

**2016-
17** Annual Report



ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
OXFAM
India

AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR WOMEN

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report at www.oxfamindia.org





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OVERVIEW

66 YEARS OF OXFAM IN INDIA



OXFAM IS MARKING ITS 66TH YEAR IN INDIA THIS YEAR. IN 1951, OXFAM GREAT BRITAIN CAME TO INDIA DURING THE BIHAR FAMINE TO LAUNCH ITS FIRST FULL-SCALE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY.

Over the past 65 years, Oxfam has supported civil society organisations across the length and breadth of the country. In 2008, all Oxfams working in India came together to form Oxfam India, a fully independent Indian organisation (with Indian staff and an Indian Board), which is a member of a global confederation of 20 Oxfams.

OUR GOALS

VISION

Oxfam's vision is a just world without poverty; a world in which people can influence the decisions that affect their lives, enjoy their rights, and assume their responsibilities as full citizens of a world in which all human beings are valued and treated equally.

MISSION

The purpose of Oxfam is to help create lasting solutions to address the injustice of poverty. We have to create a society for all, where equality prevails and every individual can exhibit his/her right to a safe and happy life.

VALUES

COMMITMENT TO OUR VISION AND PURPOSE

HONESTY AND INTEGRITY

INCLUSIVENESS, SECULARISM AND PLURALISM

RESPECT AND VALUE FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

HIGH QUALITY RESULTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO STAKEHOLDERS


OUR FIVE RIGHTS

1 
Right to sustainable livelihood

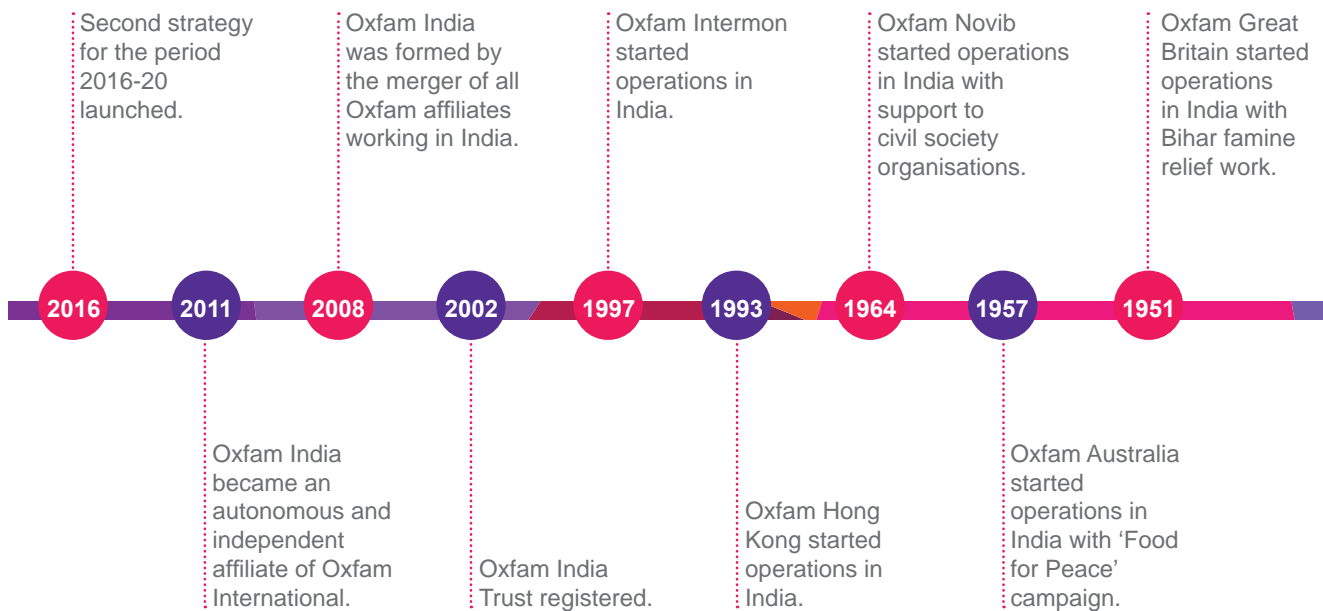
2 
Right to life and security

3 
Right to identity

4 
Right to essential services

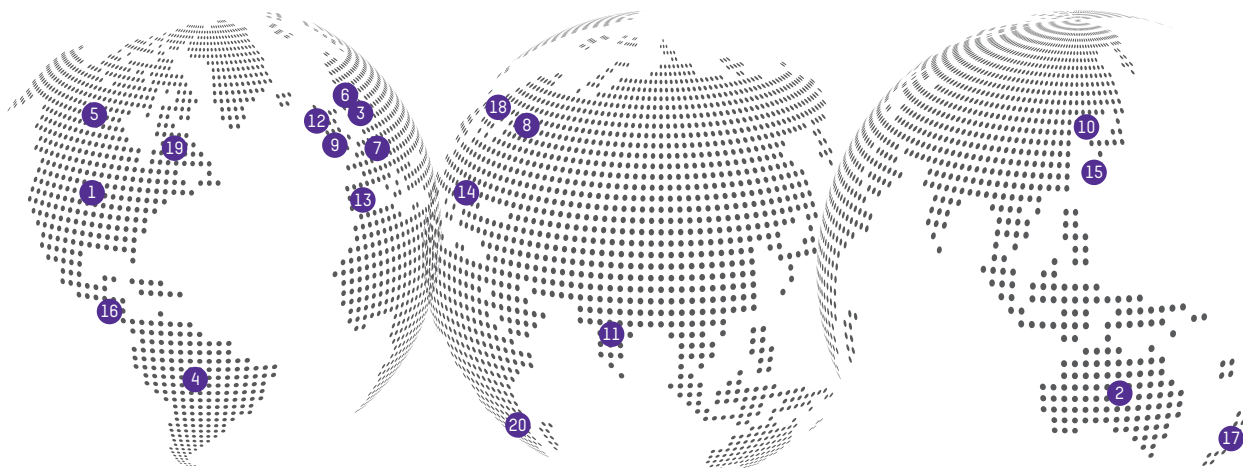
5 
Right to be heard

OUR TIMELINE



AFFILIATES

1. Oxfam America
2. Oxfam Australia
3. Oxfam Belgium
4. Oxfam Brazil
5. Oxfam Canada
6. Oxfam Denmark
7. Oxfam France
8. Oxfam Germany
9. Oxfam Great Britain
10. Oxfam Hong Kong
11. Oxfam India
12. Oxfam Ireland
13. Oxfam Intermon
14. Oxfam Italy
15. Oxfam Japan
16. Oxfam Mexico
17. Oxfam New Zealand
18. Oxfam Novib
19. Oxfam Quebec
20. Oxfam South Africa



CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



WE LAUNCHED A NEW CAMPAIGN CALLED #BANONAYISOCH IN PATNA IN NOVEMBER 2016 TO CHANGE THE SOCIAL NORMS THAT LEAD TO SUCH A HIGH DEGREE OF ACCEPTANCE OF GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS. WE ARE ALSO DEEPENING OUR RESEARCH ON POLICIES THAT COULD LEAD TO A REDUCTION IN THE HIGH AND SHARPLY RISING LEVELS OF INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY THAT WE ARE WITNESSING IN INDIA.

It is my privilege to present to you the Annual Report and audited accounts of Oxfam India for the FY 2016-17. Though Oxfam has had a presence in India since 1951, we have completed just nine years as an Indian organisation.

Last year, in March 2016, the Board approved our strategy "Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities: The Next Steps" for FY 2016-2020, as a continuation and deepening of our previous five-year strategy. India - and the world - seemed like a stable place. No one imagined at the time how dramatically the world - including India - would change in the next 12-18 months, with BREXIT, the election of President Trump, and many countries moving to more right wing, populist governments that seem bent on destroying the old world order and the associated institutions of the last 70 years. The trend also is towards a world less welcoming of diversity and dissent.

One result is that the space for civil society organisations is shrinking in many countries. At the same time, there is an adverse environment for funding of many civil society organisations, including Oxfam India. During FY 2016-17, our total income was Rs 56.2 Crores, as against Rs 82.6 Crores in FY 2015-16, reflecting a sharp decline of 32%.

We are, of course, adjusting our strategy, both to the changes in the external context in which we operate, as well as to the shrinking funding base. We are, however, committed to redoubling our efforts in fighting the injustice of inequality, along all the many dimensions that it manifests itself in India, including income and wealth, geography, caste, religion, and of course, gender. On these issues, we have been reaching out more actively to the public at large, as well as engaging more deeply with the private sector. We launched a new campaign called

#BanoNayiSoch in Patna in November 2016 to change the social norms that lead to such a high degree of acceptance of gender inequality and violence against women and girls. We are also deepening our research on policies that could lead to a reduction in the high and sharply rising levels of income and wealth inequality that we are witnessing in India. Greater investment in health and education to create equal opportunities, along with a more progressive direct tax system, could go a long way in addressing these.

As always, we have had strong support from others in the global Oxfam family, and I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to Oxfam International and fellow Oxfam affiliates for their continued help and commitment to Oxfam India.

Our partners across India continue to be a source of exceptional strength, and I thank them for their dedication and cooperation.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution, support and commitment of my colleagues on the Board. Finally, I congratulate Nisha Agrawal, her senior management team and all our staff who, through their hard work, dedication and passion, are engaged in bringing about a better world.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kiran Karnik". The signature is stylized with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Kiran Karnik

Chairperson
Oxfam India Board

CEO'S MESSAGE



Last year, as we started to implement our new strategy for FY 2016-20 “Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities”, we decided to focus even more on tackling some of the tough issues of inequalities, especially in the area of gender justice. Progress in this important goal has been very uneven during the last 70 years and we felt that a new approach – of engaging directly with the public to change social norms - was needed to tackle some of the “sticky” issues. While there has been some progress in health and education, and even in reducing violence against women, there has been little or no progress in measures of women’s “empowerment” such as representation in national or state level politics, in voice and leadership in the corporate sector, or in achievement of property rights. And in some cases - such as the sharp drop in labour market participation of women in the last decade - we seem to be seeing reversals in hard won gains.

Many of these problems are difficult to tackle through the usual approach of adopting progressive laws, policies and programmes alone, because social norms are strong and society does not value women and girls as much as it values men and boys. We - together with our partners and in alliance with many others working in this field - have decided to challenge and change that by engaging much more directly and systematically with the public, and specially with the youth.

We launched our exciting new campaign ‘Bano Nayi Soch: Buno Hinsa Mukht Rishtey (Be a New Thought: Weave Violence Free Lives)’ in November in Patna. This campaign aims to reduce the acceptability of domestic violence as a norm and is being implemented in five focus states of India - Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

WHILE THERE HAS BEEN SOME PROGRESS IN HEALTH AND EDUCATION, AND EVEN IN REDUCING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE OR NO PROGRESS IN MEASURES OF WOMEN’S “EMPOWERMENT” SUCH AS REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL OR STATE LEVEL POLITICS, IN VOICE AND LEADERSHIP IN THE CORPORATE SECTOR, OR IN ACHIEVEMENT OF PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Since cinema is such an important influencer of social norms, we also partnered with the Mumbai Film Festival and instituted an award to recognise and encourage gender-equal cinema in India. The film ‘Lipstick Under My Burkha’ received the first Oxfam India award but was initially refused certification for being “too women-centric”. We stood with the filmmakers and celebrated our win against the negative social norms. We also worked with Global Citizen as their gender partner for the Coldplay concert in Mumbai in November, during which a number of celebrities delivered strong and consistent messaging on gender equality to a young and 80,000-strong audience of music lovers. We also reached out to participants in the Mumbai and Bengaluru Trailwalkers and urged them to walk for gender equality.

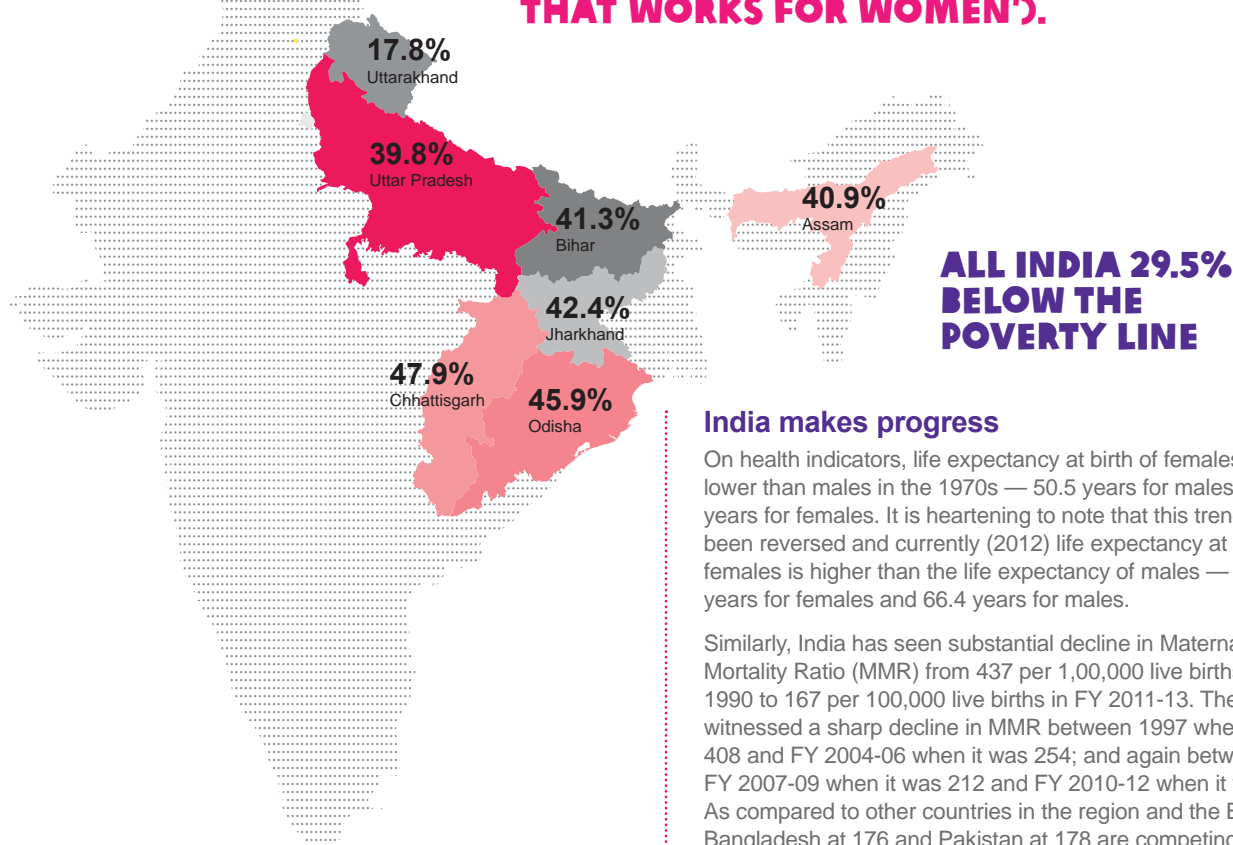
I would like to thank our Board members for their strong support for innovation and experimentation to find solutions to the tough development challenges we face. I would also like to thank Oxfam International and all the Oxfam affiliates for their continued support. And finally, I would like to thank the management team, staff, our partners and our donors for all their support and contribution during the last eight years. Together, I know, we can and will make a difference!

Nisha Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer
Oxfam India

GENDER EQUALITY AT 70

'GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE ECONOMY COSTS WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES \$9 TRILLION A YEAR — A SUM WHICH WOULD NOT ONLY BENEFIT WOMEN BUT WOULD UNLEASH NEW SPENDING POWER ACROSS COMMUNITIES AND PROVIDE A MASSIVE BOOST TO THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE' (OXFAM, 2017, 'AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR WOMEN').



As India steps into its 70th year of Independence, it is time to take a look at how the country has performed to alleviate poverty, reduce inequality and improve the status of women.

India's performance on human development indicators specially on gender can be put under three categories broadly: India has performed comparatively better on health, education, and domestic violence indicators. There has been marginal or minimal improvement in women's property rights, political participation and child sex ratio. And finally, there has been a worrying decline in women's labour force participation rate (LFPR).

India makes progress

On health indicators, life expectancy at birth of females was lower than males in the 1970s — 50.5 years for males and 49 years for females. It is heartening to note that this trend has been reversed and currently (2012) life expectancy at birth of females is higher than the life expectancy of males — 69.6 years for females and 66.4 years for males.

Similarly, India has seen substantial decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 437 per 1,00,000 live births in 1990 to 167 per 100,000 live births in FY 2011-13. The country witnessed a sharp decline in MMR between 1997 when it was 408 and FY 2004-06 when it was 254; and again between FY 2007-09 when it was 212 and FY 2010-12 when it was 178. As compared to other countries in the region and the BRICS, Bangladesh at 176 and Pakistan at 178 are competing with India. Nepal is much worse at 258. But Sri Lanka is performing much better at 30, Maldives at 68 and Bhutan at 148. But BRICS countries are performing much better with Brazil at 44 and China at 27. So India has much to catch up on.

On education, India has seen a substantial drop in the gap in male-female literacy rate between 1951 and 2011. In 1951, 8.86 percent females and 27.16 percent males were literate. That has gone up to 82.14 percent males and 65.46 percent females. Male-female gap in literacy rate was at 18.30 in 1951 which steadily rose to 26.62 in 1981 but it is reassuring to note that currently (as of 2011) the gap is at an all-time low of 16.68. There has been a substantial decline between 2001 when it was 21.59 and 2011 at 16.68. It appears therefore that India's commitment to universal education through the Right to Education Act is a step in the right direction.

Yet, in comparison to other countries, India has some catching up to do. There is substantial gender gap in mean years of schooling between males and females in India with boys clocking 8.2 years and girls 4.8 years of schooling. China shows less gender disparity with 7.2 and 7.9 years between girls and boys respectively. In Sri Lanka, mean years of schooling for girls in 10.3 years and 11.4 years for boys.

Overall levels of domestic violence in India has declined from 39.7 percent in FY 2005-06 (NFHS 3) to 28.8 percent in FY 2015-16 (NFHS 4). Women with no education are thrice as likely to experience violence in their lives. As per the NFHS 4, 28.8 percent of women are abused at home. As per the NFHS 3 survey, 49 percent women who have no education face emotional, physical, or sexual violence. Incidence of violence drops to 14.7 percent for the women who have completed 12 or more years of education. Globally, prevalence of domestic violence is high with Africa recording 36.6 percent, Eastern Mediterranean 37 percent, and South-East Asia 37.7 percent.

