documented for the Beni Territory alone, including killings, abductions, looting, recruitment of children, sexual violence and attacks on physical integrity. Furthermore, more than 25 cases of Improvised Explosive Devices have been identified since January 2022 in several localities, causing numerous victims among the population. Attacks targeting social and health infrastructure have also been regularly reported. From December 2020 to March 2023, around 23 health structures in Beni territory were set on fire by armed groups.

In Nord Kivu, the prevalence of people in IPC phase 4 (emergency) has increased from 7% to 11% and increased from 28% to 34% for people in IPC phase 3 (crisis), for a total of 3.8 million people estimated to be in these two IPC phases. This is caused by a deterioration of livelihoods of displaced households, a considerable rise in commodity prices on local markets, a reduced availability of local food and changes in consumption patterns (reduction in meal frequency and dietary diversity etc).

Gender Based Violence remains prevalent in the territory, with 20 cases recorded in April 2023, 4 in May 2023 on young girls aged from 6 to 17 years old and 125 in June 2023. Most of these cases were rapes. Armed groups members continue to target women and girls in the fields. The above-described humanitarian crisis is likely to become even worse as the country enters a post-electoral period. The 2023 general elections are being prepared against a backdrop of war, with part of eastern DRC occupied by the M23 rebels. This raises fears that the elections will not take place in a calm and peaceful atmosphere, which would add to the existing security crisis a political crisis that could, in turn, degenerate into large-scale violence with unprecedented humanitarian consequences.

occupied Palestinian territory

The Gaza Strip continues to cope with a protracted humanitarian crisis exacerbated by multiple factors. The 16-year blockade, Israeli restrictions, the lingering effects of COVID-19, the May 2021 and August 2022 hostilities, and internal divisions have all contributed to the dire situation. It is facing an alarming increase in food insecurity, leading to negative coping mechanisms, rising poverty rates, as well as growing unemployment. The situation is dire, with poverty levels surpassing 50%, and approximately 80% of Palestinian households relying on some form of social assistance. According to the 2020 Socio-Economic & Food Security Survey of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the food security status in Gaza worsened in 2020, with the number of severely food insecure households reaching 40.7%, a 4.9% increase since 2018. The total number of households experiencing severe or moderate food insecurity reached 64.4%.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and storms, also damage crops and infrastructure and affect food security. The major impacts of climate change on Palestinian smallholder farmers include the loss of productive assets due to the effects of climate change and increased pressure on natural resources such as land degradation and water scarcity. These impacts lead to increasing rates of animal and plant diseases, rising production costs, falling productivity, and diminishing farm incomes.

An estimated 1.9 million people across the gender spectrum in OPT are vulnerable to and/or experiencing GBV, 80% of whom are women. Of those who are vulnerable to GBV, 65% are located in Gaza. Violence against women, particularly by intimate partners, remains at an alarmingly high rate. Palestinian women face multiple layers of discrimination within the legal system. According to the 2019 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic (PCBS) survey on violence, which was updated in July 2022, 59% of married or previously married women between the ages of 15 and 64 experienced violence by their husband in the 12 months preceding the survey – 70% in Gaza and 52% in the West Bank.

Yemen

As the conflict in Yemen enters its eighth year, despite a lessening of intensity and greater dialogue between the main parties to the conflict, the needs of the country's population remain severe in many areas. This has been exacerbated by falling levels of humanitarian aid. The Global Peace Index 2023 continues to rank Yemen as the second least peaceful country in the world, after Afghanistan, and the conflict remains one of the deadliest for civilians by global measures. Around 21.6 million people or 66% of the population remain in need of humanitarian assistance and protection services, 13.4 million people are estimated to be in acute need. Around 4.5 million people have been displaced since 2015.

Sa'dah governorate was one of the key target points of the Saudi-led coalition's airstrike campaign. Frequently, the bombing campaign resulted in the destruction of civilian targets, including residential areas, main roads, schools, and clinics, causing severe civilian casualties, and thus also suffering large-scale displacement. As such 12,000 people of the total 115,450 have been displaced to different points around the district such as in the Dhahian, Fallah, Alguamulah, Ruba'a Alhudud – Madent Gaui, and Sarah areas. 63% of the population in the Sa'dah governorate was estimated to be in IPC phase 3 and above between October and December 2022 (IPC updated analysis in November 2022).

In addition to the ongoing conflict, Yemen is facing disproportionate effects of climate change. The worsening environmental crises, including drought and flooding, are hitting the already vulnerable

population, and pose additional threats to their lives and livelihoods. Recurrent flooding has extensively damaged roads and bridges, severely restricting the movement of people and goods in several governorates and resulting in increased prices for essential commodities. Due to the ongoing conflict and prevalence of natural disasters like floods, 382,690 people had to leave their homes in 2022, seeking safety and shelter in other areas.

The population in Yemen also face high levels of persistent food insecurity throughout the country. The IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis (September 2022) categorized approximately 17 million people, or over half of the population in Yemen, in IPC Phase 3 (10.8 m people) or above (6.1 m people) between October to December 2022. In areas under the control of the Government of Yemen, the recent May 2023 IPC Analysis revealed over 3.2 million people in Yemen experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between January and May 2023. The analysis has also projected a 20% increase in population in IPC Phase 3 (638,500 additional people), reaching 3.9 million (41% of the population). The IPC report also shows that nearly 456,00 children under the age of five in Yemen will likely suffer from acute malnutrition over the course of 2023.

Stakeholder's analysis

Overall, the stakeholder analysis shows that all stakeholders (except non-state armed groups) demonstrate positive attitudes towards the interventions of Oxfam, recognizing the importance and value they bring to communities. Governmental structures, local authorities and ministries are considered as enablers and positive supporters. Over the years, Oxfam has built a good working relationship and collaboration with these actors which recognize the positive work Oxfam is doing. Oxfam will collaborate with these actors during the programme and keep them continuously informed on the ongoing activities. UN clusters, such as the protection and food security cluster or the GBV sub-cluster are seen as enablers and positive supporters/influencers. Oxfam works closely with these actors and engages with them regularly. Humanitarian working groups and other humanitarian actors are also considered as enablers and positive supporters/influencers as there are key allies for the activities. The main blockers identified are the non-state armed groups who can affect negatively impact the implementation of the programme by their actions.
A detailed stakeholders' analysis can be found under Annex 1.

2.3. Please summarise the results of the assessment (if necessary, append a comprehensive report) by establishing a link to the action

The previous section showed that communities are affected by continuous and protracted crises, leading to significant unaddressed needs in the protection, WASH, and food security sectors among others. The following table, based on OCHA Humanitarian Overviews shows the number of people in need of Protection and Food security assistance:

Country	People in Protection need (in million)	People in Food security need (in million)
Burkina Faso	3.1	3.5
Mali	4.2	2.3
Niger	1.5	3.1
DRC	9.9	26.4
oPt	1.9	1.5
Yemen	17.7	17.3

Oxfam's country teams also conducted Multi-sectoral Rapid Needs Assessments (MSRNA) in all countries of intervention between 2022 and 2023 to have a better understanding of the situation. These highlighted the most pressing needs of communities and provided key figures.

Protection

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo,** local actors monitored 87 protection incidents in only two weeks in February 2023, in Oicha, Mabalako and Musienene. These included: violation of the right to life and

physical integrity, violation of the right to freedom, violation of the right to family unit, violation of the right to property and sexual violence. In **oPt**, an estimated 21% of households in Gaza have at least one member with a disability, and 9% include at least one child aged 5-17 with a disability. A notable 56% of households indicated the lack of access to mental health and psychosocial support services, which is a priority need. The need to enhance community-based committees in detecting and referring protection cases, the need for structured psychosocial support and the special attention that should be given to women in various sectors have also been highlighted in the MSRNA. In **Yemen**, all key informants reported an increase in military activities and incidents in their IDPs camps from March to June 2023. 82% of them (45% female and 37% male) highlighted safety and security concerns experienced due to tribal fights and clashes. The MSRNA findings also show that 34% of men and women do not have any civil documentation in these camps. In **Burkina Faso**, protection risks continue to increase due to the volatile security and humanitarian context. This situation and the ongoing violence reduce the access of populations to basic social services, and lead to the violation of fundamental rights of civilians, gender-based violence, widespread attacks and a deterioration of health and educational structures. These protection incidents and cases need to be monitored, analysed and treated to strengthen the protective environment of communities.

