MONITORING AND EVALUATION

EFFECTIVENESS REVIEWS

As part of Oxfam’s Global Performance Framework randomly selected programmes are rigorously evaluated. The whole collection of these evaluations or effectiveness reviews, including methodology and a summary of lessons are available at www.oxfam.org.uk/effectiveness

Humanitarian response
• Pakistan Flood Response 2011/12
• Ethiopia Flood Response
• Kenya Drought Response
• Somalia Drought Response

Adaptation and risk reduction
• Community-based Disaster Risk Management and Livelihoods Programme, Pakistan
• Building Resilience: Eastern Indonesia
• Livestock Commercialisation for Pastoralist Communities in North Dakoro, Niger

Policy influencing
• Civil Society Development and Access to Health Care, Georgia
• Influencing of Policy and Public Management, Bolivia

Women’s empowerment
• We Can Campaign, Bangladesh
• Enhancing Access and Control to Sustainable Livelihood Assets, Philippines
• Copperbelt Livelihoods Project, Zambia

Livelihood enhancement
• North Karamoja Development Project, Uganda
• Ruti Irrigation Project, Zimbabwe
• Support to Coffee Farmers, Nothern Haiti
• Capacity Building for Rural Enterprise Development for Small Producers, Nicaragua

Citizen’s voice
• Climate Change Advocacy Programme, South Africa
• Routes to Solidarity Project, England
• Raising Poor and Marginalised Women’s Voices, Liberia

EVALUATION REPORTS

The Enterprise Development Programme Annual Review 2012
January 2013
This report offers a cumulative picture of Oxfam’s Enterprise Development Programme (EDP) over the last four years. It also marks the continuing evolution of the initiative as it builds on the learning, challenges and achievements of this pilot model that aims to create economic opportunities for some of the world’s poorest communities.

Financial Transaction Tax campaign: Evaluation report
Cambridge Policy Consultants, July 2012
The Financial Transaction Tax (Robin Hood Tax campaign) is a series of loosely coordinated national campaigns aiming at a small tax on financial transactions, with some of the proceeds spent on development. First launched in the UK in February 2010, by mid-2012 the campaign has spread to a number of countries in both Europe and around the world.

Food Crisis in the Horn of Africa: Progress Report, July 2011 - July 2012
Sophie Mack Smith, July 2012
The 2011 drought across the Horn of Africa was, in some places, the worst to hit the region for 60 years. This report describes what Oxfam and its partners have achieved since July 2011, and what needs to be done in the future.

Haiti Progress Report: January – December 2011
Lucy Davies, January 2012
By the end of 2011 Oxfam had raised $106 million for it’s Haiti earthquake response program. This report accounts for the use of the funds. It covers: provision of safe water and sanitation facilities; economic development and job creation; rebuilding communities; the need for protection; and a long-term partnership approach.

Change Making: How we adopt new attitudes, beliefs and practices
Suzanne Williams and Allison Aldred, September 2011
The 44 people, involved in the ‘We Can’ Campaign to end violence against women, contributed to this document. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are all undergoing rapid, complex, and often conflict-ridden social and political change. This study examines the processes of change through the Change Makers and Campaign Alliance members.

We Can Campaign in South Asia, 2004-2011: External evaluation report
Michaela Raab, September 2011
This evaluation covers 7-years of the regional “We Can” campaign, which aimed to ‘reduce the social acceptance of violence against women’, the campaign started in six South Asian countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka – but has since spread to Indonesia, the Netherlands and British Colombia in Canada.
Over 3000 Resources Available Free from www.oxfam.org.uk/policyandpractice

Pakistan Floods Progress Report July 2010/July 2011
Lucy Davies, July 2011
This report is intended as a tool to account to the individuals, governments, and other institutions who have given generously to Oxfam’s Pakistan humanitarian fund, and to partners, allies, staff and volunteers. The final section focuses on ‘The Future’ and identifies Oxfam’s plans for helping during the reconstruction phase.

Haiti Progress Report 2010
Elspeth Clayton, January 2011
In years of responding to disasters, the destruction and logistical challenges caused by Haiti’s earthquake which struck on 12 January 2010, were amongst the worst Oxfam has ever encountered. Our Haiti response has been a story of obstacles overcome. This report shows how Oxfam has utilised funds to help hundreds of thousands of people cope.