India makes little or no progress

Following the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act in 2005, women in India have equal rights over family property - movable and immovable. Yet, a scan of agricultural census data between FY 2005-06 and FY 2010-11 shows a marginal improvement in women's land rights: women's individual agriculture operational holding increased in absolute numbers from 12.4 percent to 13.5 percent. In terms of area, it increased from 9.9 percent to 10.9 percent. Joint agricultural holding increased from 7.5 percent in FY 2005-06 to 8.7 percent in FY 2010-11 in terms of number. In terms of area, it increased from 7.1 percent in FY 2005-06 to 8.1 percent in FY 2010-11.

There is a worrying trend on child sex ratio in India which has been oscillating since Independence. As of 2011, as per the Census, the sex ratio is at 943, which is an improvement from 2001 when it was at 933; however, the current sex ratio is no better than what it was between 1951 (946) and 1961 (941). The best performance on sex ratio was way back in 1901 when it was 972. A traditionally patriarchal society with deeply ingrained son-preference coupled with the menace of modern technology which has prompted sex-selective abortion, the situation of girls and women is dire. The sentiments and preferences for male children run deep and are adhered to unquestioningly. India will not be able to progress further and make it a conducive environment for girls to be born and live to be adults unless we address social norms and attitudes and change mindsets.

On political leadership, proportion of women in Parliament is a mere 10.7 percent as of 2011 which has seen very little change since Independence.

India regresses

The World Economic Forum Gender Gap (2016) reports that India ranks 135th in the gender gap index on labour force participation. The 68th Round of National Sample Survey (2011-12) portrays that the labour force participation rate (LFPR) of women in India, dropped from 42.7 percent in FY 2004-05 to 31.2 percent in FY 2011-12. The proportion of females in the labour force has declined drastically in the agriculture sector in comparison to their male counterparts.

Women are disproportionately represented in the lowest-paid jobs, with poor protection and precarious conditions of employment. In India, there are laws for minimum wages. But, most of the workers are employed in the unorganised sector.

Violation of laws in the unorganised sector is rampant. Women are discriminated. Women gets wages substantially lower than their male counterparts. Even in the organised sector, women are discriminated. In India, the gender wage gap is 32.6 percent.

According to the ILO, India's LFPR dropped further to 27 in 2016. If we compare India's performance with other countries, India lies at the bottom, performing poorly alongside Sri Lanka at 30 and Pakistan at 25. Brazil at 56, China at 63 and Nepal at 80 are performing way ahead of India.

For all the din and commotion surrounding the idea that India aspires to emerge as a superpower, there is much that the country can learn from others and improve. It is important to ask two questions: who are left behind in this growth trajectory; and why and how they are left behind.

Oxfam has been working towards reducing these stark differences and worrying developments. Over the last nine years it has emerged as a key development player within Indian civil society. This demonstrates excellence on community-based empowerment models on the ground, working collaboratively with networks and alliances, with robust humanitarian responsibility and closing the gap on inequality.

Since 2016, Oxfam has been engaging in two new campaigns - the global campaign on inequality and the gender and social norms campaign.

Oxfam's annual report for Davos, called 'An economy for the 99%' released in January 2017 reiterates that the richest 1 percent of Indians own 58 percent of total wealth in the country. 57 Indian billionaires have the same amount of wealth as the bottom 70 percent of Indians. The CEO of India's top information firm earns 416 times the salary of a typical employee in his company. The global inequality campaign has developed a Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (CRI) which ranks governments on their commitments to reducing the gap between the rich and the poor in their respective countries. It measures government action on tax, social spending and labour rights. India has performed poorly, coming 137 among the 154 countries ranked. At the national level in India, the inequality campaign focusses on evidence-based advocacy for increased social spending on public services such as education, health and social protection; and influencing the Government to adopt progressive taxation policies in which corporations and the richest individuals are taxed more in order to redistribute resources in society and ensure that increased share of direct taxes are spent for social development.

Oxfam India (OIN) launched its campaign Bano Nayi Soch: Buno Hinsa Mukht Rishtey (Be a New Thought: Weave Violence Free Lives) on November 25, 2016 in Bihar. This campaign is part of Oxfam International's multi-country campaign "Enough! Together we can end violence against women and girls". The overall positive norm the campaign is focussing on is "Mutually respectful, equal and nurturing relationships which are always free of any kind of violence". The campaign is currently being implemented in 385 villages in 33 districts in 5 states of India (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh). The target group of the campaign is young people in the age group of 13 to 29 years. Our consolidated outreach (where people have heard our message at least once) for FY 2016-17 which includes both our online and on-ground activities is 3.5 million. The engagement outreach (in terms of signing of the pledges and some preliminary action on social media) is 1.27 million. In the past year, we undertook the national launch of the campaign, state level launches, campaign interventions during the 16 days of Activism and International Women's Day.



ECONOMIC JUSTICE



Oxfam's Goal

FAIR SHARING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVISIONING IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS
FOR FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES
THROUGH RIGHTS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES
SPECIFICALLY LAND, MINERALS AND ENERGY

Outcomes

- 1.** Tribal and other forest dependent communities have access to, control and management rights over forest land and its resources.
- 2.** Improved implementation of Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement to secure rights of the tribal and other forest dependent communities.
- 3.** Increased access to appropriate renewable energy sources by Tribal and other forest dependent communities.

Oxfam India's Reach



1,26,073

Total



68,503

Females



Natural resource management

The programme aims to improve livelihoods of marginalised communities (tribals and other forest dependent communities) through rights over natural resources as envisaged in progressive legislations like Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015.

The programme is striving to improve the implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in the focus states - Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Odisha. Implementation of this Act has been exceptionally slow; only 4 percent of the potential community forest resource rights were recognised in the country in the past ten years of enactment of the Act.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 stipulates establishment of District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) in mining affected districts who have to spend a portion of the royalty accrued on the development of mining affected communities. Oxfam India is engaged in building awareness at the state level, tracking the utilisation of DMF's funds and working with mining affected communities and state level alliances and networks on appropriate utilisation of funds with DMF.

Access to energy has a large role to play in livelihood development

and delivery of essential services like health and education in rural pockets of India. Oxfam India's efforts are focussed on integrating renewable energy for the benefit of local economies dependent on forest produce and to create evidence based research to bring rural health and education in the renewable energy policy priorities of the country.

Highlights

- One of the significant events was the 10 years of implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA) during which the National convention on CFR was organised in Delhi on December 13 and 14, 2016 where more than 150 participants from 15 states across the country participated. The convention had sessions with a) the ministry of tribal affairs (joined by Secretary and Joint Secretary) and Dr T Haque of Niti Aayog, b) people's representatives, c) National Commission on Women (Chairperson of NCW joined) Community members across country presented their issues and challenges. During the convention, the National Promise and Performance Report of 10 years of FRA was released. State level conventions were organised in all the three focus states.
- Policy advocacy through networks and alliances was mobilised on critical issues around Endorsement of Village Forest Rules of Maharashtra, 2016 and Petition on revoking the Compensatory Afforestation Bill, 2016 both of which undermine the provisions of the FRA.
- Large number of Individual rights have been recognised in our project areas. All intervention villages have filed their CFR claims. 1,640 out of the 8,618 individual rights claims have been recognised, while 17 out of the 112 CR/CFR claims have been recognised.
- Interventions such as reconstituting Forest Right Committees (FRCs) at appropriate levels, training of Gram Sabha and FRC in the claims process, GIS-based mapping of customary forest boundaries as evidence helped in advocating with the block and district level committees for the processing of these claims.
- Linkages are being established between extant government programmes and IFR title holders to improve livelihoods. Some central government schemes that have been leveraged till now are MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) and IAY (Indira Awas Yojna). Besides this, Odisha government's programme Ama jungle yojna too have helped the forest dwelling communities in improving land productivity and forestry activities.
- Oxfam India organised a formative consultation in Bhubaneswar to take stock of the formation, planning and governance of the District Mineral Foundations in India.
- Three solar micro-grids (240 watts each) lit 110 households of three un-electrified tribal hamlets of Jharkhand (Hazaribagh district). Each household was provided with two LEDs and a mobile charging point. These lights have added six hours of productive time in their lives.
- Oxfam India documented the success and challenges of solarised primary healthcare centres of Chhattisgarh and evaluated its impacts. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and National Health Mission (NHM) are contemplating on developing dedicated scheme in favour of off-

600

Households reached

13

Print media

6

Web portals

3

New channels

grid rooftop solar to power primary healthcare centres.

- Renewable energy campaign with urban middle class, named “RENEW TO LIVE ANEW” was carried out in Bhubaneswar, Odisha in July-December 2016 with an objective to make people aware of renewable energy, especially solar, so as to generate an opinion in favour of renewables.

Impact

- There is an increase of about 32 percentage points in Jharkhand in terms of people who have been registered under MGNREGA, while in Chhattisgarh (Sarguja) it has gone up by 45 percentage point. In Odisha and Chhattisgarh more people are benefiting under Indira Awas Yojana. The figures have gone up by 27 percentage point and 53 percentage point in Odisha and Chhattisgarh (Sarguja).
- Government of Chhattisgarh recognised ‘Pahadi Korwas’ as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and recognised their claims for individual forest rights.
- The District Welfare Office of Jharkhand government facilitated ‘Special Gram Sabhas’ in 2016 to expedite forest rights recognition processes.

- The district level committee of Mayurbhanj, Odisha converted six forest villages located in the Simlipal Tiger Reserve Area into revenue villages.
- Collection and aggregation of select non timber forest produce (NTFP) was initiated in the districts of Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj in Odisha. Recognition of forest rights has positively impacted livelihoods of forest dependent communities; people engaged in MFP collection has gone up by 42% in Chhattisgarh (Sarguja) and 6% in Jharkhand.
- Sal (*Shorea robusta*) Leaf plate making unit through women’s group has been set up in 2 districts of Jharkhand. One of the leaf plate making units produced 35,000 leaf plate and sold it at Rs. 65 per hundred. They have earned around Rs. 9,100 as profit.
- The community in two villages of Rajnandgaon district, Chhattisgarh initiated bamboo plantation in 5 acres each, in the forest area being conserved by the community. The initiative of these two villages inspired 6 more villages who followed the practice and developed micro nursery of 30 bamboo saplings by each family. A total of 828 households have planted 24,840 bamboo samplings so far in these 8 villages.
- The NTFP collectors from 10 villages of Kalahandi district in Odisha constituted a cooperative called Churapahad Cooperative. This cooperative has mobilised support of Rs. 10 Lakhs for Community Facilitation Centre (CFC) from local Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA). In Bolangir district, primary collectors group has been formed and the group mobilised support from ORMAS (Odisha Rural Marketing Society) and OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission). The group repaired a dilapidated go-down with support of government grants. This group has also established market network with Private Company. They regularly purchase items from this group. There is a huge opportunity and potential for processing and marketing of MFP especially oil seeds.



WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

Goal

To undertake projects for the benefit of Women Farmers of Bihar that facilitate increased vegetable production and better supply chain management so as to improve their bargaining capacity in the market leading in turn to strengthen them economically and enhance their social recognition as farmers.

Progress

During the year, 850 women farmers received classroom training and on-farm demonstration on sustainable agriculture practices and access to quality agricultural inputs for vegetable cultivation. In the first phase, 354 farmers have started use of improved vegetable production technology.

Project implementation teams established good linkages with agriculture institutions (such as ATMA, KVK and Bihar Agriculture University) and with agriculture input suppliers for imparting training and increasing access to quality agriculture inputs.

2,684 women farmers from 35 project villages (in the Munger and Bhagalpur regions) were organised into 150 producer groups. 192 on farm demonstration of vegetable cultivation (Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato and Chilli) based on sustainable agricultural practices have been piloted in project village to provide practical training to women farmers. These women farmers reported increased production by around 18-20% with 10-12% reduction in the cost of cultivation calculated on the basis of comparison between traditional method of cultivation and recommended package of practices.

114 women farmers have been linked with mobile-based service to get instant support through WhatsApp - 7004528893 (run by KVK) while 540 farmers have been linked with Green SIM cards promoted by IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited to give them access to voice message services providing useful agriculture related information such as on weather forecast and package of practices (POP) for seasonal crops POP.



No. of people reached (direct beneficiaries)

Social Group	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Total
Dalit	118				118
Tribal	62				62
Muslim	23				23
Others	2,481				2,481
Total	2,684				2,684

A WOMEN'S PRODUCER GROUP SHOWS THE WAY!



To know more, scan the QR code.



To know more, scan the QR code.

Adivasipada is a tribal hamlet of Kareldhua village in Odisha. Like many other residents of this hamlet, Ganeshwar Bhoi has always been involved in protecting the forests and collecting non-timber forest produces like nagarputha, amla, harda, saal seeds, saal leaves, kendu, etc. for selling in the local markets. Ganeshwar's village had a long-standing dispute with one of the neighbouring villages over collection of NTFPs from the forests in the vicinities. This village was also having constant conflicts with a local contractor on illegal felling of trees. To solve these problems, Ganeshwar and others in his village decided to form a Forest Protection Committee to save their forest and resolve disputes over their rights to collect NTFPs; this progressive step was taken almost twenty-five ago. Later, with help of forest department, a joint forest management committee was constituted under the Joint Forest Management Program but people were quite unhappy with its functioning, more so because of the interferences created by the forest department. Almost after one year of formation of the committee, people of Adivasipada started boycotting it; very soon they retracted it and went back to traditional forest protection committee. After enactment of Forest Rights Act, 2006, Ganeshwar and other village members created forest rights committee. In 2012, Oxfam's partner organisation Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) started mobilising people to make them aware about their rights over forest land and community forests under FRA 2006 and its amendment in 2012. As a result of this mobilisation, the forest rights committee of Adivasipada was reconstituted with 10 men and 5 women members. After this, the Gram Sabha submitted their claim for community forest resource rights (CFR) on 235 hectares (175 hectares under reserve forest and 60 hectares under village forest) and 26 individual forest rights (IFR) claims. In 2014, 13 families of this village received IFR titles and are now regularly following-up for settlement of their CFR claim. Thirty-five families of this village have received allotments under Indira Awas Yojna and farm ponds have been sanctioned to four families under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). To ensure their NTFP-centred livelihood, in 2013, women managed Vanshika Producers' Group was formed with technical support from RCDC and financial support from Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS). This women's producer group has tie-up with ORMAS and Dabur to sell NTFPs at a fair price. In addition to getting a fair price, the producers' group is also getting 2% of selling price of NTFPs. In FY 2015-16, they made a profit of Rs. 26,040.



ESSENTIAL SERVICES



Oxfam's Goal

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ESSENTIAL SERVICES

BY 2020, INEQUALITY TAKES CENTRESTAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE LEADING TO INCREASED PUBLIC FINANCING & PEOPLE'S ACCESS TO UNIVERSAL, FREE & QUALITY HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATION.

Outcomes

- 1.** Government takes positive steps towards bringing fiscal policy reforms towards addressing the inequality & building a more equal opportunity country.
- 2.** Strengthened public health & education system through enhanced people's participation in planning & decision making in Oxfam India's focus states.
- 3.** Increased regulation & accountability of private sector in education & healthcare through effective legislations & its implementation.

Oxfam India's Reach



HEALTH

56,118

Total

27,558

Females



EDUCATION

1,13,851

Total

55,657

Females

In FY 2016-17, we had 83,215 female beneficiaries from a total of 1,69,969 beneficiaries.



Education

Education at Oxfam India (OIN) is about advocating and campaigning for the educational rights of the marginalised sections, with special emphasis on the girl child. Through our various programmes, we strive to achieve the goals of universal, inclusive and quality elementary education. We do evidence-based advocacy focussing on the realisation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (or 'Right to Education Act' also known as RTE).

Promoting community participation towards improving the delivery of Government education programmes has been a key focus area in FY 2016-17. As part of our efforts, capacity building trainings, orientations and awareness campaigns have been undertaken by School Management Committees (SMCs) to help them perform their role effectively. SMCs have further been trained in preparing and implementing school development plans.

As a founding member of the National RTE Forum, Oxfam India

has used this platform to engage with policymakers on New Education Policy and other issues in FY 2016-17. Oxfam India has also engaged with the schooling system to create opportunities for a creative learning environment.

Key highlights

- Oxfam India is very actively involved with state level RTE forum. In Odisha, around 100 plus CSOs, teachers' unions, etc. are part of the forum. The recent new education policy was discussed in detail and the list of suggestions was submitted to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India.
- Over 20,000 SMC members were engaged through the state forums on advocacy and awareness on compliance of RTE Act. SMC federation has been formed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
- More than 700 participants from across 19 states took active part in the National Stocktaking Convention of RTE forum which was partly supported by OIN.

> 20,000

SMC members engaged on advocacy and compliance of RTE

> 700

Participants from 19 states at the National Stocktaking Convention

420

Meetings with government officials and elected representatives

2,545

Memorandums submitted to the government

250

State level consultations and workshops

- Our partners and community groups were successful in facilitating around 420 meetings with government officials, elected representatives at all levels (block, district and state). These meetings created pressure on the departments leading to influencing over 230 elected representatives who are now speaking about quality of education and its access to the most marginalised children.
- 2,545 memorandums were submitted to the government (by the partners themselves or on behalf of a group).
- About 250 state level consultations and workshops have been conducted at state levels with stakeholders.
- 720 grievance redressal complaints were filed in various schools, of which over 125 grievance cases have been resolved. Partners and the community members are using the RTE compliance parameter framework developed by partner NGOs to assess the functioning of the schools. This has greatly helped as evidence to file cases of grievance with the concerned authorities.
- In Chhattisgarh, RTE forum was revived after 2 years by the efforts of OIN.
- The suggestions and recommendations to Draft National Education Policy 2016 were submitted to the MHRD at national level and through state RTE forums to education departments.

Tangible impact

We were able to orient around 2,200 SMC members and community members on RTE compliances. Of all the SMC members in the project intervention villages, more than 50% of SMC members are women. These SMC members, particularly women members, are continuously focussing on girl's enrolment, retention and quality education. Based on the orientation and constant follow-up, 742 SMC were regularised in various intervention areas. 74 school development plans were prepared with active participation from SMC and community leaders. This also made us successful in making 529 schools functional in terms of quality education, infrastructure,

MDM, etc. Due to the active role played by SMC, community-based organisations and the community, all the intervention schools in our intervention areas in Bihar and Jharkhand are free of violence.