Food insecurity

Food intake is inadequate in **Yemen** as 48% of households have a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) (0-28), only 21% of households had acceptable FCS (>42) and the remaining 31% of households were borderline (28.1- 42). Poor food consumption, low income and low purchasing power prevalent amongst the interviewed households were among the leading causes of malnutrition. All of these households mentioned cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition of children under 5 in their households during the last three months prior to the survey. Furthermore, the reliance on food-based negative strategies is alarmingly high as 34% of surveyed households had a high Reduced Coping Strategies Index while only 14% of the households had low rCSI. In **Mali,** food insecurity particularly affects women (heads of households, young girls and pregnant women), and children aged 6 to 59 months. During the lean season, the number of children suffering from acute malnutrition is expected to increase up to 53% compared to 2021. In **Burkina Faso**, 49% of households will not be able to cover their cereal needs with their own production. Furthermore, an estimated 48% of households have a poor food consumption score and 34% a borderline one.

WASH

In the **DRC**, the water coverage is estimated at only 40% in Oicha, with a consumption score of 7l/day/person. The lack of hydraulic infrastructure is a key concern exacerbated by the growing population due to repeated waves of displaced people. This results in people getting their water supplies directly from sources of water that are unfit for consumption, leading to a great risk of contracting waterborne diseases. 10 117 cases of diarrhea and cholera were recorded in Nord Kivu in the first quarter of 2023. In **oPt**, 97% of the coastal acquired water is unfit for human consumption due to unsafe pumping and wastewater contamination. This exacerbates exposure to waterborne diseases, particularly among children under five, and increases the risk of a waterborne epidemic. The water crisis in Gaza affects over 90% of households, impacting health, hygiene, and causing over a quarter of all childhood diseases. In **Niger**, the household access rate to basic drinking water services is only estimated at 49.1%, with 34.4% of households consuming unpurified water and 6.9% having limited access to drinking water services in rural areas.

Advocacy

The weak capacities of the State in the countries of intervention lead to a lack of adequate mechanisms to respond to the humanitarian needs identified above. The lack of capacity and awareness on basic protection threats on communities from local authorities and community leaders also remains a key challenge. Efficient advocacy for humanitarian access and support to vulnerable communities is a pressing need to be met. Local community structures and partners supporting protection assistance need to be able to advocate efficiently at the national and international level on a range of issues. Scaling up the capacities of these partners on advocacy is crucial.

Oxfam's response

In order to address these urgent needs and given the multidimensional crises affecting all aspects of protection, it is crucial that the response is holistic and integrated. Oxfam has therefore designed a multi-country programme using a multi-dimensional and integrated approach to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. Oxfam will address the desperate needs in protection and access to essential services while working on longer term issues and the root causes of conflict and inequalities. This two-stage approach will allow to combine immediate relief assistance with resilience building. Oxfam will use a human-rights based approach centered on communities and beneficiaries, ensuring accountability to the most affected people. The critical role played by local actors in humanitarian responses is also recognized as they will be at the core of the programme. This programme is also built upon the lessons learned and achievements of the current ongoing phase of the Protection programme.

Under outcome 1 focusing on **Protection**, Oxfam, following its Protection vision for 2021-2030 (can be found under Annex 2) will aim at contributing to ensure that civilians caught up in conflict and crises are safe and have their rights respected and fulfilled. Oxfam will support communities to develop and implement community-based initiatives to respond to and address protection threats. Crisis-affected households will also be supported to have access to timely and inclusive protection services and basic humanitarian needs. Joint activities and active participation in policy discussions on protection will also be encouraged under this outcome. Communities will seek that parties to conflict, both state and non-state, uphold their responsibilities to protect civilians. Capacity building of community protection committees will continue to be strengthened, while financial and in-kind assistance for protection and group cash transfer will be provided. Protection is not only seen as a specific outcome, it is also mainstreamed across other outcomes, outputs and activities. Protection is considered as the entry point to support the overall intervention carried out by the communities, the partners and Oxfam. Covering the different needs of a person will increase their resilience to future shocks and allow for a faster recovery from the crisis situation.

Under outcome 2, focusing on **the access to essential services** (food and economic security and WASH) **and the resilience to future shocks**, Oxfam will work to enhance the resilience, public health and food security status of households affected by protracted conflicts and climate change. This will be done through the provision of protection-risk informed life-saving basic needs, livelihoods support and the building of community-led disaster preparedness and response capacities. Oxfam will support vulnerable households of IDPs, refugees, host communities and survivors of violence with income generating activities and financial and in-kind assistance, as well as social safety nets in some cases to increase these households' resilience. Small scale farming and breeding activities will also be supported. Autonomous water supply stations will also be rehabilitated with management committees set up and trained, and sanitation infrastructures with gender-disaggregated latrines and hand-washing stations will be built, alongside awareness raising activities on public health promotion.

Under outcome 3 focusing on **Advocacy**, Oxfam will support local civil society organisations to lead advocacy for better protection and promotion of rights of the marginalized groups. Networks, groups and local NGOs will be supported to develop advocacy action plans and carry out advocacy activities, while evidence-based advocacy (including studies, research, policy briefs and events) will also be conducted at the national and international level.

Finally, under outcome 4, emergency life-saving assistance will be provided to communities in case of disaster or crisis through the **Crisis Modifier** mechanism. A specific budget percentage will be dedicated to respond to sudden shocks in a coordinated, safe and timely manner.

2.4. *[INT]*   *If changes have taken place in the needs assessment at the interim report stage, please provide information*

2.5. *[FIN]*   *If changes have taken place in the needs assessment following the interim report, please provide information*

3. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE INTERVENTION AREA

3.1. Presence of the humanitarian organisation in the intervention area: brief overview of the strategy and current or recent activities in the country

Oxfam is a global confederation working in 67 countries with local partners, authorities, and communities to end the injustice of poverty. The humanitarian system envisioned by Oxfam is more collaborative, inclusive, agile and diverse and more accountable to those it aims to support. It promotes humanitarian ecosystems in which a wide range of local, national and international actors recognize and complement each other. Oxfam has had a presence in the six countries of intervention for years (since 1992 in Niger, 1970 in Burkina Faso, 1995 in Mali, the 1950s in oPt, 1987 in Yemen and since the 1960s in the DRC), implementing humanitarian and development programmes while reinforcing links between interventions, advocating for an integrated approach with the aim of improving resilience of populations and ensuring sustainability and long-lasting impact. Oxfam sectors of intervention are WASH, EFSVL, Gender, Protection and advocacy, emphasizing local humanitarian leadership and reinforcement of local capacities. Specific country strategies can be found under Annexes 3 to 8.

3.2. Ongoing actions and requests for funding submitted to other donors, in the same intervention area – please state how overlaps and double funding would be avoided

Oxfam has a set of dedicated measures and a robust system to prevent overlaps and double funding with other ongoing donor-funded programmes in the intervention countries. Oxfam has an exhaustive database of beneficiaries organized by projects, sectors of intervention, types of assistance and period of implementation where each beneficiary has a unique identification code. This database will be used to cross check selected beneficiaries internally between ongoing projects. Moreover, monthly BVA and procurement programme meetings will be conducted to ensure that there is no double funding of activities. Strong internal coordination between different project teams at the field level will also be maintained to avoid duplication of activities in intervention areas.

Oxfam nevertheless believes in the complementarity of ongoing actions and will apply a programme-based/gap-filling approach to complement interventions funded by different donors (by for instance identifying the most vulnerable communities through primary need assessments and consultation with key stakeholders). The implementation of the project will also draw upon lessons learned and good practices from other interventions in the areas to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and impact.
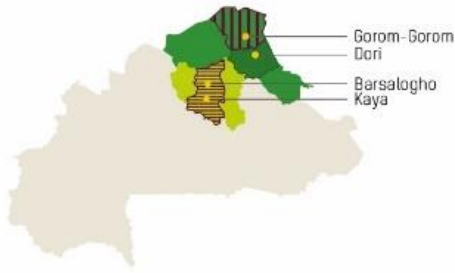
Finally, Oxfam will also participate in regional coordination meeting, international NGOs fora and Protection clusters to remain informed on other ongoing interventions and their geographical and sector orientation while sharing information on activities, target populations and areas of intervention.
The complete list of other ongoing humanitarian interventions can be found under Annex 9.