Evaluation of Oxfam GB’s Climate Change Campaign
Eva Otero, March 2010
This evaluation looks at Oxfam GB’s global climate change campaign with in-depth case studies from Bangladesh, South Africa and the UK. The evaluation covers the period from March 2008 to December 2009.

Evaluation of Stories of Change: Cotton textile supply chain project in India
Jacob Korenbloom, August 2009
This programme in the ‘Stories of Change’ initiative, the Cotton Textile Supply Chain (CTSC) Project aimed to increase the income, bargaining power and control over markets for men and women workers involved in the cotton industry.

Training Resources
Impact Measurement and Accountability in Emergencies: The good enough guide
February 2007
What difference are we making? How do we know? The Good Enough Guide helps busy field workers to address these questions. It offers a set of basic guidelines on how to be accountable to local people and measure programme impact in emergency situations and contains a variety of tools on needs assessment and profiling. Its ‘good enough’ approach emphasises simple and practical solutions and encourages the user to choose tools that are safe, quick, and easy to implement.

Test Your Organisation with the 12 Boxes Framework: A facilitators’ guide to support NGOs in self- assessing their response to HIV and AIDS in their workplace and in their work using a gender perspective
Verona Groverman, January 2007
Based on Oxfam Novib’s experiences of gender mainstreaming this guide is aimed at NGO managers looking to do a self-assessment. Two lessons learned were crucial and form the basis for this guide: To develop a holistic assessment instead of only an organisational assessment. This guide includes a self-assessment of the response to HIV and AIDS in the workplace AND in the work.

Effective Consultancies in Development and Humanitarian Programmes
John Rowley and Frances Rubin, July 2006
This guide to good consultancy practice is unusual in two respects: its focus is consultancy work in the international development sector; and it describes the process from the perspectives of both clients and consultants. It also shows how development agencies can manage particular consultancies in order to promote long-term learning and thus improve the general quality of their programmes.

Evaluation Synthesis: Outcomes and lessons learned from Oxfam GB’s livelihoods programme evaluations
Rebecca Nelems and Rebecca Lee, May 2009
This report synthesises the results of 40 evaluations of Oxfam GB’s Sustainable Livelihoods programmes from 2006 to 2008. It constitutes part of Oxfam GB’s annual process of programme evaluation syntheses that summarise outcomes and identify good practices for different programme areas.

Review of Humanitarian Advocacy in Liberia and Ivory Coast during the Ivorian Crisis
Brandy Jones and Alexandre Diouf, December 2011
In 2011 Oxfam implemented an advocacy program in both Ivory Coast and Liberia. The work was in response to the post-electoral crisis in Ivory Coast. Oxfam launched an ambitious campaign to strengthen the humanitarian response. This report was produced by Oxfam’s West Africa Office to review the 2011 response and draw out learning points for the future.

James Stevenson, March 2009
The Partnership Programme Agreement (PPA) is a much-valued source of funding for Oxfam. The flexibility and predictability that the PPA gives Oxfam is very welcome. But the PPA is about more than just the funding – it provides a mechanism for mutual accountability and genuine strategic engagement. Oxfam GB is taking a developmental approach to building its capacity to do good evaluation, and is capitalising on the opportunity offered by performance-related funding mechanisms such as the DFID PPA.

Research Guidelines
Oxfam’s advocacy and campaigns have to be supported by reliable evidence and are developed with the help of research. The humanitarian and development programmes are likewise shaped by research, and research is used to evaluate their effectiveness and learn lessons from them. The following research guidelines could be especially useful in places where access to published guides to development research and research methodologies is limited.

More topics will be added in time. The guidelines are currently available in English and French at www.oxfam.org.uk/researchguidelines

- Writing Terms of Reference for Research (accompanied by our own TOR template)
- Undertaking Research with Ethics
- Reviewing the Existing Literature
- Conducting Semi-structured Interviews
- Researching Human Interest Stories
- Creating Killer Facts and Graphs
- Writing for Impact - Lessons from Journalism
- Oxfam Style Guide for Notes, References, and Bibliographies

A Basic Guide to Evaluation for Development Workers
Frances Rubin, January 1995
This book focuses on the principles underlying evaluation, and deals with issues to be considered at the planning stage, the steps involved in carrying out evaluations and the importance of involving people in the evaluation process throughout.

www.oxfam.org.uk/policyandpractice