Advocacy

- Parents and SMCs of six blocks submitted letter to Chief Minister through District Magistrate for effective implementation of Allahabad High Court's order for universalisation of elementary education in UP. 300 SMC members submitted post cards to demand for election of new SMCs in UP.
- In several districts of UP, representatives of political parties contesting in Vidhan Sabha election received people's manifesto on education and gave commitment to put education on priority in their development agenda.
- Social audits facilitated in 55 schools have increased accountability at all levels and brought more transparency in resource utilisation and functioning of schools.
- In five educationally backward districts of UP, (263 out-of-school girls have been mainstreamed into regular schools by mobilising government officials, community members, etc. for promotion of girl child education.
- In Delhi and Bihar, 107 and 300 teachers were trained respectively during the reporting period on quality education and child centred teaching methodology and innovative methods. This, in turn, will help improve the learning level of children.

In UP, 200 'Child Collectives' are tracking irregular and out-of-school children on regular basis and supporting parents and teachers in enrolling them in the school.

In Delhi, we have reached out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through adopting innovative and engaging technique like street plays and community events. This has greatly helped in engaging with the groups and reaching out wider community members who are not part of SMC but have equal stakes in the education system.

8,000+

Children whose learning level improved with usage of better teaching materials and support classes

5,000+

Children re-enrolled at school by igniting their interest in studies (comprising dropouts and out-of-school)

AN ADDITIONAL BUDGET OF RS. 50 CRORES WAS ALLOCATED BY THE UP GOVERNMENT TOWARDS MID-DAY MEAL AS A RESULT OF THE ADVOCACY EFFORTS.





Health

Broad strategies

- Generate greater understanding on the issue of fiscal justice and progressive taxation within the civil society.
- Enhance the capacity of and provide support to civil society organisations (CSOs) and networks to carry out programmes, campaigns and advocacy on health issues.
- Engage with academics, research institutions, think tanks and media to generate evidence and highlight the issues in larger public domain.
- Run public facing campaigns on progressive taxation, access to medicines, private healthcare sector regulation etc.
- Engage with programme planners, policymakers and government agencies to learn about the recent developments and to also influence them in the favour of our demands.
- Engage with the private healthcare sector to promote regulation of private sector.

Key interventions

- Community Action for Health (CAH): Oxfam India focusses on strengthening community voices towards making public health system responsive and accountable to people's needs. Thus, CAH is a form of public oversight where the communities that the public health system is intended to serve are empowered to monitor and plan local health activities. Oxfam India has been working with its partners to ensure that health and nutrition services that ought to be provided by the government through the public health system, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Public Distribution System (PDS) are indeed available to the poor and marginalised communities that we work with in our focus states.
- Even It Up Campaign: As part of the global Oxfam campaign on health inequality called Even It Up, Oxfam India has identified the issue of 'Access to Medicines' as one of the major contributors to perpetuating inequality in healthcare. To this end, we have

NEARLY 80 PEOPLE FROM 20 STATES PARTICIPATED IN THE DAY-LONG SEMINAR HELD BY OXFAM INDIA FOR ANALYSING THE ROLE OF PPP IN HEALTHCARE.

8 CASE STUDIES WERE COLLECTED IN ODISHA TO HIGHLIGHT THAT HEALTH INSURANCE DOES NOT ALWAYS TRANSLATE TO FINANCIAL PROTECTION, AS PART OF OXFAM INDIA'S UHC INDICATOR ADVOCACY.

launched the campaign “Haq Banta Hai: Muft Dawa Haq Hamara” in Bihar, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The campaign generated evidences of on-ground situation of availability of medicines in the public health system.

- **Assessing the Role of Public Private Partnerships:** Considering the increasing role of private sector in healthcare, Oxfam India works to collect evidence of the impact of such initiatives and advocate with the government to critically analyse their role in achieving the public health goals of the country. In this context, we have conducted four case studies on public private partnerships (PPPs) in healthcare sector in the states of Bihar, Delhi and Chhattisgarh.. The findings of the study were widely disseminated. We have also documented the impact of state-run health insurance schemes on rural communities in Odisha. We will continue to build on such evidence, and use them for policy advocacy.

Key highlights

- **National Seminar on PPP in Healthcare:** In collaboration with the health network Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA), we organised a national seminar, bringing together research and experience on PPPs in health sector. Focus of the seminar was on the modalities and implications of outsourcing of government health services and facilities in the context of public health outcomes. Findings of the four case studies we had conducted on PPP healthcare projects in were shared in the seminar, along with similar experiences from West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Nearly 80 people from 20 states** participated in the day-long seminar held by Oxfam India for analysing the role of PPP in healthcare.
- **Video documentation of Delhi's Mohalla Clinics:** In order to better understand and share with others, the outcome of increased investment by the Delhi government in healthcare, we carried out a video documentation of the health sector reforms initiated in the state. We got permission from the Delhi government to shoot inside Mohalla Clinics (Clinics offering free essential healthcare services) and interview programme staff. The 12-minute documentary will be used in the Even It Up campaign to highlight the importance of investing in primary healthcare.
- **Increased interaction with VHSNC:** Awareness meetings with the Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), adolescent groups and women's groups have been conducted at all villages. Active VHSNCs have led to better convergence between the Health, and Women and Child Development departments, who are jointly responsible for providing village level health and nutrition services.
- **Case Studies for UHC Indicator:** Oxfam, along with other several global organisations, has been advocating that the indicator to evaluate progress towards Universal Health Coverage (indicator 3.8.2) must measure the number of people making excessive out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) for health, rather than looking at the number of people covered by health insurance. In order to support Oxfam's global work on UHC-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator advocacy, we collected case studies of people who had incurred OOPE while seeking healthcare from the government health system, despite having insurance cards. Eight such case studies were collected from the Kalahandi district of Odisha. While collecting the case studies, we found that people were neither getting free healthcare services despite having BPL status nor were they able to avail the benefits of government insurance schemes for reasons such as insurance cards not being renewed, fingerprints not matching etc.
- **8 case studies were collected in Odisha** to highlight that health insurance does not always translate to financial protection, as part of Oxfam India's UH indicator advocacy.



- **The case study findings were shared with the concerned authorities and have led to improved outcomes for the communities.**
- **Assessment of Free Medicine Availability:** We partnered with healthcare network JSA in Chhattisgarh to assess the availability of medicines in public health facilities and engage with the state government about increasing people's access to free medicines. In doing so, we built capacity of CSOs on how to conduct survey to assess the quantity of medicines available at health facilities. In Odisha, 20 community-based monitoring and reporting programme on availability of free medicines & health facilities were established, apart from case study documentation on effective functioning of government healthcare schemes. In Bihar, constant advocacy by women's groups has led to improvement in supply and availability of medicines at both the Public Health Centres (PHC) based in the project area.
- **Audit of Patient Welfare Funds in Odisha:** Issue of audit of Patient Welfare Committee funds at government health facilities was raised with the Health Department in Odisha. The Chief Health Officer of the District in one of our project area agreed to our recommendations. As a result, audit of one of the facilities, CHC Junagarh is being undertaken for the first time in three years. Further, the detailed information will be digitised and shared with government authorities for improvement in services.



Inequality campaign

As of 2016, the richest 1% now has more wealth than the rest of the world combined. The economic inequality is reaching new extremes and undermining global efforts to end poverty. At Oxfam we believe that inequality is not inevitable; rather it is the result of national and intentional policy decisions.

At the national level in India, Oxfam's inequality campaign focusses on:

- Evidence-based advocacy for increased social spending on public services such as education, health and social protection as spending by the Indian government in these areas is woefully low vis-à-vis established benchmarks.
- Influencing the Government to adopt progressive taxation policies in which corporations and the

richest individuals are taxed more in order to redistribute resources in society and ensure that increased share of direct taxes are spent for social development.

The primary focus of Oxfam's campaign against rising inequality has been to increase public concern about the gap between rich elites and the rest. During the year, Oxfam India has widely disseminated the inequality policy brief "An Economy for the 99 per cent". At the grassroots level, Oxfam India team has met and discussed with the poor and vulnerable and captured their stories.

Oxfam India Media Team reached out to more than 100 top Indian & foreign media channels/publications a week prior to the "An Economy for the 99 per cent" report launch. The team provided embargo copy of the report, summary, methodology as shared by

INDIA'S PUBLIC SPENDING ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES FAR LOWER THAN THAT ENVISAGED IN THE DRAFT NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2015.

PUBLIC SPENDING ON EDUCATION IS ONLY 3% OF GDP (2015-16 BE) AS AGAINST A REQUIREMENT OF 6%.

PUBLIC SPENDING ON HEALTH IS ONLY 1.3% OF GDP (2015-16 BE) AS AGAINST A REQUIREMENT OF 2.5%.

the global team. Apart from the global material, we provided India's National Wealth & Income Data, India specific highlights and recommendations to the Indian government.

This helped the media prepare infographics and focus on India related inequality figures. It also gave the media time to reach out to us for clarifications and quotes.

Apart from our report being covered by leading national dailies including the Times of India, Hindustan Times and top news channels, regional publications and online media, our CEO Ms. Nisha Agrawal was also interviewed by the electronic media for her insights.

THE GREATEST INVESTMENT: EDUCATION



To know more, scan the QR code.



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To know more, scan the QR code.

It has been rightly said, "Respect is not imposed or begged. It is earned and offered." Mahima, a scheduled caste girl from the region of Barkhapur District in Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh has earned every bit of her new found respect. She is confident because she has the strongest of all weapons with her, Education.

Promoting girl education, Oxfam India opened a learning centre for girls known as Kishori Kendras. The centre provided learning opportunities to the girls who have never been to school or have been lagging in their education, so as to enable them to join mainstream education. Mahima was one of them.

With the help of the Oxfam India, Mahima was enrolled in a private school in Grade 7. Presently studying in 11th standard, Mahima continues to set a great example in front of all the other girls of her community.

She lost her mother when she was young and now stays with her father. She has five elder siblings, all married and living in their separate homes. Yet, Mahima dextrously manages her house and studies to the best of her abilities.

She indeed has gained respect in the eyes of her family, neighbours and relatives. Her proud father, Badri Prasad is confident that his daughter will bring credit to his name with her new found tool of education.

But this tale does not end here. Mahima is a seed sown by Oxfam and its fruits can be reaped by the entire community to which she belongs. Mahima has taken the responsibility of ensuring that all the girls in her community are educated. She makes sure that they attend school regularly and get a favourable environment to study at home. She even teaches weaker students every day after school. Her efforts have shown great results. Today all the girls of her community go to school and can cope with their studies.



GENDER JUSTICE

Oxfam's Goal

ADVANCING GENDER JUSTICE

BY 2020, MORE POOR AND MARGINALISED WOMEN WILL CLAIM AND ADVANCE THEIR RIGHTS, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS LESS PREVALENT.

Outcomes

- 1.** Enhanced realisation of gender mainstreaming across Oxfam India's work.
- 2.** Reduced social acceptance of violence against women and girls within private spaces at individual, community and institutional levels.
- 3.** Improved positioning of Oxfam India on Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) within private spaces in South Asia.

Oxfam India's Reach

 **3,23,727**
Total

 **1,92,181**
Females



Working towards ending domestic violence

Despite 20 years of the UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) continues to remain a gross violation of human rights and one of the most persistent forms of gender inequality and discrimination.

In India, women face some form of violence almost from 'womb to tomb'. Though all forms of violence are a grave concern, domestic violence is particularly so as it is perpetrated within the 'safety' of homes.

Oxfam India and its partners are currently working on the issue of domestic violence in five states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Over the past six years, Oxfam India

and partners have undertaken the following:

- Building political will: Advocated for the better implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 at the state and national levels.
- Empowerment of women: Reached out to over 42,000 women directly as support in cases of violence.
- Strengthening of specialist women's services: Established 17 support centres in police stations, 8 support centres in non-governmental organisations, 3 networks to provide support services.
- Changing social norms, including behaviours and practices: Worked with over 642 informal groups of women, men, boys and girls within communities to prevent violence

and campaigned largely on changing individual knowledge and attitudes.

Key highlights

Gender campaign 'Bano Nayi Soch' to change mindsets

In order to address the issue of patriarchal mindsets, attitudes and behaviours of duty bearers as well as the society in general in FY 2016-17 Oxfam India launched the campaign 'Bano Nayi Soch' on social norms underpinning domestic violence. The campaign has been launched in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. The launch events witnessed impressive local participation and wide coverage both in the electronic as well as print media. In Uttar Pradesh, renowned Bollywood celebrity Ms. Shabana Azmi, launched gender campaign 'Bano Nayi Soch' from Azamgarh. During our campaign, a wide cross-

INCREASED PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT THROUGH MAMI AWARD AND GLOBAL CITIZEN FESTIVAL

Overall reach of the Public Engagement activities (both digital and offline) was 2.2 million.
Over 5 Lakhs plus impressions on Twitter.

Total engagement for the campaign activities was 9,61,354.



section of society including youth, men and government officials signed a pledge on gender social norms.

MAMI best film on Gender Equality Award

Organised by the Mumbai Academy of the Moving Image (MAMI), the Mumbai Film Festival previews new films of all genres from around the world. This year, Oxfam India partnered with Mumbai Film Festival for instituting a new award – 'Oxfam Best Film on Gender Equality' and for a panel discussion - 'Women in Cinema'. The objective of introducing these categories was to establish that there is a need to challenge and change gender-based social norms that perpetuate violence

against women and promote gender inequality. At the event, our CEO, Ms Nisha Agrawal, as well Oxfam Global Ambassador Rahul Bose, a leading actor, addressed the audience on Oxfam India's work in gender justice as well as our interventions in other areas. The discussion 'Women in Cinema' was moderated by Rahul Bose and Ms. Nisha Agrawal was part of the panel. The discussion was very engaging and covered by print and electronic media. As part of the event, Oxfam India also organised a brunch attended by 150 influential women from the film fraternity. At the brunch, we showcased a film on our work in advancing gender justice and also took bytes from celebrities, which we can use in our future campaigns.

The definition of violence against women and girls in this paper is the same as the UN definition "“violence against women” means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”



Lead partner to Global Citizen India

Global Citizen is a community of people coming together to learn and take action on the world's biggest issues. In India, the three issues of Quality Education, Gender Equality, and Water & Sanitation have been shortlisted by Global Citizen as key focus areas. Oxfam India has been selected as Global Citizen's lead partner for promoting gender equality. Our work has been published on the Global Citizen website and has generated significant awareness.

The Global Citizen Festival is held to raise funds for organisations and projects that align with Global Citizen's focus areas. At the Global Citizen Festival held in India for the first time in November 2016, Oxfam India was selected as the beneficiary of sale proceeds from a significant block of tickets for the popular UK band Coldplay's concert. We also developed a digital wall at the Festival talking about gender inequality and engaged in real time with our audiences through our campaigns #Enough – end violence against women & girls and #BanoNaviSoch.

Ground-level change

- 1,657 partner and community representatives (with 855 women participants) were trained on women's rights and gender justice including VAWG during this period in 92 training workshops.
- Under 'Creating Space's project of Gender Justice', Oxfam India along with the partners have formed 300 groups reaching out to 6,000 young people in 100 villages of 4 states. The effort is to engage better with men, adolescent boys and girls and bring a shift in their attitudes and behaviours in social norms.

- As part of the National Youth Engagement Programme, 500 young 'Jagriks' between 14-30 years enthusiastically embarked on a reality check of our Constitution. Jagriks were required to complete 6 Fundamental Rights tasks or 6 Fundamental Duties tasks over the 5 weeks' period.
- Oxfam India worked with government departments to ensure they take actions to address the gaps identified at relevant policies & laws pertaining to violence against women and girls in private spaces. 167 actions were taken by trained government officials to extend support services for women and girls survivors of violence.
- 765 community-based institutions and 152 education institutions initiated dialogue which is linked with existing social norms.
- 512 survivors are getting support through our support centres and other initiatives.

State-wise key highlights

A. Bihar

- 17 partner organisations of Jumav Manch Network (women's rights network) have undergone trainings on Transformative Leadership for Women's Rights (TLWR), gender equality, mainstreaming disability etc.
- In Bihar, all the 25 partner organisations are using the tools developed by Oxfam India at state level. Besides, they have also received some tools from regional and national level. Booklets on PWDVA 2005, "Hamara Adhikar", Roles and responsibilities of PRI member's leaflets on VAW and postcard and sticker on VAW issues were developed.

B. Uttar Pradesh

- 26 civil society organisations have shown their commitment to deal with the cases of PWDVA in coordination with Azamgarh-based support centres. A district level network of women rights organisation has also been formed in Azamgarh to deal with the issue of domestic violence. The process of creating an informal state level network on 'Violence against Women and Girls' was initiated by Oxfam India.

C. Odisha

- In Odisha, state-level alliance meeting was organised in which activists and network members from different districts participated on the issues of violence against women and girl with focus on PWDVA and CEFM.

D. Jharkhand

- A policy was made/issued by the Jharkhand government (Jharkhand Women Policy) for addressing violence against women and enhancing services for female survivors of violence.

Way forward

Going ahead, Oxfam India would focus on creating more conversations within communities and individuals on joining the movement on changing social norms. It would endeavour to bring about a different narrative that provides the space for women to demand their due right to life without dignity, while men act on the need to give up their existing privileges for a more egalitarian society.

YOUNG MEN LEAD THE WAY IN CHANGING MINDSETS



When adolescent boys and young men take a stand against violence, they usher long-term changes in their communities as visible in the village of Sankhua in Dhenkanal district of Odisha. Since 2016, the focus has shifted to involving males in greater numbers through groups and promoting gender equality through rallies, discussions and activism.

Basudev Behra is part of a group of 19 males, in the 14 to 28 age group, which is raising questions and trying to change the traditionally accepted status of women. This year, for example, the group insisted that women be made part of the all-male Ganesha pooja and have an equal role to play.

The growing awareness of the rights of the women has led to a fundamental shift in how the young men view and respect women. Bikas Polai, an 18-year-old, says, "We used to think it was alright to pursue girls even if they said no - like in the movies, but now we know that is wrong. A girl has the right to decide".

Dibanker Behra admits he was insensitive to his wife's needs earlier. "I would lose my temper if the food was not ready on time, never realising that my wife had to look after our new born baby. I would abuse and hit her. Now I know I was wrong."