3.3. [FIN] List the other operations performed by the humanitarian organisation or its implementation partners during the same period in this intervention area and describe how the risks of double funding were avoided

4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

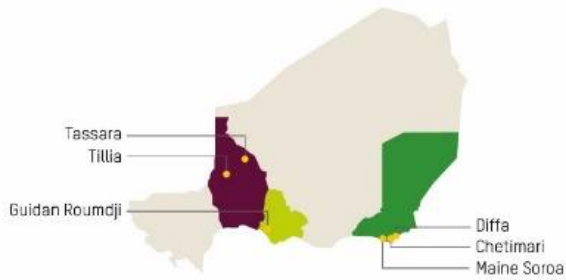### *4.1.* *Precise location of the action (please include a map making it possible to locate the project)*

Burkina Faso	Kaya and Barsalogho, Sanmatenga province, Centre-Nord region Gorom-Gorom and Dori, Oudalan and Séno provinces, Sahel region
Mali	Mopti region (Mopti, Doucombo, Socoura, Fakala, Sio et Djenne communes) Bandiagara region Ségou region (Siribala, Markala, Pelenguana, Bla communes)
Niger	Diffa (Diffa, Chetimari and Maine Soroa) Maradi (Guidan Roumdji) Tahoua (Tillia et Tassara)
DRC	Nord Kivu (Musienene, Mabalako, Oicha) Ituri (Mahagi)
oPt	Gaza Strip (focus on marginalized communities, including Access Restricted Areas)
Yemen	Majz District (Saada Governorate) Al Wadi District (Marib Governorate)

BURKINA FASO

- Sahel region
- Oudalan province
- Séno province
- Centre-Nord region
- Sanmatenga province

Gorom-Gorom
Dori
Barsalogho
Kaya

MALI

- Mopti region
- Bandiagara circle
- Ségou region

Mopti
Socoura
Markala
Bla
Siribala
Pelengana

Doucombo
Sio
Fakala
Djenne

NIGER

- Diffa region
- Maradi region
- Tahoua region

Tassara
Tillia
Guidan Roumdji
Diffa
Chetimari
Maine Soroa

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Nord Kivu
- Ituri

Mahagi
Oicha
Mabalako
Musienene

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

- Gaza Strip
  (focus on marginalized communities,
  including Access Restricted Areas)

YEMEN

- Saada governorate
- Majz district province
- Marib governorate
- Al Wadi district

4.2. *Beneficiaries*

4.2.1   Total number of direct beneficiaries:

The total number of direct beneficiaries targeted under this intervention is 149 382. Different structures and groups will also benefit from the planned activities.

4.2.2   Specificities of the direct beneficiaries (please specify, if possible, by referring to the groups as appropriate, e.g.: unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities, children, former combatants, etc.)

As part of Oxfam's community-led and inclusive approach, Oxfam will mostly work with the community structures (community committee, community protection network, women's rights organisations, savings clubs,…) while ensuring that no segment of the population is left behind and that the intervention targets people with the highest and most pressing needs and vulnerabilities. People and groups' attitude to lead for change will also be considered. Specific groups of individuals which will be targeted under this intervention include, among others, IDPs, host community members, refugees, returnees or marginalized groups. Dedicated attention will also be given to people with specific needs, such as women survivors of gender-based violence, people with disabilities, the elderly or people suffering from chronic illness. The beneficiaries of the Food and Economic Security interventions will include those with protection issues.

Advocacy interventions will target local partners NGOs, the wider Civil Society Organisations, Women's Rights Organisations, Women-led groups, local activists, local authorities, community-based organisations, religious leaders, community leaders from IDP communities and marginalized groups, etc…

4.2.3   Mechanisms and criteria for the identification of the direct beneficiaries

The selection of beneficiaries will be community-based, using an inclusive and participatory approach. The selection criteria will be defined by representative gender balanced committees (including representatives of IDPs, host communities, minorities etc) and clearly communicated. Depending on the country of intervention, local authorities might also be involved in this process (by delivering lists of potential beneficiaries that Oxfam will triangulate with information from assessments). These criteria will be a combination of vulnerability, exposition to protection risks, food consumption score and nutrition status, negative coping strategies, households headed by women, income level etc. As part of Oxfam's integrated approach, most beneficiaries of the different activities will be targeted for facing both Protection risks and limited access to essential services. As their needs are multi-sectoral, some of them will benefit from different activities under different sectors of intervention. In many cases, Protection will be the entry point for the selection of beneficiaries (for instance with GBV survivors referred to the Food and Economic Security teams for income generating activities). Concerning the continuity with the current ongoing phase of the Protection programme, while the intervention will mostly target new beneficiaries, some will remain the same across the two phases. They will either be targeted for the same activities if their vulnerability status remains acute or benefit from follow up support to ensure the sustainability of Oxfam's actions.

4.2.4   Describe the scope of and the arrangements for the involvement of the direct beneficiaries in the development of the action

It is key for Oxfam to ensure that beneficiaries are involved at all stages of the programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This ensures the community acceptance of the programme, while increasing its efficiency and effectiveness, resilience and sustainability. The targeted communities were consulted by local partners for the needs assessment that informed the design of this proposal. Feedback from previous DGD-funded programmes was also gathered. Oxfam used a participatory and inclusive approach to conduct these discussions.

Community engagement will actively be supported to ensure that the beneficiaries' views are represented,

heard and taken into account, while their participation in project activities will be highly encouraged. Beneficiaries will thus be involved, consulted and informed throughout the implementation of the programme to ensure that it effectively responds to their needs. This will also allow to gather their feedback and adjust and address challenges and opportunities which may arise during the implementation of the programme. Oxfam will use its complaints, feedback and response mechanism.

4.2.5 Other potential beneficiaries (indirect, catchment, etc.)

Other members of the communities will indirectly benefit from the intervention through widespread communication, dissemination activities and advocacy activities that will reach the entire population of the target communes. Food security activities will contribute to the functioning of local markets and the income of other members of the communities. In additional to that, non-targeted community members will benefit from the improved representation of communities, improved capacities of the community's representative bodies and referral system to service providers.

4.2.6 Direct beneficiaries by sector (refer to "ECHO's guidelines, Annex I", pages 26-29: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/fpa_fr.htm) [11]

	Protection	Food and Economic Security	WASH	Advocacy	Other
Burkina Faso	5.928 W: 60% M: 40%	3.150 W: 52% M: 48%		7.095 W: 59% M: 41%	
Mali	45.000 W: 60% M: 40%	15.000 W: 60% M: 40%		300 W: 50% M: 50%	
Niger	4.000 W: 60% M: 40%	10.500 W: 60% M: 40%	8.400 W: 60% M: 40%	600 W: 60% M:40%	
DRC	8.500 W: 55% M: 45%	4.500 W: 55% M: 45%	25.300 W: 55% M: 45%	550 W: 55% M: 45%	400: Humanitarian capacity building W: 55% M: 45%
oPt	1.800 W: 51% M: 49%	300 W: 51% M: 49%	1.500 W: 51% M: 49%	40 W: 51% M: 49%	540: Shelter W: 51% M: 49%
Yemen	3.828 W: 52 M: 48%	2.101 W: 49% M: 51%		50 W: 40% M: 60%	
Total	**69.056** W: 59% M: 41%	**35.551** W: 58% M: 42%	**35.200** W: 56% M: 44%	**8.635** W: 59% M: 41%	
Grand total	**149.382** W: 57% M: 43%				

[INT] In the event of a change, please provide information
[FIN] In the event of a change, please provide information
[FIN] Estimate by type of beneficiary

Women: … %,   Men: (women + men total = 100 %)

Infants (aged < 5):   … %,   Children   … %,   Elderly: … %

(aged < 18):

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[11] As will be detailed in the following section, please note that not all countries will intervene under the WASH outcome. This will depend on the context of the country of intervention and identified needs of the beneficiaries.

4.3. *Objectives, outcomes and activities*

4.3.1. Operational overview of the action: logical framework12 (3 pages maximum)

Title of the action	From community-based to community-led Protection programming: people at the centre of how harmful effects of protracted conflicts and climate change could be efficiently mitigated.			
Main objective	To empower and protect vulnerable populations living in conflict-affected communities in order to improve their overall living conditions and strengthen their resilience as well as enhance the visibility of these crises at national, regional and international levels and advocate for safe and equal access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities.			
	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Verification sources	Risks and assumptions
Specific objective	Promoting resilience and protection of crisis- affected communities by strengthening their self-protection capacities, responding to and advocating on protection risks, protecting public health and reducing their food insecurity through survivors-centred and community-led approaches.	% of targeted population (disaggregated by sex and age) with a safe and dignified access to assistance appropriate to their needs		
Outcomes	**O1. PROTECTION** Safety and protection of crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls is ensured through survivor-centered approach and community-led protection mechanisms to facilitate access to inclusive and gender-sensitive protection services.	I1.1 % of individuals (men, women, boys and girls) exposed to detected protection threats have improved access to relevant protection services, including psychosocial support I1.2 % of people (disaggregated by sex, age, and disability) reporting satisfaction with the provided protection services I1.3 % of men and women targeted who say they feel safer in their communities I1.4 % of individuals who received CfP and have effectively used the cash to reduce the protection risk I1.5 # of CPCs supported are active and operational. I1.6 % of community grants which have successfully reached the intended protection outcome	Evidences for community-based plans and actions Statistics from appropriate community centre beneficiary record /database/ Registration records, civil documentation record. Statistics from appropriate community centre /database; description of functional referral pathway; can be complemented by case studies. Initiatives evaluation report, initiatives report. Satisfaction survey	A peace agreement among the major warring parties is signed and acted upon The security situation in the targeted area remains normal Government policies remained friendly for humanitarian assistance Access is granted to all target areas In a context of diminished civic space and local authorities' restrictions, there is a heightened risk of facing delays or obstacles in obtaining necessary permits and approvals for the operation of centers. No medium to large scale natural disaster affects the target area

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12   This table must provide a comprehensive general overview of the different elements of the action. It will contain only concise information on the results and the activities. Any changes made to the logical framework at the interim or final report stage will be communicated.

	O2. ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES and RESILIENCE TO FUTURE SHOCKS Resilience, public health and food security of conflict and climate change affected households is enhanced through provision of protection-risk informed lifesaving basic needs, livelihoods support, and building community-led disaster preparedness and response capacities	I2.1 % of targeted HHs reported significant reduction of CSI score I2.2 % of targeted households have an improved Food Consumption Score (FCS) disaggregated by FHHs and MHHs I2.3 % of targeted HHs who received cash assistance are able to meet basic humanitarian needs I2.4 % of beneficiaries of public health messages and activities who improved their knowledge of protection risk reduction I2.5 # of community-led disaster prep Action Plans developed and implemented I2.6 # of target communities who have capacity to identify potential disaster risks, prepare and take early/anticipatory mitigation measures/actions	Baseline and PDM survey Case studies Monthly/quarterly reports, pictures, videos, and other visibility material Human interest stories List of the beneficiaries	Oxfam and partner teams, as well as suppliers, are trained and/or made aware of Safeguarding, ethics, anti-fraud, Do No Harm, safe programming as well as universal humanitarian principles (Sphere, CHS) and accountability. Government policies regarding Cash and food assistance remained friendly. Markets, banks functionality and supply, availability, accessibility and stability of adequate food and non-food items remain stable.
	O3. ADVOCACY Local level civil society organizations are enabled to lead advocacy initiatives for better protection and promotion of rights of the marginalized groups. Their issues are taken at national and international levels to more accountable actors.	I3.1 # of NGO networks strengthened for (joint) advocacy I3.2 % of local players supported who actively participate in humanitarian coordination activities I3.3 # of community members who have increased knowledge in successful community led advocacy initiatives. I3.4 # of evidence-based advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, local/national NGOs at district/local/national levels. I3.5 % of advocacy initiative which are based on evidence, such as protection analysis, researches, gender analysis, ...	NGO Network meeting minutes and reports Joint statements, articles, blogs, capacity assessment report	No major policy changes that have an impact on affected communities Oxfam's programme-based advocacy and emphasis on governance could lead to accusations of politicization, jeopardizing our position as humanitarian agency
	O4. CRISIS MODIFIER Emergency life-saving assistance is provided to communities in case of disaster or sudden crisis in the country through the Crisis Modifier mechanism, in an agile and flexible way.	I4.1 # of people (disaggregated by sex and age) covered by early measures/contingency plan I4.2 % of target population assisted within 4 weeks of the beginning of response I4.3 % of people receiving assistance from are satisfied with the quality and relevance of this support.	Baseline and PDM survey Case studies Evidences for plans and actions Monthly/quarterly reports, pictures, videos, and other visibility material List of beneficiaries	The local government values a coordination approach between the various stakeholders, including local civil society, CBOs and protection structures. Local stakeholders prioritise coordination over organisational self-interest.

		I4.4 Time between crisis and response		

Activities	**Outcome 1. Protection**
	Output 1.1 Communities affected by conflict and humanitarian crises are supported to develop and implement community-based and community-led initiatives to respond to and address conflict and climate induced protection threats at the community level.
	   1.1 Conducting participatory and gendered context analyses (Protection; Gender and Power; Conflicts)
	   1.2 Strengthening communities self-Protection mechanisms: support to CPCs and other local structures
	   1.3 Supporting communities to develop and implement community-led Protection action plans
	   1.4 Encouraging dialogues and advocacy towards duty bearers at community level around Protection issues
	   1.5 Supporting the CPCs in rolling-out their activities
	   1.8 Selecting and supporting Group Cash Transfer (GCT) (Protection mini projects to be led by any community structure to be selected)
	Output 1.2 Crisis affected HHs have access to timely and inclusive protection services and basic humanitarian needs
	   1.6 Mapping services, awareness raising, info sharing and referrals
	   1.7 Delivering financial and/or in-kind assistance for Protection.
	   1.9 Supporting the direct delivery by partners of Protection services
	Output 1.3 Carry joint activities and active participation in policy discussions on Protection
	   1.10 MEAL: development and implementation of tools to measure the effects of the Protection programming
	   1.11 Collaboration with the GPC and/or International advocacy-policy on Protection - TBD by Marina
	
	Outcome 2. Access to essential services (Food and Economic Security and WASH) and resilience to future shocks
	2.1 Delivering financial and/or in-kind assistance at household level
	2.2 Supporting the development and take-off of Income Generating Activities
	2.3 Supporting small-scale farming and/or breeding activities
	2.4 Strengthening community-based/local preparedness, EWEA & contingency planning mechanisms
	2.5 Supporting community-led resilience and/or emergency responses through financial support
	2.6 Implementing water supply activities
	2.7 Implementing sanitation activities
	2.8 Implementing Public Health Promotion activities
	2.9 Strengthening water management committees through capacity building and financial
	
	Outcome 3. Advocacy
	3.1 Supporting networks to develop advocacy action plans and carry out advocacy activities
	3.2 Supporting groups (CPC, etc…) to develop Protection advocacy action plans and carry out advocacy activities
	3.3 Supporting local NGOs to develop advocacy action plans and carry out advocacy activities
	3.4 Conducting evidence-based advocacy (studies and researches; use of evidences coming from the programme)
	3.5 Conducting national/regional advocacy activities
	3.6 Conducting joint evidence-based advocacy and outreach (cross-country policy briefs, meetings and events, etc.)
	3.7 Conducting joint advocacy and policy initiatives with international partners and coalitions for international and multilateral actions to address protection crises, insecurity, rights abuses, hunger, etc.
	
	Outcome 4. Agile response to sudden onset crises (Crisis Modifier)
	4.1 (Prep) Review of the risks analysis mapping and cartography;
	4.2 (Prep) Conduct a workshop with staff and partners to review the contingency plan incl. the triggers and the chain of responsibilities;
	4.3 (Prep) Develop a fictive scenario and organise a drill;
	4.4 Respond to sudden onset crises in a coordinated, safe and timely manner;
	4.5 Organise a quick AAR (After Action review), draft a short report on the learnings and the action and inform the DGD.

Prerequisites
The DGD approves the programme and transfers the funds to Oxfam.

4.3.2. More detailed information per outcome[13]

4.3.2.1. **Outcome 1:** Safety and protection of crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls is ensured through survivor-centered approach and Community-led protection mechanisms.

Oxfam's protection work will aim at contributing to ensure that civilians caught up in conflict and crises are safer, and have their rights respected and fulfilled.