There are many small, everyday changes that testify the power of sustained engagement with males. Bijju Pradhan for instance says that he does not think twice before fetching water for his mother and sister, and even sweeps and cooks occasionally. "Earlier we would think the work of boys was different from that of girls", he says.

A larger change that has resulted is the willingness to tackle violence rather than ignoring it. Thus, when 45-year-old Putti Behra's niece was sent home after being beaten by her husband and in-laws, the group prevailed upon Putti to seek police help and even accompanied the survivor to the police station.

To Putti, this is a complete change from the time she was a young bride of 15. "I was always scared of my husband and in-laws. All this talk of violence against women has changed our men."

The elders of the village have accepted this change led by the young. Brahmor, a 70-year-old priest of the village says, "In my generation, we are all guilty of mistreating women. It is time to listen to the young."

As Sankhua's example illustrates, the young can ably lead the way to just, violent-free communities.



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HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Oxfam's Goal

SAVING LIVES, NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

BY 2020, FEWER WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN WILL DIE OR SUFFER FROM INJUSTICE AND DEPRIVATION FROM INCREASINGLY FREQUENT NATURAL DISASTERS AND CONFLICT. AT RISK COMMUNITIES REALISE THEIR RIGHTS TO HAVE CLEAN WATER, FOOD, SANITATION AND OTHER FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS. THE COMMUNITIES WILL BE FREE FROM VIOLENCE DURING A CRISIS AND TAKE CONTROL OF THEIR OWN LIVES IN DIGNITY.

Outcomes

- 1.** Results of high quality, impartial and independent life-saving humanitarian assistance up-scaled successfully to deliver parallel CAT 2 emergencies in India.
- 2.** Increase resilience of communities in the focus states to deal with shocks, stresses and uncertainties.
- 3.** More accountable state governments, authorities will ensure effective and responsible disaster preparedness and response in 4 high risk states, and able to deliver quality and un-biased assistance to those in need.
- 4.** Oxfam India is a sectoral leader on WaSH and EFSVL (Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods) in India and key actor in responding to crises arising from conflict.

Oxfam India's Reach

80,903

Humanitarian

1,30,076

Disaster Risk Reduction

4,400

Females

66,709

Females



Humanitarian response

Bihar floods July 2016

Heavy downpour in Bihar and in neighbouring country Nepal submerged entire villages and farmlands, affecting over 5 million people. The general humanitarian situation deteriorated even further due to a second wave of floods. A spate in rivers led to the displacement of 5 million people and affected 20 districts in Bihar. People were forced to abandon their homes leaving behind their agricultural produce, personal valuables and livestock on which they depended heavily for their livelihood. Hand pumps had become contaminated with flood water; open defecation and debris became matters of concern. Stagnant water posed high risks of water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, malaria and dengue.

Oxfam's response

Oxfam supported the most vulnerable household in the worst- affected

Katihar and Purnea district by providing urgent assistance for flood survivor to cope. Special emphasis was given to women – particularly in the cases of women-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, children, adolescent girls, persons with disability and elderly.

- Assisted 40,000 families to protect themselves from weather-related stresses by providing emergency shelter materials.
- Assisted 8,000 families to have access to hygiene items to reduce their risk to public health diseases.
- Repaired 681 water points to ensure access to safe drinking water.
- 45 safe sanitation structures such as gender segregated raised toilets and raised hand pumps installed.
- 50+ village level cleanliness drives and 100+ public promotion activities for improving community hygiene and sanitation practices.

BIHAR

50 LAKHS

Population affected

20 LAKHS

Hectare cropland destroyed

117

Lives lost



Assam floods 2016

Incessant rains in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and neighbouring country Bhutan, raised the water level in the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries above danger level causing devastation. The flood waters rendered 90% of the hand pumps and wells contaminated. Communities in flood-affected regions were compelled to use flood water for drinking and cooking. Disaster-displaced communities could not bathe for days due to insufficient sanitation facilities in overcrowded relief camps. Even while residing in relief camps or temporary shelters set up along the embankments, women and men would often have to wade through flood water or journey on temporary banana tree rafts to recover as many household belongings and livestock as they could. During this time, the constant contact with stagnant flood

water coupled with poor community hygiene and sanitation left many with skin infections on the lower body.

Oxfam's response

Oxfam responded in the worst hit districts of Lakhimpur, Jorhat, Dhubri, Demaji and Golaghat to provide urgent assistance for flood survivors to cope. Among them is Jorhat, which has seen its biggest flood since 1998. The priority was to make available hygiene kits, shelter and other non-food items like tarpaulins, blankets, ground sheets and a specially designed Oxfam bucket that prevents contamination of water. Mugs, mosquito nets and water purification tablets were among the other relief items. Solar lanterns were provided to ensure that light would be available even when the electricity supply systems fail, particularly for women and children's safety. Households were supported with smokeless stoves and water filters.

Uttar Pradesh floods 2016

Incessant heavy rainfall in Uttar Pradesh and in neighbouring country Nepal led to flooding in 29 districts out of 75 in Uttar Pradesh. Heavy rainfall led to rise in water levels in River Ganga, Ghagra, Betwa and Sharda. It caused breach of embankments and created a flood-like situation.

Oxfam's response

In one of the worst-affected regions of Ballia district, Oxfam's Assessment Team met with affected communities residing in camps and makeshift

ASSAM

5

Worst-affected districts were extended support



6,483

Households in 52 villages provided assistance



5,433

Households supported with hygiene kits



6,483

Households received emergency shelter assistance



300

Vulnerable persons supported with unconditional cash transfers



ASSAM

21

Districts out of 27 afflicted



16 LAKHS

People affected



UTTAR PRADESH**18 LAKHS**

Population affected

**30,000**

Hectare cropland destroyed

**2,500**

Households damaged



shelters along roadsides and on embankments in order to identify the most urgent needs. Immediately after the flood, affected communities did not have the means to purchase soap, sanitary napkins and other hygiene items. Local markets were closed and essential hygiene items were difficult to find. At the same time, the slush and stagnant water, posed a serious health risk especially for women. Oxfam provided hygiene kits to 1,000 worst-affected households.

Manipur earthquake 2016

An earthquake of magnitude 6.7 on Richter scale hit Manipur in the early hours of January 4, 2016 about 29km (18 miles) northwest of Imphal, the capital of Manipur state. The epicentre of the earthquake was Kabui Khullen village in Tamenglong District. Strong tremors were felt across whole North East of India, and other states such as West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar. The tremors were also felt in neighbouring countries Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

Oxfam's response

Oxfam conducted joint assessment with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) in Tamenglong, Senapati and Imphal West Districts. We visited the affected areas and conducted focus group discussions and key informant interviews with affected community.

Discussion was also held with the Government departments during the assessment.

The findings of the assessment led to our response of targeting 300 households for emergency shelter support in worst-affected villages of the districts Senapati, Tamenglong and Imphal West. Oxfam's shelter aid consisted of tarpaulin, ground sheet, 2 blankets and a solar lamp. To ensure safe drinking water, Oxfam provided 5 community water filters in the most-needed areas.

Tamil Nadu floods 2015 (2nd phase)

Tamil Nadu floods resulted from heavy rainfall generated by the annual northeast monsoon in November-December 2015. Once the critical nutritional, shelter and hygiene needs were met during the Emergency Relief Phase, Oxfam's focus was shifted to rebuilding livelihoods, Public Health Promotion (PHP) and the installation of disaster-resilient Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. The difference is that we stayed. Our focus in the Tamil Nadu Floods was community defined and led recovery versus simply short-term, traditional relief.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

During the rehabilitation phase, we identified the vulnerabilities and sought to establish the resilience of key

MANIPUR**>300**

People injured

**8**

Lives lost



THREE DISTRICTS - SENAPATI, TAMENGLONG AND IMPHAL WEST MAJORLY AFFECTED

MORE THAN 1,000 HOUSES DAMAGED. HIGHEST DAMAGE REPORTED FROM SENAPATI DISTRICT



TAMIL NADU

500+

Human lives lost

18 LAKHS

People displaced

30 LAKHS

People affected

200 BN – 1 TN

Estimated loss (in Rs.)

services to avoid the same problem from occurring in the event of another disaster in the future. This is the 'build back better' principle. Oxfam's installation of raised hand pumps and latrines ensure access to safe water and sanitation even during flood situations. Privacy screens and solar lighting have been introduced keeping in mind gender sensitive access to sanitation at all times for women.

Impact

- 3,51,480 Chlorine Tablets
- 10 Hand Pumps with Bathing Cubicles
- 5,858 Hygiene Kits and 1 Incinerator
- 2,479 Household Water Filters and 23,432 Buckets
- 753 Public Health Promotion Campaigns
- 90 Raised Latrines, 50 Latrines with Solar Lighting
- 3 Bathing Cubicles, 8 Water Sources Rehabilitated with Raised Platform and Privacy Screen
- 49 Community Water Filters
- 1,050 Nutritional Dry Food Kits

Public Health Promotion

Our Public Health Promotion Team created awareness about hygienic practices, especially among

women and children, right from the very start of the South India Flood Response. In the early recovery phase, Oxfam explored innovative and diverse strategies to ensure that the awareness and the education component of our WASH programme leads to sustained behavioural change among different target groups.

Shelter Support

In rural areas, mud houses with thatched roofs (the most common type of houses in the area) had either totally collapsed or were left severely damaged. Oxfam assisted communities by distributing 6,057 Emergency Shelter Kits.

Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL)

Oxfam's Humanitarian Team ensured speedy implementation of EFSVL interventions such as unconditional cash transfer [UCT], livelihood inputs and toolkit distribution and capacity building trainings to beneficiaries. Cash and livelihood input support at the right time can help the most vulnerable communities to rebuild their shelters, as well as to meet their food and other daily requirements, without having to resort to negative coping mechanism.

EFSVL assistance

- 850 families supported with Unconditional Cash Transfers
- 384 vaccinated and insured Livestock
- 100 Masonry Kits
- 60 Plumber Kits
- 60 Electrician Kits
- 250 Agricultural Kits

Way forward

To enable Oxfam's envisioned change to happen, there is a requirement of incremental investment in surge capacity, strengthening overall humanitarian and DRR capacity (technical including MEAL, Fund Raising and Advocacy). It is extremely important to grow its partnership approach and focus on localised agenda. At the state level, it is important to develop state level leadership, build, lead consortia and coalition, and at the national level influence through demonstration and sharing of good practices for policy level advocacy.

#TWEETTOTRANSFORM

Oxfam organises the #TweetToTransform forum in partnership with Twitter. The forum aims to illustrate tools, functionalities and best practices for using Twitter for driving social change and to respond to local and national disasters. The aim of the session is to learn to use Twitter to build communities - virtual if not physical - get help where help is needed and bring out real information during times of crisis. The interactive session is attended by Non Profits, Corporates, Media agencies, Organisations and Individuals working for social change.

Oxfam India organised session of #TweetToTransform in October 2016.

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to natural disasters and conflict is strengthened through improved resilience building and preparedness of state DRR partners, networks and communities, in particular women, to manage shocks, stresses and uncertainty.

Oxfam India is implementing the DRR project supported by Oxfam Hongkong in three disaster-prone states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. Oxfam is very closely coordinating with the State IAG in all the three states and has been increasing linkage with national, state and district disaster management authority. Similarly, Oxfam is also an active member of Mission DRR - a network of 92 NGOs mainly engaged in advocacy DRR in the states.

Key highlights in focus states

Uttar Pradesh

- In all the 35 target villages in Uttar Pradesh, Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) has been formed in consultation and active involvement of the community.
- 41 mock drills were conducted in 3 districts. 1,222 community task force members (including 600 females) practiced skills on disaster preparedness.
- 2 community-based early warning messaging system have been developed in Gorakhpur and

Maharajganj district, which, in turn can disseminate warning message to 16 villages. 670 drinking water resources (hand pumps) were tested and chlorinated in 35 operational villages.

- 24 WASH tool kits distributed to the WASH committees where hand pumps were newly constructed. Selected WASH members were trained on hand pump maintenance, thus minimising dependency on outside support.
- 967 adolescent girls and women were sensitised on menstrual and personal hygiene.

Bihar

- To reduce the vulnerability of the village, Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (PVCA) has been updated of every village and this had helped to review the current contingency plan. 2,278 persons (including 1,368 females) have been capacitated on contingency plan.
- Disaster preparedness drills were conducted in which total 2,623 persons (including 1,400 females) participated. Women led the mock drills in all 45 villages. Ready resources are available in the communities for minor repairing and chlorination of water sources for water purification in times of flood and also during peace time.
- Water testing and chlorination of 418 hand pumps were done during

the project period across all the target districts.

- Campaign on hygiene promotion in schools were conducted with focus on 6 steps of hand washing. 5,327 children learned about 6 steps of hand washing during critical times.

Odisha

1. 21 VDMCs formed and 9 existing committees were strengthened.
2. 71 VDMC members and Task Force Teams were trained on Search and Rescue and first aid in Jajpur District.
3. 30 Village Disaster Management Plans including sections on resource mobilisation plans prepared and approved in the Pallisabha meeting.
4. Hazard, Risks and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) Mapping for Subarnarekha River Basin Brahmani – Baitarni river basin prepared.
5. Multi-stakeholder collaboration for establishing digital platform for real-time information dissemination secured - 2,320 volunteer base in nearly 120 kms stretch of flood-prone rivers in three river basins covered.
6. Increased community capacities to improve water, sanitation and hygiene conditions before during and after emergencies.

CLEAN WATER CAN SAVE LIVES



“Six to eight months since the devastating floods in Assam last year which affected more than 1.6 million lives, many communities have found relief in accessing safe drinking water due to Oxfam India’s efforts.”

Kunja, a mother of 3, describes how she struggled and overcame during the floods and learnt lessons for a lifetime.

“We cannot fight the floods from taking place in the future, but Oxfam came to our village and showed us that we can fight diseases that can arise from drinking dirty water during flood times,” says Kunja.

Kunja and her family had lost almost everything during the floods and had to resettle at the Relief Camp for a month before she could return home. Kunja says this is the first time she has been involved in a Public Health Promotion Awareness Campaign.

“When Oxfam’s Public Health Promoters came and spoke to us, I learnt about disease prevention, hand-washing and safe water storage.”

Prior to the floods, Kunja used a traditional process for purifying water by pouring the water through sand to remove the iron content. But now due to the Emergency Relief Hygiene and Shelter Kit from Oxfam, she is using the water filter.

“What I really like about the water filter is that I can see how the yellow water on the top layer turns absolutely clear once it reaches the bottom. We have also been given chlorine tablets which we can use in emergency situations.”

Kunja feels that the assistance she received from Oxfam has not only helped her meet her immediate needs, but the knowledge and awareness about Public Health and Hygiene Practices will remain for a lifetime.

“Our district, Jorhat, faces floods year after year, so it is always good to be prepared for the worst. This was the first time we have been introduced to chlorine tablets and this water filter. Not only were they of great help to us during the 2016 floods, I believe these will protect my family’s health in the floods we might face in the years to come.”



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PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS FOR BUILDING A HUMAN ECONOMY

Oxfam's big idea for 2017 is to build a human economy. Our idea of the human economy needs the right kind of businesses to power it. Businesses that create decent jobs and pay living wages, that restore the environment rather than just extract from it, and that treat women and girls with equal rights to everyone else.



Encouraging transparency

In the last year, Oxfam India's engagement with the private sector contributed to strengthening this idea of building a human economy. By pushing Indian private sector to be transparent and accountable, we hope to see a future where businesses adopt more responsible and inclusive business models. Initiatives such as the India Responsible Business Forum (IRBF) help us move in that direction by demanding better corporate responsibility disclosures as a starting point. Taking a data driven approach to shaping narratives and influencing actions is at the heart of this work.

Raising the bar on SDGs

The recently announced sustainable development goals (SDGs) have prominently defined the role of private sector in fulfilling the 2030 agenda. While this is an emerging area of interest for many companies, it is perceived as a business opportunity where companies are cherry-picking goals that are closer to their business interests. Oxfam believes that a true realisation of the SDGs would require the private sector approaching it from a rights-based perspective. A paper was published on this topic recently to initiate discussions. This is an area which will gain prominence in the coming years in our private sector engagement.

Multi-stakeholder engagement

Civil society organisations, regulators and investors are key stakeholders for us to bring about systemic change in India's business responsibility landscape. In the last year, while we continued to work closely with allies in civil society, we also attempted to engage the stock exchanges as well as a section of responsible investors. We will continue to deepen our efforts in this area to leverage the growing influence of responsible finance on businesses.

Shifting the narrative

In the last couple of years, Oxfam India and its partners have been pushing the narrative of business responsibility in India beyond the narrow boundaries of the CSR law. Using thought-provoking content and support from the media we are reinstating the broader scope of business responsibility. Oxfam India has also been pushing the business responsibility reforms agenda through its engagement with regulators, chambers of commerce, international networks and academia.

ANALYSIS OF DISCLOSURES DATA OF 123 TOP COMPANIES PUBLICLY AVAILABLE



To know more, scan the QR code.



Highlights of content creation, media coverage & engagement

- Index – In collaboration with Corporate Responsibility Watch, Praxis and Partners in Change an updated index of the top 100 companies ranking them on social inclusion disclosures, policies and mechanisms was launched. The index metrics preparation, data collection and analysis took roughly over 900 person days shared between Oxfam and partners including voluntary experts and advisors.



To know more, scan the QR code.

- IRBF has been initiated by Oxfam India together with its partners to promote adoption of inclusive and responsible business policies by Indian companies. A consultation was organised on February 14, 2017 in New Delhi.
- A research report titled 'Impact of Social Risks on Indian Businesses' was launched in April 2016.
- A discussion paper on 'Role of Business in SDGs' was published by Oxfam International.



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INCREASED AWARENESS AND DIALOGUE ON CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

INDIA AND THE WORLD

Oxfam goal

BY 2020, INDIAN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONALISES CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN GLOBAL MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND WILL FORMULATE A TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE AID POLICY.

Outcome

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT CREATES A SPACE FOR INDIAN CIVIL SOCIETY TO INFLUENCE GLOBAL POLICY PROCESSES (INCLUDING AID AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION).



The 'India and the World' (IATW) programme is directed towards making Indian development cooperation and multilateral development finance processes more accountable and transparent. It attempts to examine and analyse India's role in the reduction of extreme poverty and inequality beyond its borders, particularly in the South Asian region and Africa, where countries have been recipients of Indian foreign aid raised from Indian taxpayers' money.

The IATW programme also supports partners and CSO networks to engage with multilateral spaces including the BRICS, G20, and international finance institutions with a particular focus on the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

The IATW programme is located within Oxfam's BRICSAMIT team and works alongside similar programmes in Brazil, Russia, China, South Africa, Mexico, Indonesia and Turkey, namely large middle income economies whose policies have a significant impact on the mitigation of extreme poverty and inequality in the developing world.

Highlights of FY 2016-17

Central role during the Civil BRICS forum

Oxfam India was a leading voice for CSOs on the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC), the body tasked with organising the Civil BRICS forum. Represented by the IATW programme, it successfully negotiated the inclusion of sessions on global governance structures and inequality. It led the way among Indian civil society in terms of engagement with the BRICS space by hosting numerous events in the run-up to the Civil BRICS and BRICS Summit. The events covered topics such as progressive taxation, inequality, climate change, healthcare and education, among others.

IATW also led the process for Oxfam's BRICSAMIT team on engagements with the NDB and to that end, commissioned research on the practices of existing international financial institutions (IFIs) which could direct the NDB's policies towards lending practices from the viewpoint of accountability and transparency. IATW in partnership with Brazilian CSO Articulação Sul also facilitated the process of creating a strategy document which will inform Oxfam's advocacy approach with the NDB.



Hosting advocacy meetings with the upper management of NDB

IATW, in conjunction with CONECTAS and Vasudha Foundation, helped organise meetings with NDB, on the sidelines of NDB Annual General Meeting in New Delhi. It represented a unique opportunity to bring together national-level CSOs to interact with the Bank's top-tier, especially the Vice Presidents, and second tiers of management. This was a first of a kind initiative in India.

Research study analysing the development assistance partnership between India and Bangladesh

The IATW programme entered into a nine-month research and advocacy partnership with Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) to undertake a study on Indo-Bangladesh development cooperation with a focus on Lines of Credit. This research study would be the second in a series of country case studies that are being supported by IATW in order to build the case for a white paper on foreign aid to hold India's External Affairs Ministry accountable in the legislative process.

Report on Bhutan study communicated

To further the programme's advocacy processes, the Bhutan

study in partnership with Vasudha Foundation in FY 2015-16 was disseminated in Bhutan and India. It saw the participation of government functionaries, CSOs, academics and the media in both countries and generated interest in exploring the subject of hydropower agreements and project implementation further.

Support to ISDG towards hosting consultations and workshops

IATW supported the Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance (ISDG) in hosting three rounds of civil society and media consultations and workshops across India. These meetings were used to inform national CSOs about the issues surrounding accountability and transparency in Indian development cooperation and to generate a greater interest in this crucial area of foreign policy which remains little understood in the national civil society space.

Consultation with Parliamentarians on 'Future of Indian Development Cooperation' report

IATW and ISDG hosted a dinner consultation with Parliamentarians, possibly the first of its kind in India, on the key issues highlighted by 'Future of Indian Development Cooperation' report. The meeting saw

the attendance of Dr. Shashi Tharoor, MP and Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, and Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The meeting was important in that it brought to the attention of elected lawmakers the interest that Indian civil society has begun to take in the Indian development cooperation and aid effectiveness space and it opened up the possibility of further consultations with Parliamentarians to achieve the advocacy goals IATW has set out for itself.

Way forward

The IATW programme will continue to build strong linkages with CSOs and grassroots partners on issues of foreign policy and development finance and will endeavour to reach organisations located beyond New Delhi. It will aim to build new research and advocacy partnerships, particularly with think tanks which have the relevant reach within the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Finance.



To know more, scan the QR code.



To know more, scan the QR code.

OXFAM TRAILWALKER



What is Trailwalker?

Trailwalker is a global phenomena and the ultimate team challenge.

The participants form a team of four and walk 100km in 48 hours to make a big difference in someone's life.

The team must start the challenge together and must finish it together. It is mandatory for each team to raise a minimum amount before starting the event and those funds will be used by Oxfam India to reduce inequality.

Bengaluru

The first Oxfam India Trailwalker was held in Bengaluru in February 2012. It has been followed by four more additions with an increase in participants every year.

The Bengaluru Trailwalker was held from January 20-22, 2017. It witnessed the introduction of the 50km walk, for participants to complete in 24 hours.



I HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH TRAILWALKER SINCE 2012 AND HAVE WALKED BOTH THE BANGALORE & MUMBAI TRAILWALKERS IN 2016. I LOVE TO SEE THE CAMARADERIE AMONG ALL THE WALKERS AND SUPPORT CREW. IT'S LIKE A 48-HOUR NON-STOP PARTY. IT BRINGS TOGETHER PEOPLE NOT ONLY FROM WITHIN A COMPANY BUT ACROSS COMPANIES. OUR TEAM CONSISTED OF TWO PEOPLE FROM SALESFORCE AND TWO FROM OUR CUSTOMER - BAJAJ FINSERV. THIS YEAR, WE HOPE TO BRING IN MORE OF OUR CUSTOMERS TO THE TRAILWALKER.

Shashidhar Gurumurthy
Salesforce
Program Architect Director

BENGALURU

231

No. of participating teams

228

No. of teams that completed the walk

2.7 CRORES

Total funds raised



Mumbai

After the success of the Bengaluru Trailwalker in 2012, Oxfam India introduced the second Trailwalker in Mumbai in 2013.

In 2014, a 50km walk was introduced in the Mumbai Trailwalker, along with the 100km walk.

Last year witnessed the fourth edition of the Mumbai Trailwalker from December 09-11, 2016.

Overcoming the Odds

When I was asked if I would sign up for the Oxfam trailwalker this year, my first instinct said 'yes'. But caution reared its head. With colleagues recounting their last year challenges, the logical self in me asked 'Are you mad?' But the heart won & thus was born the Team'No - mads'.

There was a reason for this heart & head tussle. I am 90% blind. My blindness is progressive & over the years it has been deteriorating. Early on in life when I knew about this condition of mine called macular degeneration, I set out with a list of things to do in life before my eyesight gave way. Oxfam trailwalker was not in my list. To work towards building an inclusive society was. So what if I am blind? I too can contribute! Oxfam trailwalker looked like the ideal opportunity & less a challenge!

The trail passes through narrow lanes, fields, woods, muddy rocky roads, trenches, hillocks, & swampy lake side. Given the terrain and my eye condition, it was difficult to ascertain the depth of unevenness, distance of the jumps, & to cross the muddy roads. Deep down I questioned why did I challenge the already challenged me.

I had anticipated knee and ankle injuries, and was prepared. The unevenness of the terrain & my inability to gauge it, lead to severe pain, a catch at the hip joints. Mid way through the trail I was walking really slow, given the catch, & had even decided to give up. The very thought of making it for the team kept me going. I am proud to say as a team, we even stopped by to help an injured person on our way, when his own team abandoned him.

I don't know how I would have managed; it was not easy to be on the trail following the small signs, arrow marks, ribbons & reflective strips in the night if not for my team. I couldn't see them in the broad day light leave alone in the night & so I always trudged close to my team. It was overwhelming



to have the team walk along despite their injuries & help me all along. While Merlyn held my hand, Praveen & Chengappa led from front & behind directing the ups & downs of the road through the night. Merlyn was suffering from an inflamed eye & knee injury, but never once complained. Praveen suffered muscle cramps but kept smiling, & Chengappa was drafted in the nth hour & walked for the team despite his wounds. The adventure, fun & challenge that lay ahead in the dark were more enticing than our collective pains.

It would not have been possible for either one of us to complete the trail without the support of other.

In hindsight it was not about finishing, but working together as a team, displaying compassion, empathy and gratitude all along for a common cause of Equality & inclusion, while for me vision was just a stumbling block.



I FIND OXFAM TRAILWALKER A VERY FASCINATING PRODUCT. THIS ONE OF THE FEW EVENTS WHICH IS ABOUT WALKING. IT'S AN EVENT WHICH ALLOWS TO BUILD YOUR PERSONAL RESILIENCE, IT'S AN EVENT WHICH ALLOWS TO BUILD YOUR TEAM RESILIENCE AND ALSO CERTAINLY BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF THE SOCIETY. THAT IS WHY WE ARE COMMITTED TO PARTICIPATING AND PARTNERING WITH YOU.

Alok Kumar
Managing Director - Swiss Re India

MUMBAI

141

No. of participating teams



136

No. of teams that completed the walk



1.9 CRORES

Total funds raised



A NEW AWARD CATEGORY 'OVERCOMING THE ODDS AWARD' WAS INTRODUCED FOR TEAMS AND PARTICIPANTS WHO CONQUERED PERSONAL CHALLENGES TO COMPETE IN THE TRAILWALKER. MS. SOUMYA KB WAS DECLARED THIS YEAR'S WINNER FOR COMPLETING THE WALK DESPITE A CONDITION OF 90% BLINDNESS.



To know more, scan the QR code.



To know more, scan the QR code.



To know more, scan the QR code.





2

42-57
**GOVERNANCE
AND
MANAGEMENT**

SUPPORTERS

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND CRITICAL ASPECTS OF OUR WORK ARE THE PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT US IN WHAT WE DO, OUR SUPPORTERS. WITHOUT THEM WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITIES WE WORK WITH.

1. Individual donors:

The objective of our fund-raising effort is to build long-term partnership with both individual and corporate donors. The focus has been on aligning them to our cause and for them to join us on our journey in creating a more equal world. Our focus is increasingly on engaging and bring on board donors who sign up for a regular giving programme. This allows us to run our programmes and do our work in a more sustainable manner. A total of 22,631 donors supported us financially in FY 2016-17. Almost 2,000 new donors joined us to reduce poverty and inequality. We have been able to engage our donors more intensively with our work, sharing case stories of the work we do on ground as a way to talk to them. An internal tele-calling team was set up with an aim to reach out to more supporters and donors about the work that we do and make an ask for regular support.

2. Corporate donors:

The private sector is being viewed as the primary driver of the Indian growth story. Therefore, its role to support the call for equitable and inclusive growth is becoming increasingly critical. India's growth engine is fuelled by aspirations of over 1.25 billion people.

Oxfam globally has a history of engaging with private sector across the globe to bring about more accountability and responsibility for more than a decade. We in India as well, have always looked at forging relationships with this powerful agent of change.

FY 2016-17 was a year in which we strengthened existing partnerships and forged new ones that has enabled us to

extend our reach and scale our impact.

A Privileged Partnership with Jet Privilege

We partnered with Jet Privilege as a donation partner in their reward store. Jet Privilege is the loyalty program for Jet Airways wherein customers/users registered with Jet Privilege can enjoy reward store facility. Registered user gets JP miles on their travel by Jet Airways flights according to distance covered which can be used as a currency to buy products on their reward store. Oxfam India is a donation partner on reward store of Jet Privilege where users can redeem JP miles as a donation for "Violence Against Women in India".

Collaboration with Ramboll to promote Education among tribals and girls in Odisha

The Project "Promoting Right to Education for Tribal and Girl Children in Odisha" is a collaborative effort of Ramboll and Oxfam India in Balangir and Nuapada districts of Odisha. Ramboll supports the project with Rs. 10,00,000. The project addresses a very critical issue of distressed migration and its impact on children's right to education in the area. Distressed migration is a critical issue in the western Odisha districts. Balangir and Nuapada are the districts from where maximum number of families migrates outside of the state to work in brick kilns. The migration session starts after a local festival in October and November and the total duration is 6-8 months. A four-member family (with small children) is considered as a unit (locally called Pathuria). Children are in demand because of their low

body weight, who can stand on bricks and turn them off. The focus is eliminating children migration/child labour by ensuring universal quality education.

Oxfam and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)

The Project "Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women Farmer through Vegetable Cultivation in Korkunda Block Malkangiri District of Odisha (EETWfVC)" is a collaborative effort of ICBC, Oxfam India and PRASTUTEE. While ICBC supported the project with Rs. 34,00,000 from March 2015 to February 2017, Oxfam India and PRASTUTEE are assigned for the implementation of a sustained vegetable-based livelihood programme, particularly on strengthening newly setup small holders' women producer institutions. Promote improved vegetable cultivation management, enhance productivity and up-scale proven market-oriented production models. The project will also foster convergence on vegetable cultivation & production technologies with on-going government programmes for tribal and rural development.

Corporate donors who supported Oxfam India for our Humanitarian Work

- Intuit India Product Development Centre Private Limited and its employees donated Rs. 5,56,200 towards our work in South India Floods.
- Opera Solution have always come forward to support our humanitarian work. In FY 2016-17, Opera Solution supported for Tamil Nadu Floods.



- Synopsys is at the forefront of Smart, Secure Everything with the world's most advanced tools for silicon chip design, verification, IP integration, and application security testing. Synopsys India supported Oxfam India during Tamil Nadu flood response.
- WSP is one of the world's leading engineering professional services consulting firms. Our relationship with WSP ranges from support on our humanitarian work to supporting our gender campaign.
- Cardekho.com is a major online auto portal. We partnered with them to support people affected in Tamil Nadu Floods.

3. Affiliate and Institutional Funding:

- Raised Rs. 17.85 Crores as new Business for Oxfam India along with total fundraising of Rs. 41.05 Crores, out of which Rs. 8.08 Crores was raised for humanitarian response.
- Partnership with new institutional and corporate donors like Packard Foundation, Siemens Foundation, National Stock Exchange, Charities Aid Foundation, Chamong Tea, Rights and Resource Initiative and RBS Foundation.
- Diversification of partnership portfolio by acquiring grants from the government of Germany and Canada through Federal Ministry for Economic

Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) respectively.

- Received certificate of excellence from Oxfam International for the first ever European Union Grant acquired in FY 2015-16.
- First ever contract procured with SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) for the Water Governance Project Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA).
- Hosted India Round Table which witnessed participation from Oxfam International, Resilience Knowledge Hub and 6 affiliates – Oxfam Australia, Hong Kong, Intermon, Great Britain, America and Novib.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

58.5 CRORES

Total income for FY 2016-17

Income

The total income for the year has decreased by 31% to Rs. 58.5 Crores in Financial Year "FY" 2016-17 from Rs. 84.3 Crores in FY 2015-16.

Sources of Income

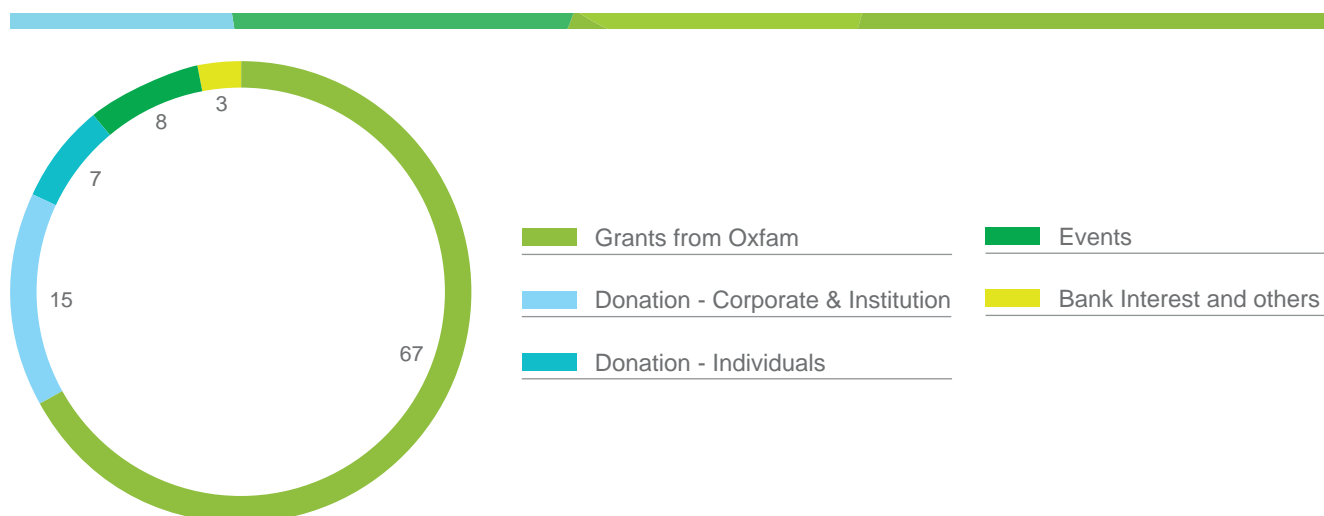
Income	Amount in Rs. Crores		% Change
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	
Grants from Oxfam	39.5	65.0	-39%
Donation – corporate & institutions	8.6	6.9	24%
Donation – individuals	4.1	6.9	-41%
Events (Trailwalker)	4.8	3.9	22%
Bank Interest and others	1.6	1.6	3%
Grand Total	58.6	84.3	-31%

The decrease in Oxfam International, Affiliates, and individual income is primarily due to reduction of humanitarian response grant which was available in the earlier year for the South India Floods and Nepal earthquake relief work. Corporate and institutional income has increased on account of grant from Charities Aid Foundation for Tamil Nadu early recovery programme which was successfully implemented in the current year.

The increase in income from Trailwalker was the result of increased number of teams participated in Mumbai and Bengaluru Trailwalker (372 teams in FY 2016-17 and 325 teams in FY 2015-16).