According to Oxfam' experience and lessons learnt, when communities structure and organise their own protection actions, they are more effective, sustainable, and likely to support the most vulnerable members of society. They can build sustainable resilience and social cohesion. Therefore, Oxfam protection teams will use a community-based approach, combining efforts to prevent or mitigate threats to civilians with actions to reduce their vulnerability and to strengthen their capacities.

Oxfam will play an important role in enabling survivors of violence and abuse to access quality services in a safe and timely manner. This requires working in networks of protection actors, including local communities, and service providers.

Building on experience and lessons learnt from the current ongoing Protection program, Oxfam will reinforce its community-based protection approach, introducing innovative tools, such as community grants and feminist MEAL tools, to enable a community-centred and local approach that connects directly with active citizenship and accountable governance.

Finally, Oxfam will support communities to raise their voice and advocate for their rights, ensuring that duty bearers who do not adequately protect civilians are held to account.

4.3.2.1.1. At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Protection
- **Related sub-sector:**
    o Protection information dissemination
    o Protection information management and monitoring
    o Prevention of and response to violence
    o Capacity building (Protection)
    o Protection advocacy
    o Documentation, status and protection of individuals
    o Protection Community-led intervention
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 69.056 individuals (59% of women and 41% of men)
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- I1.1 % of individuals (men, women, boys and girls) exposed to detected protection threats have improved access to relevant protection services, including psychosocial support
- I1.2 % of people (disaggregated by sex, age, and disability) reporting satisfaction with the provided protection services
- I1.3 % of men and women targeted who say they feel safer in their communities
- I1.4 % of individuals who received CfP and have effectively used the cash to reduce the protection risk
- I1.5 # of CPCs supported are active and operational.
- I1.6 % of community grants which have successfully reached the intended protection outcome

- **Outcome-related activities:**
A detailed description of activities for this outcome can be found under Annex 10.

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[13] For each result identified in the logical framework, more detailed information necessary for a proper understanding of the proposal/report will be gathered here. A specific sub-section per outcome at the proposal, interim report and final report stages has been provided for (please do not update the information of a previous stage in this section, please comment on the change in the appropriate sub-section for the outcome).

4.3.2.1.2. Interim report
- **Updating[14] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.1.3. Final report
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**
- **Resources and related costs finally committed and incurred**

4.3.2.2. Outcome 2: Resilience, public health and food security of conflict and climate change-affected households is enhanced through the provision of protection-risk informed lifesaving basic needs, livelihoods support, and building community-led disaster preparedness and response capacities

Vulnerable individuals and communities affected by conflicts and the impact of climate change will be able to cover their basic humanitarian needs through cash transfers as well as access to drinking water of sufficient quality and quantity, to dignified and safe sanitation facilities and to the practice of elementary rules of hygiene, in direct support of their Protection status.

In parallel, the programme will aim at strengthening the resilience capacities of vulnerable communities through Income Generating activities at both individual and/or collective levels accompanied by a set of business management, marketing, technical and professional trainings. Small-scale farming and/or breeding activities will also be supported, as they are activities that play a key role for poor farmers in their fight against poverty and allow to isolate vulnerable populations from Protection threats.

Eventually, Oxfam and partners will strengthen existing community-based local preparedness, including early-warning systems involving and empowering local people to reduce the risks and impacts of natural and human-made hazards.

Integrating resilience thinking for humanitarian programmes means being conscious of existing resilience strategies and careful not disrupt them (to ensure a do no harm and sustainable approach). Strongly inter-linked with Outcome 4 of this programme (Crisis Modifier), resilience programming includes preparedness, anticipatory and early actions as well as shock responsive social protection aimed at early recovery. Failure to deal with shocks and emergencies timely and effectively seriously compromises any efforts to build resilience, which reinforces the importance of humanitarian work and interventions. It is equally evident that in the context of growing fragility and protracted crisis humanitarian work needs to be embedded into long-term resilience programming which aims for deep, structural change and is built on strong contextual analysis and local knowledge.

4.3.2.2.1. At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Food Security, WASH
- **Related sub-sector:** Cash, Protection, Shelter
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 35.551 individuals (58% of women and 42% of men) for food and economic security activities and 35.200 (56% of women and 44% of men) individuals for WASH activities
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- I2.1 % of targeted HHs reported significant reduction of CSI score
- I2.2 % of targeted households have an improved Food Consumption Score (FCS) disaggregated by FHHs and MHHs
- I2.3 % of targeted HHs who received cash assistance are able to meet basic humanitarian needs
- I2.4 % of beneficiaries of public health messages and activities who improved their knowledge

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[14]   Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

of protection risk reduction
- I2.5 # of community-led disaster prep Action Plans developed and implemented
- I2.6 # of target communities who have capacity to identify potential disaster risks, prepare and take early/anticipatory mitigation measures/actions

- **Outcome-related activities:**

A detailed description of activities for this outcome can be found under Annex 10.

4.3.2.2.2. Interim report
- **Updating[15] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.2.3. Final report
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.3.2.3. Outcome 3: Local level civil society organizations are enabled to lead advocacy initiatives for better protection and promotion of rights of the marginalized groups. Their issues are taken at national and international levels to more accountable actors.

Oxfam's commitment to Local Humanitarian Leadership is relevant to all sectors of interventions, including to humanitarian advocacy. Through this programme, communities (Community Protection Committees and other local structures) and national actors and networks will be supported with a set of different activities: capacity-building, evidence-building, evidence-sharing and networking.

Oxfam uses an evidence-based local to global approach to advocacy and influencing while also seeking to support capacities at the local level with information and opportunities from the international level. This involves the collection of evidence (with protection analyses, research, etc) to address key questions needed for advocacy that is then shared with clear findings and recommendations. These findings and recommendations are developed with the support of local communities and then shared in different formats (for example, policy briefs, research reports, letters, speeches at events) at the national, regional and international level. These activities are also complemented by tailored trainings to key colleagues and partners in how to build advocacy strategies and take an impact-oriented approach to advocacy. These trainings will use Oxfam advocacy toolkits.

Where there are common advocacy goals, teams will coordinate to share evidence across countries to identify trends, advocate on joint policy positions, and address common audiences (such as regional protection mechanisms, the UN, and other civil society partners).

To maximise the prospects for impact, Oxfam works in close partnership and collaboration with other influencing actors, such as the Global Protection Cluster, global advocacy coalition groups, and local partners.

Finally, Oxfam also takes a feminist approach to influencing that, firstly, ensures that evidence is collected through a gender sensitive lens, and also that its influencing efforts take the gender dimension into account. The evidence-based advocacy activities will be key to supporting "Oxfam's Rights in Crisis" advocacy, which seeks to ensure local communities are heard in their calls for justice and that humanitarian responses are also supporting longer term peacebuilding and development, in line with the triple nexus.

4.3.2.3.1. At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Advocacy

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[15]   Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

- **Related sub-sector:** Protection
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 8.635 individuals (59% of women and 41% of men)
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- I3.1 # of NGO networks strengthened for (joint) advocacy
- I3.2 % of local players supported who actively participate in humanitarian coordination activities
- I3.3 # of community members who have increased knowledge in successful community led advocacy initiatives.
- I3.4 # of evidence-based advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, local/national NGOs at district/local/national levels.
- I3.5 % of advocacy initiative which are based on evidence, such as protection analysis, researches, gender analysis, ...

- **Outcome-related activities:**

A detailed description of activities for this outcome can be found under Annex 10.

4.3.2.3.2. Interim report
- **Updating[16] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.3.3. Rapport final
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.3.2.4. Outcome 4: Emergency life-saving assistance is provided to communities in case of disaster or crisis through the Crisis Modifier mechanism in an agile and flexible way

Given the already precarious humanitarian situation of vulnerable populations in the six countries of intervention, the risk of sudden events such as armed attacks on villages is not negligible. These attacks come with involuntary and massive population displacements and increased protection risks, which will make communities even more vulnerable and will significantly increase the need for humanitarian assistance and protection. Similarly, in the context of global climate change, the risk of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, violent storms or severe drought, is also feared at certain times of the year.

In the face of all these risks, a Crisis modifier will enable a rapid and flexible response to be put in place to meet the new humanitarian, immediate and vital needs of the most vulnerable people. These new needs can come from a sudden, anticipated or observed crisis, and/or one resulting from a sudden deterioration in the current situation. This Crisis Modifier will allow to protect the existing achievements of the programme, while meeting a sudden rise in needs in the event of an emergency.

The activities carried out under this outcome will focus on strengthening local humanitarian capacity, as it is a key aspect of a successful humanitarian programme in the context of protracted crises. This will allow to ensure that local stakeholders can play an important role in the communities' own responses.

The Crisis Modifier will be activated based on a number of criteria and related thresholds. These elements will be reviewed at the appropriate time with a full analysis of the faced by the populations of the areas concerned, taking into account the existing capacities to respond to these risks. Oxfam will thus first seek to improve emergency preparedness through context-based risk analysis, planning and capacity building of programme and partner staff.

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[16]   Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

Oxfam will undertake preparatory activities to capacitate field teams to prepare for any anticipated disaster or emergency. These preparatory activities will include preparing a risk analysis matrix, holding a workshop with staff and partners to review the contingency plan, criteria and responsibilities, developing scenarios and organizing drills. Oxfam will also coordinate with existing Rapid Response Mechanism and government authorities for information sharing and activation of crisis modifiers.

The Crisis Modifier could be activated outside or within the area covered by this intervention. It will represent between 5 and 10% of the programme budget. However, if the conditions for activating the Crisis modifier are not met, the budgetary reserve will be allocated to protection-related activities or to Food Security and/or WASH interventions.

4.3.2.4.1. At the proposal stage
- **Sector:** Protection, Food Security, DRR
- **Related sub-sector:**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** to be defined at a later stage
- **Indicators for this outcome:**
- I 4.1 # of people (disaggregated by sex and age) covered by early measures/contingency plan
- I 4.2 % of target population assisted within 4 weeks of the beginning of response
- I 4.3 % of people receiving assistance from are satisfied with the quality and relevance of this support.
- I 4.4 Time between crisis and response

- **Outcome-related activities:**

A detailed description of activities for this outcome can be found under Annex 10.

4.3.2.4.2. Interim report
- **Updating[17] of the indicators**
- **Updating[4] of the beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Updating[4] of the activities**

4.3.2.4.3. Rapport final
- **Indicators for the outcomes obtained**
- **Beneficiaries (status + number)**
- **Activities carried out**

4.4. Work plan (e.g. annexed Gantt diagram)

Workplans for each country can be found under Annex 11 to 16.

4.4.1. [INT] Revised work plan in the event of changes following the proposal

4.5. Monitoring, assessment, auditing and other analyses

4.5.1. Monitoring of the activities (explain how, by whom)

The monitoring of the activities will primarily be conducted by the MEAL country teams with the support of the programme managers and Oxfam Belgium, following Oxfam's quality MEAL procedures and CAMSA (Common Approach to MEL and Social Accountability) approach. Project management teams to follow up on activities, monitor results and achievements, report on defined indicators and continuously assess the situation for the upcoming activities will be set up at country

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[17] Updates and explanations should target both progress and changes made to the proposal.

level at the start of the programme, and a MEAL framework will be defined will all relevant stakeholders (including partners organisations).

The global coordination, overview, monitoring and follow up will be conducted at Oxfam Belgium level, where a project team including thematic experts, financial officers and funding managers will also be set up. Internal financial and narrative reports shared between the country team and Oxfam Belgium will allow to follow up on activities and budget spending, while grasping the changes in the context, adapt interventions when necessary and capitalize on what has been achieved. To ensure learning at a global level between the six countries of intervention, a mid-term review will be conducted while regular meetings will be organized to exchange on common challenges, achievements and good practices.

4.5.2. Tick the boxes corresponding to the analyses that may be undertaken:
☐ **External assessment during the action**
☑ **External assessment after the action**
☐ **External auditing during the action**
☑ **External auditing after the action**
☐ **Internal assessment or internal auditing relating to the action**

4.5.3. Other analyses: ☐ Please provide information:

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

5.1. Please describe the expected level of sustainability and/or of connectedness18.

Over the years, Oxfam has built a strong track record in both humanitarian and long-term development programming in the countries of intervention. Given the complex humanitarian context in the countries of intervention, the action has to be approached from a broader perspective and understanding of the operational environment, encompassing global and longer-term issues. Oxfam's strong commitment to localization therefore guarantees community engagement and beneficiaries' participation throughout the programme implementation process, allowing the programme to be context-based and rooted in the communities' lived realities. This also ensures effective ownership and capitalization of the programme, and a continuity of some of its activities after its end. This implies that high attention was paid to the development of the capacities of community representatives' bodies, enhancing their long-term representation and community-based protection capacities.

The sustainability of this programme is also ensured at various levels for communities, beneficiaries and local partners. At the financial level, the income-generating activities and their focus on economic empowerment will enable beneficiaries to address immediate needs while building sustainable livelihoods for the future. At the institutional level, the strong capacity-building and training component of the programme for local communities, partners and existing structures will guarantee that the impact of the programme extends beyond the implementation period. At the policy level, communities, networks and local NGOs will advocate with key stakeholders at the national and international level to create long lasting positive changes. Finally, Oxfam's coordination and work with local and national authorities also plays an important role in ensuring the sustainability of this action.

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[18] Sustainability and connectedness are similar concepts that are used to ensure that the activities are executed in a context that takes account of longer-term and interconnected issues.

5.2. Continuity strategy (links between emergency aid, rehabilitation and development)

The humanitarian context of the countries of intervention is characterised by long term protracted crises, making it crucial to use a dual approach for the programme, which addresses urgent needs while fostering longer term support and addressing root causes of food insecurity and protection risks. The overall scope of the project is to help reduce future crises by addressing the underlying structural causes of the protection and conflict risks alongside actions aimed at increasing the capacities of the most vulnerable populations to meet their basic safety and survival needs, increase their capacity to cope with the impact of the crises and strengthening their resilience, self-reliance and leadership.

As part of Oxfam's One Programme approach, which aims at bringing together the humanitarian, development and influencing programming, through direct delivery of aid and systemic changes, Oxfam will therefore combine direct assistance activities, such as financial assistance at household level or group cash transfer for instance, with longer term actions such as, among others, support for communities to develop protection action plans, income-generating activities or dialogues and advocacy towards duty bearers.

5.3. Integration (e.g. reduction of disaster risks, children, human rights, gender equality, environmental impact, others to be specified)

Safe-programming/Do No Harm

The recognition that all humanitarian action has the potential to inadvertently cause harm drives Oxfam's safe programming approach. This includes mitigating risks of gender-based violence, ensuring conflict sensitivity, and providing ethical and principled humanitarian aid. Oxfam's protection teams will ensure that interventions are safe to participate in and will systematically apply the safe programming approach to ensure harm is not inadvertently caused to people, and that the values, standards and norms that underpin Oxfam's work are not undermined. A strong conflict sensitivity will be transversal to all Oxfam's work on protection to ensure that these programmes minimise potential negative effects and maximise positive opportunities.

Safeguarding

Oxfam's high standards on safeguarding, implying that all concerns about sexual exploitation, abuse and complaints are taken seriously, will be upheld during the programme implementation. Oxfam and its partner will take the necessary measures to ensure that this intervention is as safe as possible for beneficiaries, target populations, Oxfam and partner teams and all stakeholders. The Oxfam's code of conduct and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy has been signed by all Oxfam staff and partners and will be rigorously followed. Specific measures, such as explicit plans to reduce risks and effectively respond to incidents, and communities' orientation on the code of conduct and PSEA policy will be established to ensure appropriate behaviour towards targeted communities.

Gender

Strong emphasis on promoting gender equality and gender mainstreaming at all stages of the programme will be placed, and the minimum standards of gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action will be followed. Oxfam will ensure that all actions are gender-sensitive, gender responsive and where relevant and depending on the context, gender transformative. A participatory gender analysis will be conducted for new intervention areas, while the learning from the analyses conducted during the first phase of the protection programme will inform the implementation of the activities for the areas that remain the same across the two programmes.

Community-based approach to protection

Oxfam strongly believes that interventions and actions should originate as much as possible from the communities directly and be led by them. This is related to building the capacity and agency of crisis-affected communities for their own protection and ensuring that actions are planned for and implemented by the communities themselves. Oxfam and its partners are there to support community groups and networks in their protection activities, which include conducting protection analysis,

developing and implementing community protection plans, providing protection information to community members, holding community meetings and leading advocacy and negotiation efforts.