Income

(%)



The Composition of Income for FY 2016-17

Income from Oxfam Affiliates

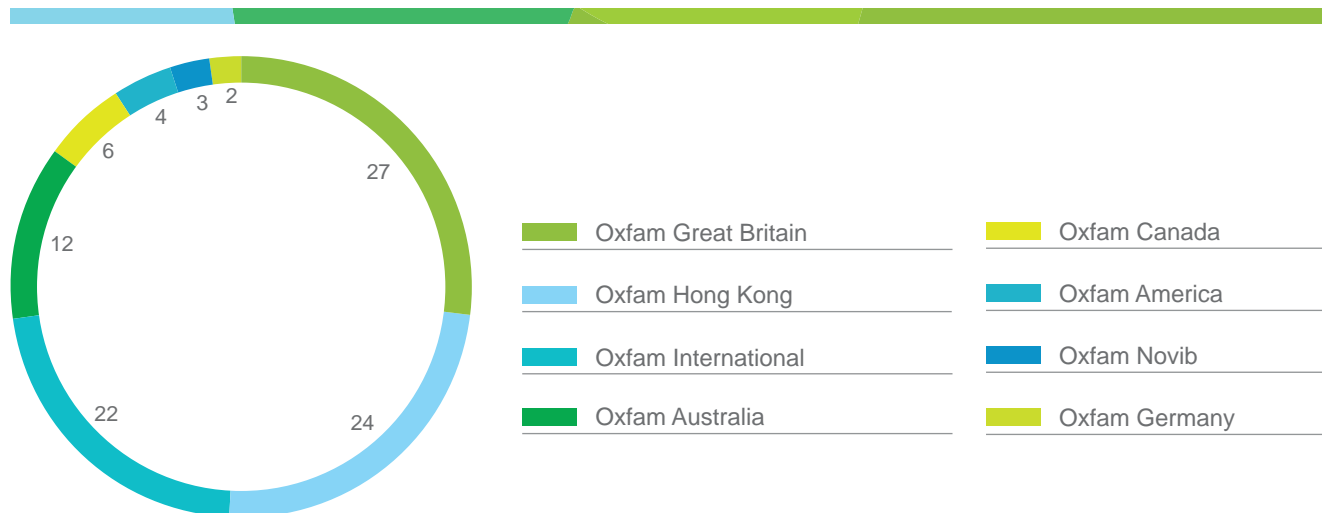
Comparative year-wise income from Oxfam International and Affiliates

Grant from Affiliates	Amount in Rs. Crores		% Change
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	
Oxfam Great Britain	10.5	21.1	-50%
Oxfam Hong Kong	9.7	8.3	16%
Oxfam International	8.5	8.0	7%
Oxfam Australia	4.8	3.8	28%
Oxfam Canada	2.5	1.2	100%
Oxfam America	1.8	0.6	193%
Oxfam Novib	1.0	21.9	-95%
Oxfam Germany	0.8	0.1	100%
Total from Affiliates	39.6	65.0	-39%

Decrease in Oxfam Affiliates funding is primarily on account of less funding for humanitarian responses and closure of Oxfam Novib grant in the earlier year.

Oxfam International and Affiliates Income

(%)



Expenditure

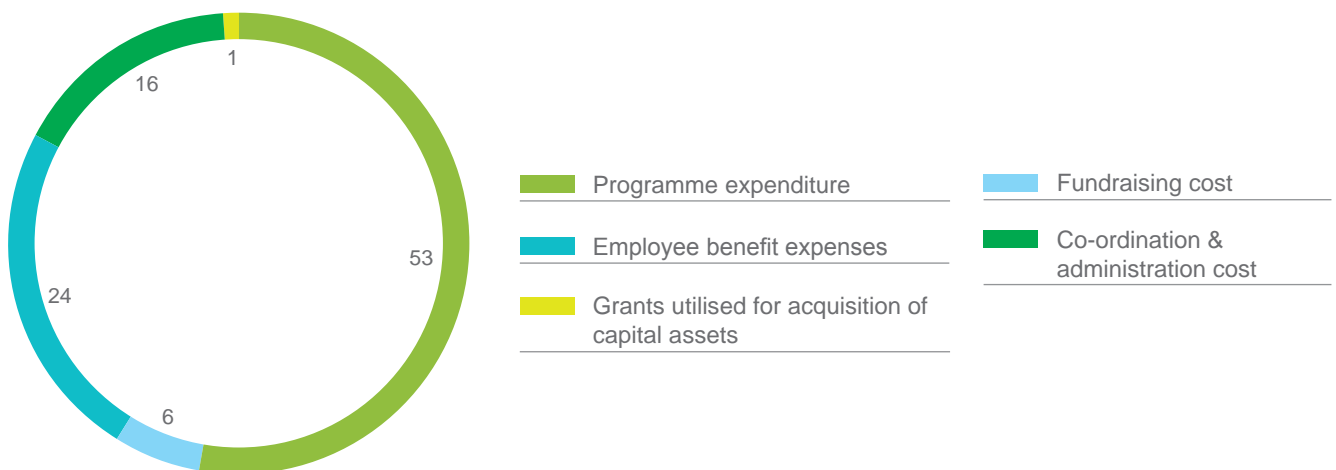
Analysis of total expenditure

Expenditure	Amount in Rs. Crores		% Change
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	
Programme Expenditure	29.8	51.2	-42%
Fundraising cost	3.4	2.7	28%
Employee benefit expenses	13.6	17.2	-21%
Co-ordination & administration costs	8.9	10.5	-15%
Grants utilised for acquisition of capital assets	0.5	1.0	-53%
Total	56.2	82.6	-32%

Decreased programme expenditure is largely on account of humanitarian relief work for two disasters in the earlier year namely South India Floods and Nepal earthquake against no disaster in the current year.

Expenditure

(%)



Comparison of Grant Expenditure as part of Programme Expenditure

Geographic Distribution of Grant Expenditure

Geography	Amount in Rs. Crores		% Change
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	
Focus States	9.0	15.2	-41%
Non-Focus States	3.2	4.4	-26%
Total	12.2	19.6	-38%
Focus States			
Assam	1.7	2.5	-32%
Bihar	1.8	1.7	2%
Chhattisgarh	0.9	2.1	-57%
Jharkhand	1.0	1.5	-33%
Odisha	1.9	3.3	-42%
Uttar Pradesh	1.7	2.9	-40%
Uttarakhand	-	1.2	100%

Thematic Distribution of Grant Expenditure

Expenditure	Amount in Rs. Crores		% Change
	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	
Humanitarian Response and DRR	3.5	3.8	-8%
Economic Justice	3.3	6.3	-48%
Emerging Theme	0.1	2.3	-95%
Essential Services	3.5	5.0	-31%
Gender Justice	1.9	2.0	-7%
Governance and Accountability	-	0.1	-100%
Total	12.3	19.5	-38%

Balance Sheet

In the current year, reserves and surplus is increased mainly on account of excess of income over expenditure by Rs. 0.62 Crores as against previous year. Catastrophe reserve of Rs. 1.35 Crores for immediate response to humanitarian crisis and contingency reserve of Rs. 1.5 Crores continue to be the same as FY 2015-16.

Capital assets fund reflect the written down value of the fixed assets. New additions in fixed tangible and intangible assets are capitalised and transferred to capital fund. Likewise, deletion of such assets are adjusted from capital fund. Decrease in "other current liabilities" under the head current liabilities is primarily on account of less funding received in advance from donors for next financial year as against previous year.

Tangible assets have decreased because of write off of assets due to sale/disposal in the earlier years which was

adjusted in the current year after physical verification. Decline in intangible assets is due to the depreciation charged during the year and whereas there are no major addition in intangible assets in the current year. The decrease in short-term loans and advances is on account of change in categorisation of security deposits from non-current to current, thereby, increasing the long-term loans and advances under non-current assets. Other non-current assets represent fixed deposits with maturity of more than a year which is not there in the current year.

Cash and bank balance represents mainly bank deposits which have decreased because of less advance funding received from donors for next financial year.

Increase in other current assets is on account of increased net asset of actuarial valuation in comparison to previous year.

OPERATIONS

IN OUR CONTINUOUS EFFORT TO MAKE OXFAM INDIA A BETTER WORKPLACE, WE KEEP LOOKING FOR VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH OUR HUMAN RESOURCES STAY ENGAGED AND MOTIVATED TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY.

NEW INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN BY THE TEAM IN FY 2016-17

1. Introduced new Performance Management System

aligned with Oxfam International. Managing Performance at Oxfam starts at the beginning of the fiscal year (April) according to the Oxfam's Strategic Planning (OSP) process, with a planning conversation between employee and manager that includes setting the individual's goals and development needs. It is then followed by two formal review processes; a shorter mid-year review that takes place in (October-November) and an annual review which takes place at the end of the year (March-April). The annual performance evaluation is also fed with 360 degree feedbacks. These activities are a mandatory part of working at Oxfam India.

2. Introduced Buddy Program for new employees

adjusting to a new cultural environment can be exciting and challenging. A new employee's onboarding is greatly enhanced by assigning a Buddy i.e. a fellow employee (other than the immediate supervisor) who provides advice and guidance on the different aspects of working at Oxfam India. The buddy is assigned for first three months of their joining. By this, the new employee will feel more at home with Oxfam India in a quicker period.

3. Training on Child Protection Policy

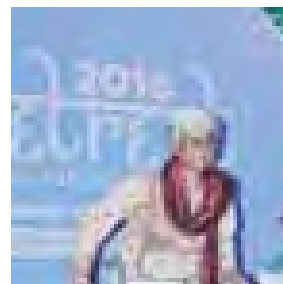
was conducted by an external expert, Ms. Enakshi Ganguly, cofounder of HAQ: Centre for child rights, for all staff of Oxfam India on 21 March 2017.

4. Security awareness training

was also conducted for selected Oxfam India staff on 29th March 2017 in Delhi. The training was conducted by Mr. William van Heerden, Safety Analyst from Oxfam's global safety and security team. He visited India to assess Oxfam India's safety and security policies. The objective was also to put in place a crisis management system for Oxfam India.

5. National & International trainings attended by staff

systems Thinking, Leadership Development, Campaign and Leadership Program Training, Managing People at Oxfam, Annual HR, Finance & IT Meet with other Oxfam Affiliates.



GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Oxfam India Board

At the core of Oxfam India's governance practices, is the Oxfam India Board, which ensures that the objectives of the organisation are met. It facilitates and exercises due diligence on how the management serves and protects long-term interests of stakeholders, at the same time, ensuring the highest standards of governance. The Board comprises of non-executive Directors and is supported by three sub-committees, namely, the Finance and Audit Committee, the Nominations Committee and the Fundraising Committee.

Board Meeting Dates and Agenda

Dates for the Board meetings are decided in advance. The Chief Executive Officer, after consulting other Directors, drafts the agenda for each meeting and prior to its finalisation, circulates it to all members. The Board meets a minimum of four times in a calendar year. No business is transacted at any meeting, unless a quorum exists. All statutory business is carried out in the Annual General Meeting which is held within six months of the close of the financial year.

1.

Oversee policy formulation, strategic thinking, management supervision and accountability to supporters, donors, staff and those affected by its work.

3.

Provide strategic leadership to develop strategies, manage proposals and challenge assumptions.

5.

Determine the organisation's mission, purpose, strategic direction and policies.

2.

Ensure that the views and concerns of key stakeholders are heard and addressed through efficient mechanisms and processes.

4.

Recruit, encourage and support the CEO, while monitoring and evaluating his/her performance.

6.

Steer the organisation to enable it to maintain a high level of accountability and transparency.

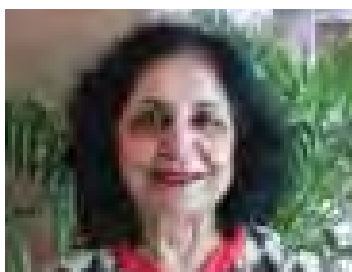
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	04-Jun-16	02-Sep-16	03-Dec-16	04-Mar-17
1	Kiran Karnik	Chair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Mridula Bajaj	Vice Chair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Ammu Joseph	Member & Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	Somasekhar Sundaresan	Member & Director		Yes	Yes	
5	Neelam Deo	Member & Director	Yes		Yes	
6	Sutapa Banerjee	Member & Director		Yes		Yes
7	Anita Ramachandran	Member & Director	Yes		Yes	
8	Santosh Desai	Member & Director	Yes		Yes	
9	Sunil Verma	Member & Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Gagan Siriram Sethi	Member & Director		Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Anup Singh Khosla	Member & Director			Yes	

BOARD MEMBERS



Kiran Karnik

Kiran Karnik took over as the Chairperson of Oxfam India Board on August 27, 2010. He was the President of the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) and the Managing Director of the Discovery Network in India. He served as the Founder-Director of the Consortium for Educational Communication and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). He is on numerous Government committees and has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Council to the previous Prime Minister and Central Employment Guarantee Council, besides chairing the International Steering Committee of the Commonwealth Connects Programme. A post graduate from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Karnik holds an Honours degree in Physics from Mumbai University. Awarded the Padma Shri in 2007, he was recognised as one of the 'Stars of Asia' by Business Week in 2004 and 'Face of the Year' by Forbes magazine in 2003. In 1998, the International Astronautical Federation awarded him the Frank Malina medal for space education.



Mridula Bajaj

Mridula Bajaj is a specialist in Child Development with more than three decades of experience in programme, research and training. She is currently Executive Director of Mobile Crèches, an NGO that works for children at construction sites. She took over as the Vice Chairperson of the Oxfam India

Board in August 2010, and has been a Board member since its inception. Holding a Master's degree in Science and Child Development from Lady Irwin College, Delhi University, she has worked extensively for empowerment of women and child development.



Ammu Joseph

Ammu Joseph is a journalist and author who writes primarily on issues relating to gender, human development and the media. She began her career in Mumbai in the mid-1970s. In the mid-1980s, she edited the Sunday magazine of The Indian Post. Since then she has been contributing to a number of newspapers and magazines, both print and online. Besides the six books she has authored/edited, she has contributed to several other publications, both Indian and international. She received the Donna Allen Award for Feminist Advocacy from the US-based Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication and the UNFPA-LAADLI Media Award for Gender Sensitivity in recognition of her consistent engagement with gender issues. She has been on the visiting faculty of several institutes of journalism education in India. She is a founder-member of the Network of Women in Media, India.



Sutapa Banerjee

Sutapa Banerjee has spent close to 24 years in the financial services industry across 2 large multinational banks (ANZ Grindlays and ABN AMRO), and a

boutique Indian Investment bank (Ambit) where she built and headed several businesses. A well recognised thought leader in the Wealth Management space having headed and successfully built from scratch the Private Wealth businesses in both ABN AMRO Bank and Ambit Capital. Sutapa was voted one of the 'Top 20 Global Rising Stars of Wealth Management' by the Institutional Investor Group in 2007 - the only Indian and one of only two winners from Asia. As CEO she led Ambit Private Wealth to 'Best Private Bank in India' in the 2013 AsiaMoney polls. In 2012, she was shortlisted in the '50 most Powerful Women' by Fortune India. Sutapa is an Advanced Leadership Fellow (2015) of Harvard University. Currently she consults in the Wealth and Investments Management area and serves as an Independent/Nominee Director on several boards of companies in the JSW Group, IL&FS Group, Women's World Banking. Her area of study at Harvard was in the area of Responsible Investing and Business Practices and the use of a Gender Lens. She currently works, writes and speaks actively in this space.



Somasekhar Sundaresan

Somasekhar Sundaresan is a partner with J. Sagar Associates, a large national law firm in India. He heads the firm's securities law and financial sector regulatory practice. He has experience and expertise in advising clients in the area of foreign investment, banking, and the financial institutional sector, mergers and acquisitions, particularly, those involving listed companies. He has advised a number of banks, security issuers, stockbrokers, mutual funds, non-banking financial companies, stock exchanges and foreign institutional investors. In addition to his private practice, he is actively involved in public policy and regulatory affairs in India's financial sector.



Neelam Deo

Neelam Deo is a former Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officer who served as India's Ambassador to Denmark and Côte d'Ivoire, with concurrent accreditation to Sierra Leone, Niger S Guinea. After serving 33 years in the IFS, she co-founded Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations in 2009. She is also a distinguished fellow with the Centre for Air Power Studies, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Morgan Stanley Mutual Fund. Neelam completed her Master's degree in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics. Prior to joining the IFS, she taught economics in Kamla Nehru College, Delhi University. She has extensive knowledge and exposure to the issues of Africa, South East Asia, India-U.S bilateral relations, Bangladesh and other SAARC neighbours. Neelam is also a frequent commentator on issues that involve India's economic emergence, diaspora and global politics.



Santosh Desai

Santosh Desai is the Managing Director and CEO of Future Brands Ltd. He has been the President of McCann-Erickson, one of India's premier advertising agencies. A post-graduate from Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, he has served on the boards of ING Vysya Bank, ACK Media Limited, Future Consumer Products Limited, Breakthrough and CFAR (Centre for Advocacy & Research) and on the Governing Councils of Mudra Institute of Communication, Ahmedabad, and Praxis

Business School, Kolkata. He writes a weekly column for The Times of India and is the author of *Mother Pious Lady - Making Sense of Everyday India*, a book that examines how the everyday life of middle class India has evolved.



Anita Ramachandran

Anita Ramachandran is a human resource expert with over 35 years of experience as a management consultant. She has been a strategic advisor to many family groups and small and medium enterprise companies. She has been the Chairperson of TIE Women and on the Executive committee of TIE Mumbai and earlier on the Advertising Standards Council of India. Anita is an independent Director on the board of Aditya Birla Retail, Geometric Ltd., Godrej & Boyce and Rane. Having won several academic honours, she is one of the first generation of women professionals to become an entrepreneur. She supports many organisations in the social sector through pro bono professional work and remains deeply committed to work with women.



Gagan Sethi

Gagan Sethi has more than 30 years of experience in organisational development, capacity building and advocacy at local, national and international levels in diverse cultural settings in Asia. He is a recognised leader in policy formulation, in facilitating development projects and advocating for minority rights. Gagan has served in a

leading role to the Planning Commission of India for drafting the Voluntary Agency Policy and to the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI) to support the Government of Mauritius for drafting its Voluntary Agency Policy. Gagan is currently a board member and CEO mentor for more than 15 advocacy campaigns, development organisations and international agencies and a member of the drafting committee of the Nyaya Panchayat Act appointed by Government of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Besides having a Master's degree in Social Studies and a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Statistics, Gagan is also the author of four books on legal aid, gender, NGO governance and communal violence in Gujarat



Anup Singh Khosla

Anup Khosla has served at HelpAge India for an extensive period of almost 10 years in the capacity of Chief Financial Officer and thereafter for a year as a Financial Advisor. Since then he has consulted with NASSCOM Foundation as their Financial Advisor and with Mobile Creches to review their Accounting processes. He is currently a member of Mobile Creches' General Body, Accounts and Audit Committee and ERP Advisory Committee. Prior to joining HelpAge India, he was in the corporate world for 28 years. An MBA and a Chartered Accountant from the UK as well as an Indian Chartered Accountant, Anup's strong financial background and experience has taken him professionally to different parts of the world including UK, Sri Lanka and the Middle East. He started his career in the UK and worked with Hoover Limited and Esso Petroleum Company, Limited for 11 years. In India, he has served at the helm of leading companies, including Ranbaxy Laboratories, in strategic financial roles.

SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM



Nisha Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer

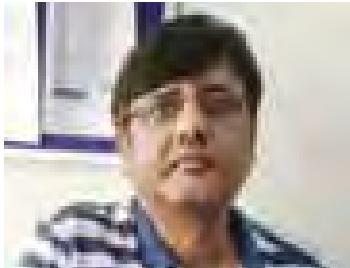
Nisha has been working on poverty, inequality and development issues for nearly three decades. She has been the CEO of Oxfam India since its inception in March 2008. Prior to that, she has worked with the World Bank on development issues for 18 years. Nisha has extensive experience of working in countries in East Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia) and East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda). She has a Doctorate in Economics from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA. She has also worked as a Research Economist at the Impact Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Australia.