Integrated approach

The integrated approach means addressing the multi-dimensional humanitarian needs of communities to allow them to overcome their systemic vulnerabilities and increase their resilience. As explained in previous sections, most beneficiaries of the different activities will be targeted for facing both Protection risks and limited access to essential services. Their needs being multi-sectoral, some of these beneficiaries will hence benefit from different activities under different sectors of intervention. In many cases, Protection will be the entry point for the selection of beneficiaries for activities in a different sector of intervention. For instance, GBV survivors can be referred to the Food and Economic Security teams for some income-generating activities. In this program, Protection is not only seen as a specific outcome, it is also mainstreamed across other outcomes, outputs and activities. Protection is considered as the entry point to support the overall intervention carried out by the communities, the partners and Oxfam. Covering the different needs of a person will increase their resilience to future shocks and allow for a faster recovery from the crisis situation.

Environmental impact

Oxfam designs all its project taking environmental risks into consideration and will not proceed with activities that may cause harm to the environment. Oxfam will ensure that this project will not exacerbate environmental damage, but rather contribute to the rehabilitation of the environment through incorporating environmental considerations and protection into all aspects of the intervention.

Human rights

Oxfam will undertake advocacy that is directly informed by our programming work, using examples gathered through our operational experience to demonstrate the humanitarian impacts of the failure to provide protection and human rights to vulnerable communities.

5.4. [INT] In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

5.5. [FIN] In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

6. SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

6.1. Emergency measures (plan B/ mitigation measures to be taken if the risks and assumptions set out in the logical framework materialise)

The list of identified risks and mitigation measures by country can be found under Annex 17.

6.2. Security-related aspects

6.2.1. Situation in the field. Please provide a brief description

The security situation remains complex in all countries of intervention. Mali, the DRC, Niger and Burkina Faso have experienced an intensification of the activities of radical armed groups, leading to a spiral of violence that is difficult to contain. While this leads to an increase in overall criminality and violent activities, the countries of intervention are also facing increased political insecurity and civil unrest contributing to the volatility of the security situation.

This situation can have an impact on Oxfam's operations as the teams implementing the activities of the programme and the infrastructures are more exposed. However, thanks to Oxfam's strong daily monitoring system, security teams and procedures at a national, regional and international level and security plans which include emergency and contingency measures to respond to sudden deterioration

of the security situation, Oxfam can quickly assess the situation and adapt through a variety of mechanisms.

6.2.2. Has a specific security protocol been drawn up for this action?
yes ☐   no   x   Standard procedures
If yes, provide information:

6.2.3. Have the staff in the field and the expatriates received information and training concerning these procedures?
yes x   no   ☐

6.3. [INT]   In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

6.4. [FIN]   In the event of changes or issues to be dealt with, please provide information

7. COORDINATION IN THE FIELD

7.1. Coordination sur le terrain (veuillez indiquer la participation de l'Organisation humanitaire aux mécanismes de coordination avec d'autres parties prenantes, tels que les "clusters", les ONG, les agences des Nations unies, autres (à spécifier), ainsi que les liens avec la procédure d'appel consolidée, si nécessaire)

Oxfam is a member of several coordination mechanisms, working and thematic groups, both at national and international level. This ensures effective coordination, collaboration and complementarity with other humanitarian actors. Oxfam is also a member of the Protection, Food security, WASH or GBV clusters in most of the countries of intervention. Some examples of Oxfam's role in coordination groups include: major actor in the Forum des ONG Internationales (FONGIM) in Mali, representative within the Humanitarian Country Team led by the UN in Yemen (Oxfam has been selected by the INGO community), member of the Comité Régional Inter-organisation and the Comité Local Inter-Organisationnel led by OCHA in the DRC, member of the Secrétariat Permanent des ONG (SPONG) in Burkina Faso, and WASH area focal point for the Gaza Governorate in oPt.

In oPt, synergies with other DGD partners have already been assessed and determined. At the operational level, Humanity and Inclusion and Oxfam have conducted collaborative meetings to discern potential synergies. This collaboration will involve reciprocal referrals—HI will refer children in vulnerable socio-economic conditions whose families could benefit from cash, shelter, and food assistance. In turn, HI will receive referrals from Oxfam for children with disabilities requiring case management, located within the designated area of operation. Additionally, the field teams have agreed upon HI providing Oxfam with capacity-building and technical support in the realm of disability inclusion".

7.2. National and local authorities (relationships established, authorisations, coordination)

Oxfam has well-established working relationships with local authorities in all countries of intervention, thanks to its long-lasting presence and strong track record. Consultations with local authorities will be conducted at the project onset to inform them of the programme and secure their approval and support if needed. Regular workshops with religious, traditional and community leaders, as well as administrative authorities and decentralized technical state services, will also be conducted throughout the programme to inform them on the progress of project activities and achievements. Depending on the countries of intervention, Oxfam will directly collaborate with local authorities and ministries for beneficiaries' selection, capacity building and training activities or selection of inputs. Finally, some

local authorities and ministries will also be targeted by advocacy, engagement and influencing activities.

7.3. *Potential coordination with the Belgian diplomatic representation*

Oxfam will regularly keep the Belgian representations updated about the context and the operational environments in the different countries. If coordination mechanisms are launched by the Belgian representations, Oxfam will actively participate and support the process. At Brussels' level, Oxfam will regularly communicate with the Belgian MFA and the DGD to provide them with information about the programme.

7.4. *[INT]   In the event of changes or coordination issues to be dealt with, please provide information*

7.5. *[FIN]   In the event of changes or coordination issues to be dealt with, please provide information*

8. IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS
8.1. *Name and address of the implementation partner(s)*

Country	Partner	Address
Burkina Faso	Alliance Technique d'Assistance au Développement (ATAD)	Siège social à Kaya, Province du Sanmatenga. T : +226 24 45 03 84 Email : atadsdl6@yahoo.fr
Mali	Groupe de Formation Consultation et Etude (G-FORCE)	Kalaban Coura – sur les 30m- Rue 260, porte 2011 T: (223) 20 21 86 12/ 66 78 03 67 Email : gforce@afribone.net.ml, BP : 3142
	ONG Action Mopti	Boite Postale : 202 - MOPTI- MALI, Rue 388, Porte 107 Mossinkoré
Niger	Action pour le Développement des Initiatives Locales (ADLI)	Quartier Bobiel 1ère Pompe Rue Foulan Koira Immeuble N°423
	AGIR PLUS	Siège Niamey, 50m de l'Hôpital de Référence
DRC	La Ligue des Organisations des Femmes Paysannes du Congo (LOFEPACO)	Butembo, commune Kimemi, quartier Centre commercial, avenue Bamate n°09.
	La Fondation des Aigles pour l'Encadrement des Vulnérables (FAEVU)	Beni dans la commune rurale de MANGINA, 21 avenue Bashu, quartier Masimbembe.
	Comité de Pilotage des actions humanitaires en zone de santé d'Oicha (CoPi-RDC)	Beni dans la commune rurale d'Oicha, quartier Mbimbi, au numéro 09 sur l'avenue du Marché.
	Réseau des Acteurs pour la Coordination des Actions Humanitaires et de Développement en zone de	Beni dans la commune rurale de Mangina, quartier Home, au numéro 142 sur la cellule Home II.

	santé de Mabalako (RACAHD)	
	Solidarité pour le Bien-être et le Développement Communautaire (SOBDC)	Territoire de Mahagi dans la commune rurale de Mahagi, quartier Mamba, au numéro 27 sur l'avenue Papa Ulangi.
oPt	TAMER Institute for Community Education	Tamer Address: Gaza city, Al Rimal, Saad Bin Alas street. Mahmoud Ouda building, 2nd Floor. Tel +970 (8) 2843799
	Economic & Social Development Centre of Palestine (ESDC)	8nd Floor, Hejji Building, Al Rasheed Street, Gaza, Palestine
	Palestinian Environment Friends (PEF)	Abu baker street, Al-Jawazat 1st Junction-Rafah, Palestine
Yemen	Field Medical Foundation (FMF)	October Street, next ministry of education - khormakser - Aden
	Yemen Development Foundation (YDF)	Al-Zubiri area, Sa'ada city, Sa`ada

8.2. Status of the implementation partners (e.g.: NGOs, local authorities, etc.) and the role played by them

As part of its strong commitment to localization, Oxfam will collaborate with local partners for the implementation of the programme (note that these partners have already been consulted for the design of this proposal). The partners are local registered NGOs with their own mandate and specific expertise and experience in the countries of intervention. They will work on budget and operational planning, direct implementation of activities (the division of activities between Oxfam and the partners will be confirmed at a later stage), monitoring and follow up of activities with beneficiaries, follow up and update on intervention context, and reporting. The partners will intervene under different outcomes of the programme based on their expertise.