Satya Prakash

Director Operations

Satya Prakash has more than 28 years of experience of which 16 years have been in the development sector, with organisations such as VHAI, CARE India, CHF, ACCESS and BREAKTHROUGH. He led a large team which managed systems and procedures, putting in place policies to ensure a smooth and effective working environment. He comes with a degree in Chartered Accountancy and has vast experience of working in Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) packages.



Pankaj Anand

Director Programmes & Advocacy

Pankaj has over two decades of rich and varied experience in the development sector. His career has spanned programme management, evidence-based advocacy, knowledge management, development communication and resource mobilisation in India and South Asia. He has also worked on a wide canvas of issues including public health, gender, citizen action, governance, sustainable development and the issues of farmers and adivasis. Pankaj has looked at all of these within a rights-based framework. He has extensively engaged with the government, citizens groups and donors.



Rina Soni

Director, Public Engagement

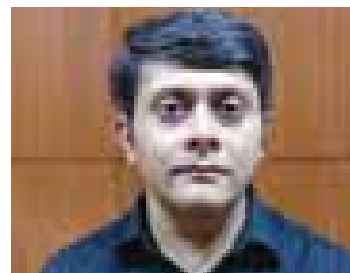
Rina is a financial sector professional with over 18 years of experience in sales and business development, strategic planning and marketing, across the consumer finance and insurance industry. She is an Economics (Hons.) graduate from Miranda House, Delhi University and an MBA from Jiwaji University. She was part of the founder's team at Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd. and has been well recognised for her contributions in the many roles she assumed within the organisation. She last worked as Vice President, Marketing, with Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Prior to this, she has also worked with Bank of Punjab and Capital Trust Limited.



Ranu Bhogal

Director, Policy, Research and Campaigns

Ranu has been working in the development sector for almost 30 years. She has extensive experience on issues related to gender, natural resource management, sustainable development with a special focus on rural development. She has several years of hands-on field experience of working with dalit and tribal communities. She has been involved in policy analysis and dialogues on issues of rural livelihoods, environment, and forest rights. Ranu holds a Masters in Economics from Delhi School of Economics and a Postgraduate Diploma in Rural Management from IRMA (Institute of Rural Management Anand). She is a Hubert Humphrey Fulbright fellow.



Tejas Patel

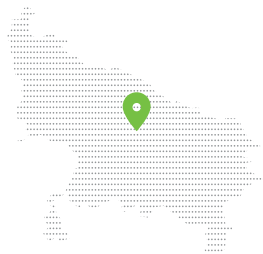
Deputy Director, Public Engagement

Tejas is a Media, Communication and Public Advocacy professional with extensive experience of over 16 years in leading media houses (NDTV, NewsX among others) as well as international human rights organisation (Amnesty International). Tejas works with fundraising and campaign teams (online and offline) to create compelling strategies to engage the public. He also works with different teams in developing over-all strategies for mass audience and policy-driven campaigns for the range of audience Oxfam India engages with.

PARTNERS

UTTAR PRADESH

LUCKNOW



GDS
20,06,750

PGVS
9,94,300

SES
11,96,900



AIM
10,43,000



Lokmitra
22,50,000

Samarth Foundation
15,00,000

Lokmitra
3,00,775

Samarth Foundation
1,86,810



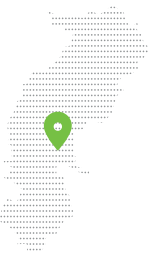
SRSP
1,22,857

Vanangana
2,26,643

Astitwa Samajik Sansthan
2,44,150

CHHATTISGARH

RAIPUR



Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan
Avam Shod Sansthan
11,00,000

Navrachna Samaj Sevi Sanstha
10,74,000

KHOJ
2,72,800

KHOJ
2,72,800



Prerak
10,00,000

SYM
10,00,000

JSS
10,00,000

Shikhar Yuva Manch (SYM)
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Prerak
1,12,374



Lok Ashta Sewa Sansthan (LASS)
7,54,810

Nivedita Foundation
7,07,845

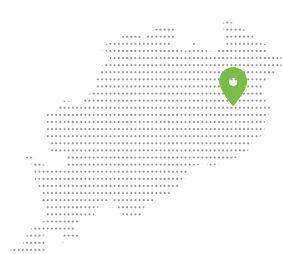
Lok Ashta Sewa Sansthan (LASS)
2,39,123

Nivedita Foundation
2,44,150

Nivedita Foundation
2,85,000

ODISHA

BHUBANESWAR



Pallishree
12,84,000

Solar
11,67,000

Unnayan
12,02,490



Prastutee
14,84,000



Adhar
9,80,000

Sikshasandhan
13,28,760

Parivartan
10,00,000

Sikshasandhan
3,20,000



ISD
10,00,000

ISD
10,00,000

ISD
5,00,000

ISWO
15,00,000

National Alliance for Women (NAWO)
15,00,000



Disaster Risk
Reduction
(DRR)



Essential
Services (Health/
Education)



Gender
Justice
(GJ)



Economic
Justice
(EJ)



Communalism
and Peace
Building



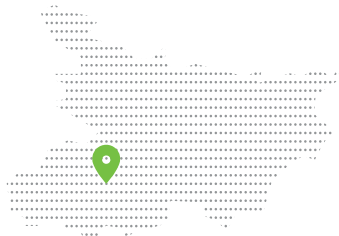
Social
Inclusion



HR

BIHAR

PATNA



ADITHI
9,32,330

IDF
1,582,505

Nav Jagriti
11,29,725



NSVK
2,200,000

Badlao Foundation
10,00,000

Sewa Bharat
56,90,000

NSVK
22,00,000



LEADS
20,00,000

APCL
20,00,000

CHARM
10,00,000

BGVP
10,00,000

APCL
20,00,000



SPARK
17,00,000

SPARK
15,00,000

RAHAT
22,00,000

Lok Swar
2,44,150

Sakhiree Mahila Vikas Sansthan
2,44,150

ASSAM



BLESS
2,619,000

IWDI
1,612,600

NEADS
3,176,000

MMM
3,361,500

SATRA
3,361,000

People's Action for Development
(PAD)
2,766,000



GDS
351,700

Nav Jagriti
2,62,500

People's Action for Development
(PAD)
4,20,000

Nav Bhartiya Nari Vikas Samiti
5,20,000

BLESS
9,12,200

BLESS
6,92,300

Nav Jagriti
4,00,450



Disaster Risk
Reduction
(DRR)



Essential
Services (Health/
Education)



Gender
Justice
(GJ)



Economic
Justice
(EJ)



Communalism
and Peace
Building



Social
Inclusion



HR

NATIONAL/ DELHI



Kalpavriksh
12,24,835

Vasundhara (CFR-LA)
22,00,000

Envionics Trust
12,04,444

Council on Energy Environment and
Water
19,58,000

Council on Energy Environment
and Water
19,58,000

CECOEDECON
19,58,000

CSD
15,49,240

EFRAH
16,63,600

JOSH
9,80,000



ComMutiny The Youth Collective
20,00,000

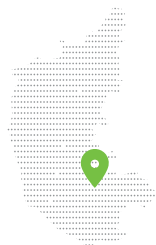
ANHAD
10,00,000

CSEI
10,00,000

Praxis
25,58,370

KARNATAKA

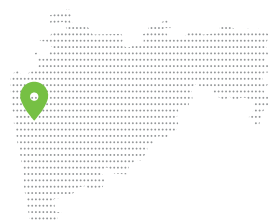
BANGALORE



APSA
10,00,000

MAHARASHTRA

MUMBAI



SAMPARC
10,00,000



Disaster Risk
Reduction
(DRR)



Essential
Services (Health/
Education)



Gender
Justice
(GJ)



Economic
Justice
(EJ)



Communalism
and Peace
Building



Social
Inclusion



HR



3

58-80
**FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
AND NOTES**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **OXFAM INDIA**

1. Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of OXFAM INDIA ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Income and Expenditure account, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

3. Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

4. Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2017, its excess of income over expenditure and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

5. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company is licensed to operate under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). Accordingly the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, is not applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure Account, and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014,
- e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) Companies Act, 2013.
- f) The matter described in the disclaimer of opinion paragraph of the 'Annexure A', in our Opinion, may not have adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting or the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure-A".
- h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (iv) The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 08 November 2016 to 30 December 2016. Based on the audit procedures and relying on the management representation, we report that the disclosures are in accordance with books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the management. Refer note 31 to the financial statements.

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra
Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02 September 2017

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We were engaged to audit the internal financial controls over financial reporting of OXFAM INDIA ('the Company') as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Because of the matter described in Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph below, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Disclaimer of Opinion

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company could not establish its internal financial control over financial reporting on criteria based on or considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Because of this reason, we are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion whether the Company had adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and whether such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017.

We have considered the disclaimer reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company, and the disclaimer does not affect our opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra
Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon

Date : 02 September 2017

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Equity and Liabilities			
Corpus fund	2	4,484	4,484
Reserves and surplus	3	1,52,045	1,28,611
Capital assets fund	4	13,940	18,169
		1,70,469	1,51,264
Non-current liabilities			
Other long term liabilities	7	11	107
Long-term provisions	5	8,017	10,196
		8,028	10,303
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	6		
Dues to micro and small enterprises		895	1,603
Dues to others		11,276	21,164
Other current liabilities	7	49,480	1,75,139
Short-term provisions	5	1,502	2,654
		63,153	2,00,560
Total		2,41,650	3,62,127
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	9,844	13,582
Intangible assets	9	4,096	4,587
Long-term loans and advances	10	13,458	11,333
Other non-current assets	12	-	9,545
		27,398	39,047
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	11	1,60,827	2,62,998
Short-term loans and advances	10	10,305	19,669
Other current assets	12	43,120	40,413
		2,14,252	3,23,080
Total		2,41,650	3,62,127
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



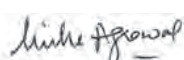
Sandeep Batra
Partner
Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02 September 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Oxfam India**



Kiran Karnik
Director
DIN: 00542951



Nisha Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 September 2017



Mridula Bajaj
Director
DIN: 02029817



Satya Prakash Mishra
Director Operations

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 September 2017

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Income			
Grants/ Donations received	13	5,68,849	8,26,657
Other income	14	16,463	16,465
Total Income (I)		5,85,312	8,43,122
Expenditure			
Programme expenses	15	2,98,003	5,12,353
Fundraising cost	16	34,260	26,681
Employee benefit expenses	17	1,35,517	1,71,821
Co-ordination and administration costs	18	89,073	1,05,197
Capitalised assets purchased	19	4,647	9,865
Prior period expenses	20	378	-
Total Expense (II)		5,61,878	8,25,916
Excess of income over expenditure (I-II) [Surplus/(Deficit)]		23,434	17,206
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Oxfam India**

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

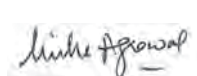
Place: Gurgaon

Date : 02 September 2017

Kiran Karnik

Director

DIN: 00542951



Nisha Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date : 02 September 2017

Mridula Bajaj

Director

DIN: 02029817



Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

Place: New Delhi

Date : 02 September 2017

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Excess of income over expenditure [Surplus/(Deficit)]	23,434	17,206
Adjustments for:		
Capitalised assets purchased	4,647	9,865
Interest income on fixed deposits	(12,965)	(11,903)
Lease Equalisation Reserve	2	
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(123)	(560)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	14,995	14,608
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	(3,332)	1,745
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(10,596)	2,101
Increase / (Decrease) in other current and long term liabilities	(1,25,755)	84,169
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans and advances	8,682	1,465
Decrease in other assets	(3,301)	17,346
	(1,19,307)	1,21,434
Net Income taxes paid (including tax deducted at source)	(1,443)	(526)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(1,20,750)	1,20,908
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(3,858)	(11,214)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	123	560
Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	79,300	(45,000)
Interest received on bank deposits	12,770	11,858
Net cash from investing activities (B)	88,335	(43,796)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Addition to corpus fund	-	-
Net cash from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(32,415)	77,112
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,04,498	27,386
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	72,082	1,04,498
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	5	221
Cheques in hand	11	41
Balances with banks:		
- in saving accounts	72,066	1,04,236
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	72,082	1,04,498

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared in accordance with the 'Indirect method' as set out in the Accounting Standard - 3 on 'Cash Flow Statements' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

As per our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Oxfam India**

For **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024

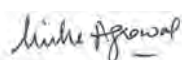


Sandeep Batra
Partner
Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02 September 2017



Kiran Karnik
Director
DIN: 00542951



Nisha Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 September 2017



Mridula Bajaj
Director
DIN: 02029817



Satya Prakash Mishra
Director Operations

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 September 2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Background

Oxfam India (the Company) is a not for profit Company limited by guarantee without share capital incorporated u/s 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to Section 8 of the new Companies Act, 2013) with its registered office at New Delhi. The Company is a rights - based organization that fight poverty, injustice and exclusion by linking grassroots programming through partner NGOs to local, national and global advocacy and policy making.

Note 1 | Significant accounting policies

a) Accounting Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on an accrual basis, in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

The financial statements are presented in INR (Rupees) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands except when otherwise indicated.

b) Current–non-current classification

The financial statements are presented as per Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the revised Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Based on the nature of activities of the Company, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent.

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current based on below criteria:

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reporting amounts of income and expenses during the year. Contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

d) Accounting for grants/donations

(i) Unrestricted/ General Fund

The Company receives general funds which are unrestricted from donors. The excess of income over expenditure during the year, being general purpose in nature is carried forward for use in the future periods.

(ii) Restricted Fund

Only those Grants / Donations are accounted for as income which have been accrued and become due as per the sanctions of the funding / donor agencies. These are held by the Company until used for the purpose specified against them. At the end of the agreement, the un-utilised restricted fund is returned to the respective donor in case unutilised amount is not required to be returned to the respective donor, the same is transferred to statement of income and expenditure in the relevant year in which the project is completed. The income is recognized to the extent of expenditure incurred during the year.

(iii) Donation in kind

Donations received in kind are not valued or accounted for in the books of account.

(iv) Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the interest rate applicable. Interest income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of income and expenditure.

e) Expenditure

Grants made to other partners/projects are accounted for in the year of expenditure by the concerned partner/ amount spent on the projects.

Refunds of unutilised grants with partners which have been refunded to the Company have been reduced from grants paid to partners in the year in which it is received.

f) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provision

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent Liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statements comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity period of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

h) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence no provision for taxation is required for current year tax expense. Since the Company is exempt from income tax, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and all other attributable costs of bringing the assets to working condition for intended use.

Assets purchased out of grants received are capitalised and an equal amount is transferred to Capital Fund. Accordingly, deletions of such fixed assets are also adjusted from the Capital Fund.

Assets received as donations are capitalised at nil value. There were no such receipts during the year.

j) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on fixed assets except intangible assets is provided on the written down value method at rates prescribed under Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	Life (years)
Office equipments	5
Vehicles	8
Computers (excluding server & network)	3
Computers (for server & network)	6
Furniture & fittings	10

Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight line basis over the lower of lease term or useful life of the respective assets.

Depreciation on fixed assets purchased out of grants received is debited to the Capital Fund.

k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful lives of one to five years, as technically assessed.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the company's intangible assets is as below:

Name of intangible assets	Life (years)
Website development cost	3
Software	5

l) Foreign exchange transactions

Foreign exchange transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Realised gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions during the year are recognised in the Statement of income and expenditure account. Foreign currency assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, at the year-end are translated into rupees at the year-end rates and resultant gains/losses on foreign exchange translations are recognised in the Statement of income and expenditure account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

m) Employee benefits

- (i) Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy. The gratuity benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the obligations as reduced by the fair value of assets held by the Insurance Company. Actuarial gain/losses are recognized immediately in the statement of income and expenditure account.
- (ii) Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective fund.
- (iii) Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefit and the accumulated leave, expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months is treated as long – term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Accumulated compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year but classified as current since there is no unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

n) Lease commitment

Operating Lease - Where the Company is lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease charges are recognised as an expense in the income and expenditure account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

o) Segment reporting

The Company is a rights - based organization that works for economic welfare by fighting against poverty, injustice and exclusion by linking grassroots programming through partner NGOs to local, national and global advocacy and policy making. Since the Company has only one business segment of “economic welfare” and one geographic segment “India” based on operations of the Company, information for primary business segment and secondary geographic segment is not applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 2 | Corpus Fund

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Corpus Fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	4,484	4,484
Add: Corpus amount received during the year (refer to note 27)	-	-
Closing Balance	4,484	4,484

Note 3 | Reserves and surplus

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
General fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	1,00,111	82,905
Add: Excess of income over expenditure transferred from Income and expenditure account	23,434	17,206
	1,23,545	1,00,111
Less: Reserve transferred to corpus fund		
Closing balance (A)	1,23,545	1,00,111
Designated funds		
Special reserve fund - catastrophe fund		
Balance as per last financial statements		
Restricted reserve - catastrophe fund	13,500	13,500
Closing Balance (B)	13,500	13,500
Special reserve fund - contingency fund		
Balance as per last financial statements		
Restricted reserve - contingency fund	15,000	15,000
Closing Balance (C)	15,000	15,000
Total (A) + (B) + (C)	1,52,045	1,28,611

Note 4 | Capital assets fund

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Balance as per last financial statements	18,169	18,090
Add: Additions during the year	4,647	9,865
	22,816	27,955
Less: Depreciation and amortization for the year	(8,876)	(9,786)
Closing balance	13,940	18,169

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 | Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (note 21)		-		-
Provision for leave benefits	8,017	10,196	1,502	2,654
	8,017	10,196	1,502	2,654

Note 6 | Trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Trade payables		
# Dues to micro and small enterprises	895	1,603
Others	11,276	21,164
	12,171	22,767

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on the information presently available with the management, the disclosures required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act") are given below:

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
• The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	895	1,603
• The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
• The amount of interest paid under the MSMED Act, along with the amounts of the payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
• The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
• The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
• The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act	-	-
	895	1,603

Note 7 | Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Unearned grants	-	-	46,096	1,71,095
TDS payable	-	-	3,259	2,652
Other duties and taxes payable	-	-	-	1,360
Lease equalisation reserve	11	107	125	32
	11	107	49,480	1,75,139