Local partners already have a strong established relationship, access and local presence within communities and benefit from a good reputation among them. Working with these partners will ensure that the intervention is community-based and rooted in their own specific context and lived realities.

8.3. Type of relationship with the implementation partner(s) and the reports expected from the implementation partner

Oxfam's partnerships' model is based on mutual learning, accountability and empowerment, with both an operational and strategic relationship. While partners will work on the direct implementation of activities (operational relationship with Oxfam), they will also benefit from longer term institutional and/or thematic capacity strengthening based on a collective assessment and evaluation to increase their autonomy and contribute to their empowerment (strategic relationship).

All local partners have already worked with Oxfam before, and most of them were already implementing activities under the first phase of the Protection programme 2021-2023. A Memorandum of Understanding which includes Oxfam's and donor requirements, main policies and procedures, and reporting obligations will be signed between Oxfam and the partners at the onset of the project. Weekly communication including progress updates, project expenditure, procurement activities and challenges will be maintained with the partners throughout the programme. This close communication will also

allow to identify support and capacity building needs. Monthly financial and narrative reports are expected from the partners.

8.4. *Description of the programme's contribution to building a humanitarian response that is as local as possible and as international as necessary and the development of equitable partnerships with local organizations as defined by the Grand Bargain Caucus on Intermediaries and the IASC.*

As part of the various localisation commitments and frameworks that Oxfam has signed (Charter for Change, Grand Bargain, Localisation Index CHS/Certification Cycle HQAI, Call to Action on Protection of Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (Commitment 4: WROs), Principles of Partnership), Oxfam embeds key actions and indicators in all its humanitarian response programming, including the following key success factors for effective partnering:

- Quality, principled and effective partnership practices (even in rapid onset)
- Higher inclusion of disaster affected & aid concerned people
- Increased funding & quality financial support for local actors
- Capacity strengthening & capacity sharing
- Coordination & collaborative capacities in local / national ecosystems
- Visibility – promote the role of local actors and acknowledge the work they carry out publicly
- Influence – humanitarian policies, standards; shape the humanitarian system

Oxfam is committed to the promotion of the local humanitarian leadership, which is a key approach in all its programmes and ensures that the Grand Bargain commitments are respected. Oxfam seeks to build quality relationships with organizations that most effectively tackle the root causes of poverty, vulnerability and injustice and help to strengthen communities' role as empowerment actors of their development. This strategy is part of a global dynamic to increase the resources made available to local organizations and increase their influence. Oxfam also believes that efforts to improve coordination among local, national and international organizations should include the adaptation of international systems to local contexts and the increased influence of local organizations on decision-making at the international level. It is important to notice that the commitment of Oxfam to localisation is also shown by fact that the number of partners Oxfam works with is growing every year.

In order to build equitable partnerships with local organizations in this programme, Oxfam works in a co-constructive manner with them throughout the programme and contributes to strengthening their humanitarian leadership, while relying on their direct implementation of activities. The partners are supported on a technical, managerial and material level with a capacity building plan established after a needs assessment. This is key to enable partners to have the necessary skills to conduct a humanitarian response that is locally led. The partners contribute to both the design and the implementation (in an autonomous manner) of the programme and Oxfam set a specific budget percentage to allocate to these organizations.

More information on Oxfam's approach Local Humanitarian Leadership can be found under Annex 18.

8.5. [INT] *In the event of changes, please provide information*

8.6. [FIN] *In the event of changes, please provide information*

9. ACTIVITÉS DE COMMUNICATION, DE VISIBILITÉ ET D'INFORMATION

9.1. Planned communication activities

The planned communication activities have two main objectives: providing visibility and outreach to projects funded by Belgium and its identity as a donor, and giving a greater visibility to the humanitarian crises faced by the countries of intervention. All communications will ensure that the programme is easily recognizable as a joint effort between Oxfam and the DGD. All communication products will also adhere to Oxfam's communication strategy and guidelines, ensuring that they respect contributors and their experience, are sensitive to different contexts, accurately represent people, challenge existing stereotypes, consider and respond to the potential risks related and guarantee the full free and informed consent of contributors.

Factsheets about the programme, its content, objectives, services and benefits will be produced and disseminated locally to ensure that communities receive the relevant information. Communication supports (including photographic and video coverage, audiovisual material, social media and website posts and articles) following the DGD visibility requirements will also be produced and shared to document and promote the programme's achievements and share key learning, success stories, testimonies and messages, at a local, national and international level. This will allow to inform the public and target audience about the positive work of Oxfam, its role, mission and added value.

9.2. Outreach on durable equipment, the main supplies and on the project location

Oxfam will ensure all internal and external communication products will comply with both DGD and Oxfam visibility guidelines. Oxfam and its partners will ensure that the project is visible through communication products during the implementation of project activities (such as awareness raising sessions or income generating activities) and that advocacy products refer to the DGD as the donor. In case of security risks, the visibility will be decreased, following discussion with the representatives of the Belgian Development Cooperation.

9.3. Publication activities planned

The following publications will be developed during the implementation of the programme:
- Media briefings on the humanitarian context and the needs in the countries of intervention
- Policy briefs based on the learnings and information from this programme, focusing on conflicts, food insecurity and protection risks to be shared at various levels (local, national, regional and international) and to a variety of stakeholders (donors, duty bearers, civil society, broader public,…)
- Participatory and gendered context analyses on protection, gender and power, and conflict
- A global research on hunger, protection and the link with conflicts, based on information and content gathering from all countries of intervention
- Country-specific research to be defined on land access, protection risks of civilian populations during conflict and the impact of the cash distribution on vulnerable communities affected by humanitarian crises
- Advocacy products based on evidence from the programme

9.4. [INT] In the event of changes, please provide information

9.5. [FIN] Report on relevant activities

10.   HUMAN RESOURCES

10.1.   *Please state the overall figures by function and by status*

Overall figures by function and status can be found under Annex 19.

10.2.   *[INT]   In the event of changes, please provide information*

10.3.   *[FIN]   In the event of changes, please provide information*

11.   ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

11.1.   *Name and title of the legal representative signing the agreement*

Michel van den Hove - Directeur Programme et Plaidoyer
Rue des Quatre-Vents, 1080 Brussels, Belgium
Office + 32 (0)2 501 67 31 | Cell +32 (0) 489 67 86 37
Michel.vandenHove@oxfam.org

11.2.   *Name, telephone number, e-mail address and titles of the person(s) responsible for the management of the dossier*

Elisa Scheuer – Institutional Partnerships Manager – DGD D5.1
Rue des Quatre-Vents, 1080 Brussels, Belgium
Cell + 32 (0) 495 68 48 11
Elisa.scheuer@oxfam.org

11.3.   *Name, telephone and fax number and e-mail address of the representative in the intervention area*

Burkina Faso	**Omer Kaboré** – Country Director T: +226 25 36 20 68/23 / +226 70 20 02 40 Email: omer.kabore@oxfam.org
Mali	**Ahmed Maiga** – Country Director Email: ahmaiga@oxfam.org.uk
Niger	**Sosthène Konate** – Country Director T: +227 20 35 05 00 Email: konate.sosthene@oxfam.org
DRC	**Justine Gomis Tossou** – Country Director Email: JTossou@oxfam.org.uk
oPt	**Dina Jibril** - acting Country Director Email: dina.jibril@oxfam.org
Yemen	**Ferran Puig** – Country Director T: (+967) 730577756 / 717766024 Email: fpuig@oxfam.org.uk

11.4.   *Bank account*

Name of the bank: CBC Banque SA
Address of the bank agency: Avenue Albert 1er 60 - 5000 Namur - Belgique
Precise designation of the account holder: OXFAM-SOLIDARITEIT ASBL
IBAN code: BE40 7320 4947 1263
BIC (SWIFT) code: CREGBEBB