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8 | Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 April, 2015	5,932	12,787	8,184	18,221	6,265	51,389
Additions	-	3,249	192	5,752	-	9,193
Disposals	-	(815)	(260)	(303)	(813)	(2,191)
At 31 March 2016	5,932	15,221	8,116	23,670	5,452	58,391
Additions	-	1,176	54	1,744	-	2,974
Disposals	-	(2,328)	(1,768)	(3,563)	(54)	(7,713)
At 31 March 2017	5,932	14,069	6,402	21,851	5,398	53,652
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 April 2015	4,540	9,082	6,866	15,312	3,448	39,248
Charge for the year	1,392	2,394	375	2,598	994	7,753
Disposals	-	(815)	(260)	(303)	(813)	(2,191)
At 31 March 2016	5,932	10,661	6,981	17,607	3,629	44,810
Charge for the year	-	2,358	402	3,380	570	6,710
Disposals	-	(2,328)	(1,768)	(3,563)	(54)	(7,713)
At 31 March 2017	5,932	10,691	5,615	17,424	4,145	43,808
Net Tangible Assets						
At 31 March 2016	(0)	4,559	1,134	6,064	1,823	13,582
At 31 March 2017	(0)	3,378	787	4,427	1,253	9,844

Note 9 | Intangible assets

	Computer software	Website development cost	Total
Cost or valuation			
As at 1 April, 2015	4,314	3,739	8,053
Additions	672	-	672
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	4,986	3,739	8,725
Additions	324	1,349	1,673
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	5,310	5,088	10,398
Accumulated Amortization			
At 1 April 2015	1,051	1,053	2,104
Charge for the year	951	1,083	2,034
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	2,002	2,136	4,138
Charge for the year	999	1,164	2,164
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	3,001	3,300	6,302
Net Intangible Assets			
At 31 March 2016	2,984	1,603	4,587
At 31 March 2017	2,309	1,788	4,096

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 | Loans and advances

	Non - current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	9,955	9,273	900	1,538
(A)	9,955	9,273	900	1,538
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	4,964	13,872
(B)	-	-	4,964	13,872
Other loan and advances				
Advance income tax	3,503	2,060	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	4,359	3,463
Loan to employees	-	-	82	796
(C)	3,503	2,060	4,441	4,259
Total (A) + (B) + (C)	13,458	11,333	10,305	19,669

Note 11 | Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Cash on hand	5	221
Cheques/draft in hand	11	41
Balances with banks:		
- in saving accounts	72,066	1,04,236
	72,082	1,04,498
Other bank balances:		
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months	-	9,545
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	68,985	1,58,500
Deposits with original maturity for less than 3 months	19,760	-
	88,745	1,68,045
Amounts disclosed under non-current assets (note 12)	-	(9,545)
	1,60,827	2,62,998

Note 12 | Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)

	Non - current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Other bank balances				
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months (note 11)	-	9,545	-	-
Other receivable				
Employee benefit plan surplus (note 21)	-	-	4,531	1,258
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	5,510	5,315
Capital advances	-	-	560	1,349
Other accrued income	-	-	32,519	32,491
	-	9,545	43,120	40,413

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13 | Grants/Donations received

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Grants from affiliates	3,95,139	6,50,253
In-house fundraising:		
Donation - corporate and institutions	85,515	68,638
Donation - individuals	40,665	68,657
Donation - affiliates	-	-
Donation - events	47,530	39,109
	5,68,849	8,26,657

Note 14 | Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest income		
- Bank deposits	12,965	11,903
- Others	2,557	1,932
Sale proceeds of fixed assets	123	560
Net gain on sale of current investments	-	-
Other non-operating income	818	2,070
	16,463	16,465

*includes interest income of Rs. Nil (31 March 2016 Rs. 634) pertaining to the previous year.

Note 15 | Programme expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Grant paid to Partners (refer note 29)	1,22,294	1,95,787
Humanitarian response including relief materials	1,09,953	2,00,445
Workshops and consultation charges	59,255	1,05,686
Programme evaluation and training cost	6,501	10,435
	2,98,003	5,12,353

Note 16 | Fundraising cost

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Retainership fees	5,977	3,879
Fundraising agency charges	-	98
Other fundraising expenses	28,283	22,704
	34,260	26,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 | Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Salary, wages and bonus		
- Programme staffs	65,401	73,693
- Fundraising staffs	19,669	32,738
- Other staffs	33,403	38,213
Contribution to provident fund	7,898	9,569
Gratuity (refer note 21)	1,601	2,498
Leave benefits	(1,834)	4,232
Staff welfare expenses	4,230	5,325
Training & recruitment expenses	5,149	5,553
	1,35,517	1,71,821

Note 18 | Co-ordination and administration costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Rent (refer note 22)	25,510	24,153
Travelling and conveyance	26,118	32,918
Communication costs	5,039	6,679
Repair and maintenance		
- Computers	1,293	3,212
- Other than computers	13,120	13,527
Electricity charges	2,594	2,954
Printing and stationery	5,080	6,548
Professional charges	6,224	10,346
Insurance	173	265
Rates and taxes	310	600
Bank charges	1,469	1,563
Payment to auditors	-	
- Statutory audit fee	1,170	1,108
- Other certifications	100	100
- Out of pocket expenses	108	40
Exchange differences (net)	555	164
Miscellaneous expenses	210	1,020
	89,073	1,05,197

Note 19 | Capitalised assets purchased

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Capital assets purchased	4,647	9,865
	4,647	9,865

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 | Prior period expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Professional charges	378	-
Accrued interest on fixed deposit	-	-
	378	-

Note 21 | Post-employment benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit group gratuity scheme under a trust, "Oxfam India employees group gratuity assurance trust", managed by the trustees of the scheme for its employees and approved by Income Tax Act, 1961. Under the scheme, employees who have completed 3 years of service gets a gratuity on departure @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service, however, with effect from 1 February 2016 the minimum service period has been revised to 5 years for all the new joiners. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

The following table summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of income and expenditure and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the plan.

Statement of income and expenditure

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Net employee benefit expense:		
Current service cost	2,125	2,155
Interest cost on benefit obligation	661	601
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	(424)	720
Expected return on plan assets	(761)	(614)
Net expense	1,601	2,862

Balance sheet

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Benefit asset/ liability:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(8,377)	(8,257)
Fair value of plan assets	12,908	9,515
Plan asset	4,531	1,258
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Opening defined benefit obligation	8,257	7,507
Current service cost	2,125	2,155
Interest cost	661	601
Benefits paid	(2,254)	(2,743)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligation	(412)	737
Closing defined benefit obligation	8,377	8,257

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Changes in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:		
Opening fair value of plan assets	9,515	6,817
Expected return	761	614
Contributions by employer	2,619	2,067
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	13	17
Closing fair value of plan assets	12,908	9,515
The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:		
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

Experience adjustments for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014	As at 31 March 2013
Defined benefit obligation	(8,377)	(8,257)	(7,507)	(5,828)	(5,347)
Plan assets	12,908	9,515	6,817	5,958	5,581
Surplus/ (deficit)	4,531	1,258	(690)	130	234
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	543	(738)	73	(433)	693
Experience adjustments on plan assets	13	17	131	103	84

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plan are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Discount rate	7.54%	8.00%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Expected return on plan assets	8.25%	8.00%
Attrition rate	20.00%	20.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 22 | Operating leases

The Company has taken various properties under cancellable and non-cancellable rental agreements. These agreement ranges from 5 months to 5 years. There are no contingent rentals payable. There are no restrictions imposed by these arrangements. There are no subleases.

The rental payments recognised in the statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2017 was Rs. 25,510 (31 March 2016 Rs. 24,153).

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Within one year	1,009	917
After one year but not more than five years	85	1,093
More than five years	1,094	2,010

Note 23 | Related party transactions

(A) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Key management personnel

Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer

(B) Related party transactions during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Remuneration to key management personnel		
Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer	4,653	5,816

Note: The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

(C) Outstanding balances in respect of related party transactions as at year end:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Payable towards expenses incurred by key management personnel		
Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer	186	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 | Earnings in foreign currency

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Grants from affiliates	2,27,970	4,94,174
In-house fundraising:		
- Donation - corporate and institutions	22,631	52,301
- Donation - individuals	763	11,436
- Donation - events	734	12,825
	2,52,098	5,70,736

Note 25 | Expenditure in foreign Currency

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Consultancy cost	65	6,128
Staff international travel	2,294	3,437
Programme Workshop	613	86
Others	-	634
	2,972	10,285

Note 26 | Trailwalker event of Oxfam India

During the year, the Company has organized two Trailwalker events in India near Bengaluru and Mumbai. 141 teams participated in Mumbai trailwalker (99 in 100km event and 42 teams in 50kms event) - (31 March 2016: 106 teams in 100kms and 27 teams in 50kms) and 231 teams participated in Bengaluru trailwalker (178 in 100km event and 53 in 50km event) - (31 March 2016: 161 teams in 100kms and 31 teams in 50kms) from India and abroad participated in the Trailwalker in India and the Company has raised Rs. 47,530 (31 March 2016 Rs. 39,860) through this event. The funds raised through Trailwalker will support programmes on education, health, livelihood, women empowerment and Even It Up Campaign (on Inequality). The Company incurred expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,617 (31 March 2016 Rs. 32,654) on this event. Out of this total expenditure Rs. Nil (31 March 2016 Rs. 136) pertains to various capital expenditure incurred in relation to the event during the year.

Note 27 | Board deisgnated funds

Corpus fund

During the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016, there is no movement in Corpus Fund.

Note 28 | Other operating income

Other operating income includes income earned from support services provided to other Oxfam affiliates and organizations not directly related to its main activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 | Grant paid to Partners - Geographical and Thematical presentation

The Company works in partnership with grassroot level NGOs to address the root causes of absolute poverty and injustice focusing on five themes spread into seven focused states.

Geographical and thematical summary of Grant paid to partners extracted from management's internal reporting's is as follows;

For the year ended 31 March 2017:

Geography / Theme	Humanitarian Response & DRR	Economic Justice	Emerging Theme	Essential Services	Gender Justice	Governance And Accountability	Grand Total
Focus States							
- Assam	16,896	-	-	-	-	-	16,896
- Bihar	5,087	6,286	-	3,928	2,541	-	17,842
- Chattisgarh	-	4,020	-	3,000	1,999	-	9,019
- Jharkhand	-	3,809	-	2,000	4,058	-	9,867
- Odisha	2,610	6,226	-	5,871	4,469	-	19,176
- Uttar Pradesh	3,778	4,463	1,048	4,301	3,819	-	17,409
	28,371	24,804	1,048	19,100	16,886	-	90,209
Non Focus States	6,833	7,842	-	15,411	2,000	-	32,086
Grand Total	35,204	32,646	1,048	34,511	18,886	-	1,22,295

For the year ended 31 March 2016:

Geography / Theme	Humanitarian Response & DRR	Economic Justice	Emerging Theme	Essential Services	Gender Justice	Governance And Accountability	Grand Total
Focus States							
-Assam	22,941	-	1,814	-	-	-	24,755
-Bihar	4,086	5,549	582	5,068	2,129	-	17,414
-Chattisgarh	-	8,048	1,769	8,775	2,623	-	21,215
-Jharkhand	-	6,453	-	5,054	3,181	-	14,688
-Odisha	4,104	12,389	-	13,103	3,255	-	32,851
-Uttar Pradesh	3,617	6,417	11,060	4,771	3,129	-	28,994
-Uttarakhand	-	8,399	-	1,438	2,462	-	12,299
	34,748	47,255	15,225	38,209	16,779	-	1,52,216
Non Focus States	3,440	15,761	7,858	11,750	3,525	1,237	43,571
Grand Total	38,188	63,016	23,083	49,959	20,304	1,237	1,95,787

Note 30 | During the previous year, the Company was in the process of carrying out physical verification of its fixed assets and the consequent comparison and reconciliation of physical verification results with the financial records. During the year, the said exercise has been completed by the Company and the difference of INR 510 arisen of this reconciliation has been properly adjusted in the books of accounts.

Note 31 | During the current year, due to transition in the new software coupled with the departure of some key staff, led to the situation where the management could not establish its financial controls over financial reporting on criteria based on or considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2017

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 32 | Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes

During the year, the Company had Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification, G.S.R. 308 (E), dated March 31, 2017. The details of SBNs held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the denomination-wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification are as follows:

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, 2016	109	12	121
Transactions between 9th November 2016 to 30th December 2016			
Add: Withdrawal from bank accounts	-	303	303
Add: Receipts for permitted transactions	22	265	287
Less: Paid for permitted transactions	(49)	(397)	(446)
Less: Deposited in bank accounts	(82)	-	(82)
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	-	183	183

* For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407('E), dated November 8, 2016.

Note 33 | Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra
Partner
Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon
Date : 02 September 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Oxfam India**



Kiran Karnik
Director
DIN: 00542951



Nisha Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 September 2017



Mridula Bajaj
Director
DIN: 02029817

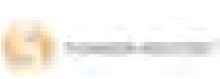


Satya Prakash Mishra
Director Operations

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 September 2017

NOTES

A SPECIAL THANKS



SOURCES AND CREDITS

PUBLICATION DESIGN BY

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FULL FORMS

MMR - Maternal Mortality Ratio
LFPR - Labour force participation rate
CRI - Commitment to Reducing Inequality
FRC - Forest Right Committees
MGNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
IAY - Indira Awas Yojna
FRA - Forest Right's Act
DMF - District Mineral Foundations
MNRE - Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
NHM - National Health Mission
NTFP - Non Timber Forest Produce
PVTG - Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
CFC - Community Facilitation Centre
ORMAS - Odisha Rural Marketing Society
OLM - Odisha Livelihood Mission
POP - Package Of Practices
RCDC - Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

CFR - Community Forest Resource
IFR - Individual Forest Rights
MNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act
SMC - School Management Committees
MHRD - Ministry of Human Resource Development
CAH - Community Action for Health
ICDS - Integrated Child Development Services
PDS - Public Distribution System
CSO - Civil Society Organisations
PPP - Public Private Partnerships
VHSNC - Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee
OOPE - Out Of Pocket Expenditure
JSA - Jan Swasthya Abhiyan
SDG - Sustainable Development Goal
VAWG - Violence against Women and Girls
TLWR - Transformative Leadership for Women's Rights
EFSVL - Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods
PHP - Public Health Promotion
WASH - Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction
HRVA - Hazard, Risks and Vulnerability Assessment

VDMC - Village Disaster Management Committee
PVCA - Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
IRBF - India Responsible Business Forum
IATW - India and the World
FIDC - Forum for Indian Development Cooperation
NDB - New Development Bank
AIIB - Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
IFI - International Financial Institutions
ISDG - Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance
PRIA - Participatory Research in Asia
ICBC - Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
GAC - Global Affairs Canada
SIDA - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TROSA - Transboundary Rivers of South Asia
NASSCOM - National Association of Software and Services Companies
ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation
EDI - Entrepreneurship Development Institute
CFAR - Centre for Advocacy & Research

RESEARCH

A. Economic Justice

Practice Notes

1. **Addressing Energy Poverty Through Renewable Energy in Odisha**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/Addressing%20Energy%20Poverty%20through%20Renewable%20Energy%20in%20Odisha>
2. **Mobilising Communities to Claim Community Forest Resource Rights in Jharkhand**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/MobilisingCommunitiestoClaimCommunityForestResourceRightsinJharkhand>

Policy Briefs/ Working Papers:

1. **Women's Right to Agricultural Land Removing Legal Barriers for Achieving Gender Equality (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/PB-Women%E2%80%99s-Right-to-Agricultural-Land-Removing-Legal-Barriers-for-Achieving-Gender-Equality-08072016-en.pdf>
2. **Public Expenditure towards Agriculture Sector with specific reference to Smallholder Agriculture and Women Farmers in Uttar Pradesh - A Study (English) [This is actually a Study Report]**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/Uttar%20Pradesh%20-%20A%20Study.pdf>

B. Gender Justice**Practice Notes**

1. **Mobilising Women in Marginalised Communities to End Violence against Women and Girls in Uttar Pradesh.**
https://www.oxfamindia.org/https%3A/www.oxfamindia.org/node/Mobilising_Women_in_Marginalised_Communities

Policy Briefs/ Working Papers:

1. **Measurement of Domestic Violence in NFHS Surveys and Some Evidence (English) [WP]**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/WP-Measurement-of-Domestic-Violence-in-National-Family-Health-Survey-surveys-and-Some-Evidence-EN.pdf>

C. Essential Services**Practice Notes**

1. **Community Engagement to Improve Implementation of RTE Act in Uttar Pradesh (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/Community%20Engagement%20to%20Improve%20Implementation%20of%20RTE>
2. **Building Capacity of Dalit and Muslim Women to Access Healthcare in Bihar**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/node/1884>

Policy Briefs/ Working Papers:

1. **Human Resources For Health: The Key To Achieving Universal Health Coverage (English)**
https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/HumanResources_ForHealth_Digital.pdf
2. **Tackling Extreme Inequality in India (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/Inequality%20-%20Oxfam%20Policy%20Brief.pdf>
3. **Implications of FCC Recommendations for Social Sector Spending Across States (English)**
https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/InequalityREPORT_DIGITAL_0.PDF

D. Disaster Risk Reduction**Practice Notes**

1. **Providing Safe Drinking Water in Flood-Prone Districts of Odisha (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/OIA-providing-safe-drinking-water-in-flood-prone-districts-of-Odisha>

E. India and the World

1. **The Future We Want: Implementing the SDGs (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/policybrief/2002/future-we-want-%E2%80%93-implementing-sdgs>
2. **Indo-Bangladesh Development Cooperation (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/policybrief/2001/indo-bangladesh-development-cooperation-policy-brief>
3. **Human Resources for Health: The Key to Achieving Universal Health Coverage (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/policybrief/1812/human-resources-health-key-achieving-universal-health-coverage-%28uhc%29>
4. **Implications of FCC Recommendations for Social Sector Spending Across States Coverage (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/policybrief/1808/implications-fcc-recommendations-social-sector-spending-across-states>
5. **Making Development Cooperation Work (English)**
<https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/PB-making-development-cooperation-work-12072016.pdf>

F. Private Sector:**Policy Briefs/ Working Papers:**

1. **Impact of Social Risks on Indian Businesses KPMG (English) [This is actually a Study Report]**
https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/all/themes/oxfamindia/images/Oxfam-Social-Report_19.04.16_final_for_print.pdf





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