

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
OXFAM
India

**WHAT ARE WE HAVING THIS LIBERTY FOR?
WE ARE HAVING THIS LIBERTY IN ORDER
TO REFORM OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM, WHICH IS
FULL OF INEQUALITY, DISCRIMINATION AND
OTHER THINGS, WHICH CONFLICT WITH OUR
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.**

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR





65 YEARS OF OXFAM IN INDIA



1971 : Oxfam GB launched a health programme serving 5,00,000 refugees on the creation of Bangladesh in India, its largest country rehabilitation and development programme to date.

ABOUT US

Oxfam is marking its 65th 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 64 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 18 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.

OUR VALUES

COMMITMENT

TO OUR VISION AND PURPOSE

HONESTY

AND INTEGRITY

INCLUSIVENESS

& SECULARISM AND PLURALISM

RESPECT

& VALUE PEOPLE'S RIGHT

HIGH QUALITY RESULTS

TO BE DELIVERED IN A MANNER ACCOUNTABLE TO STAKEHOLDERS

OUR FIVE RIGHTS

RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY

RIGHT TO IDENTITY

RIGHT TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

RIGHT TO BE HEARD

2016

Second strategy for the period 2016-2020 implemented.

2011

Oxfam India became an autonomous and independent affiliate of Oxfam International.

2008

Oxfam India was formed by the merger of all Oxfam affiliates working in India.

2002

Oxfam India Trust registered.

1997

Oxfam Intermon started operations in India.

1993

Oxfam Hong Kong started operations in India.

1964

Oxfam Novib started operations in India with support to civil society organisations.

1957

Oxfam Australia started operations in India with 'Food for Peace' campaign.

1951

Oxfam Great Britain started operations in India with Bihar famine relief work.

OXFAM AFFILIATES

Oxfam America

Oxfam Australia

Oxfam Belgium

Oxfam Canada

Oxfam Denmark

Oxfam France

Oxfam Germany

Oxfam Great Britain

Oxfam Hong Kong

Oxfam India

Oxfam Ireland

Oxfam Intermon

Oxfam Italy

Oxfam Japan

Oxfam Mexico

Oxfam New Zealand

Oxfam Novib

Oxfam Quebec

OXFAM OBSERVERS

Oxfam Brazil

Oxfam South Africa



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CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



OXFAM INDIA WILL ENGAGE CONSCIOUSLY WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO ENHANCE THEIR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT.

Kiran Karnik
Chairperson
Oxfam India Board

It is my privilege to present to you the Annual Report and audited accounts of Oxfam India for the financial year 2015-16.

Oxfam is relatively new as an Indian organisation, having completed just seven years as Oxfam India, on September 1, 2015. However, Oxfam has had a presence in India since 1951, and we have built on this 65 year old legacy.

We have now successfully implemented our first five-year strategy entitled "Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities, 2010-2015". In March 2016, the Board approved our strategy for the next four years (2016-2020). It aims at continuing and further deepening the work that we began in our first strategy, rather than undertaking any major transformation in our focus or direction. This continuity is reflected in the name itself: "Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities: The Next Steps"; it is also indicative of our ongoing

focus on removing various inequalities in our society and the need for empowerment of the disadvantaged.

While much of the work of the next four years will be directly related to what we have done in the last five (in terms of geography, themes, and social groups), there are two substantial additions to enhance the impact of our work. First, Oxfam India will be engaging much more consciously and actively with the private sector to ensure that its social, economic and environmental footprint is enhanced. Second, Oxfam India will also engage much more proactively with the public at large (beyond the poor and marginalised communities that we work with, through our partners) and seek to make them aware of our causes and build a larger base of supporters and donors over time.

Our work during the year, in close collaboration with our partners, is outlined in this report. During the year, our total income was Rs 91.0 crores as against Rs 76.2 crores in 2014-15, reflecting an increase of 19.4%. Of this, Rs 27.1 crores or 30% was raised for our humanitarian work, largely for the response to the floods in Tamil Nadu and for the conflict-related work in Assam. It also includes funds that

we were able to raise for relief work after the earthquake in Nepal. I thank all our donors for their generous support and hope that you will continue to support us in the years to come.

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 want to thank each of 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.

Kiran Karnik
Chairperson
Oxfam India Board

RS 91 CRS
TOTAL INCOME RAISED IN
2015-16

CEO'S MESSAGE



IF WE LIMIT INEQUALITY FROM RISING FURTHER, 90 MILLION INDIANS WILL BE LIFTED OUT OF POVERTY BY 2019.

Nisha Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer
Oxfam India

We are very pleased to be launching our new four-year strategy for Oxfam India for 2016-2020 entitled "Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities: The Next Steps". As in the first strategy, the focus of the new strategy is on closing the gaps between the two Indias.

We are living in a time where we are seeing extreme inequality exploding, not only at a global level but within India as well. New data based on the India Human Development Survey allows us to calculate inequality on the basis of household income rather than household consumption. It shows that inequality in income in India is extremely high (in the 50s as measured by the Gini coefficient)

THROUGH OUR *EVEN IT UP* CAMPAIGN, WE AIM TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE RISING INEQUALITY IN INDIA AND ITS LIKELY DAMAGING IMPACTS AND ENGAGE PEOPLE IN A DIALOGUE AND DISCUSSION ABOUT WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ARREST IT.

and that puts us ahead of Brazil and only second to South Africa amongst countries that have comparable income data available. Oxfam's own research shows that such high levels of inequality are likely to have significant negative economic, political and social impacts. Most importantly, high and rising inequality will lead to a slowdown in the rate of poverty reduction. We estimate that if the increase in inequality is arrested and prevented from rising further from current levels, by 2019 we will be able to pull another 90 million people out of poverty in India.

Through our *Even It Up* campaign, we aim to raise awareness of the rising inequality in India and its likely damaging impacts and engage people in a dialogue and discussion about what can be done to arrest it. We are also very excited about launching a campaign on gender equality in November 2016 that would engage the public in discussions on the social norms that lead to high levels of acceptance and incidence of violence against women, and solicit ideas on how to transform those norms. In addition to our campaigns, the Mumbai and Bengaluru Trailwalkers will also remain important ways for us to engage with the young and middle class in those cities.

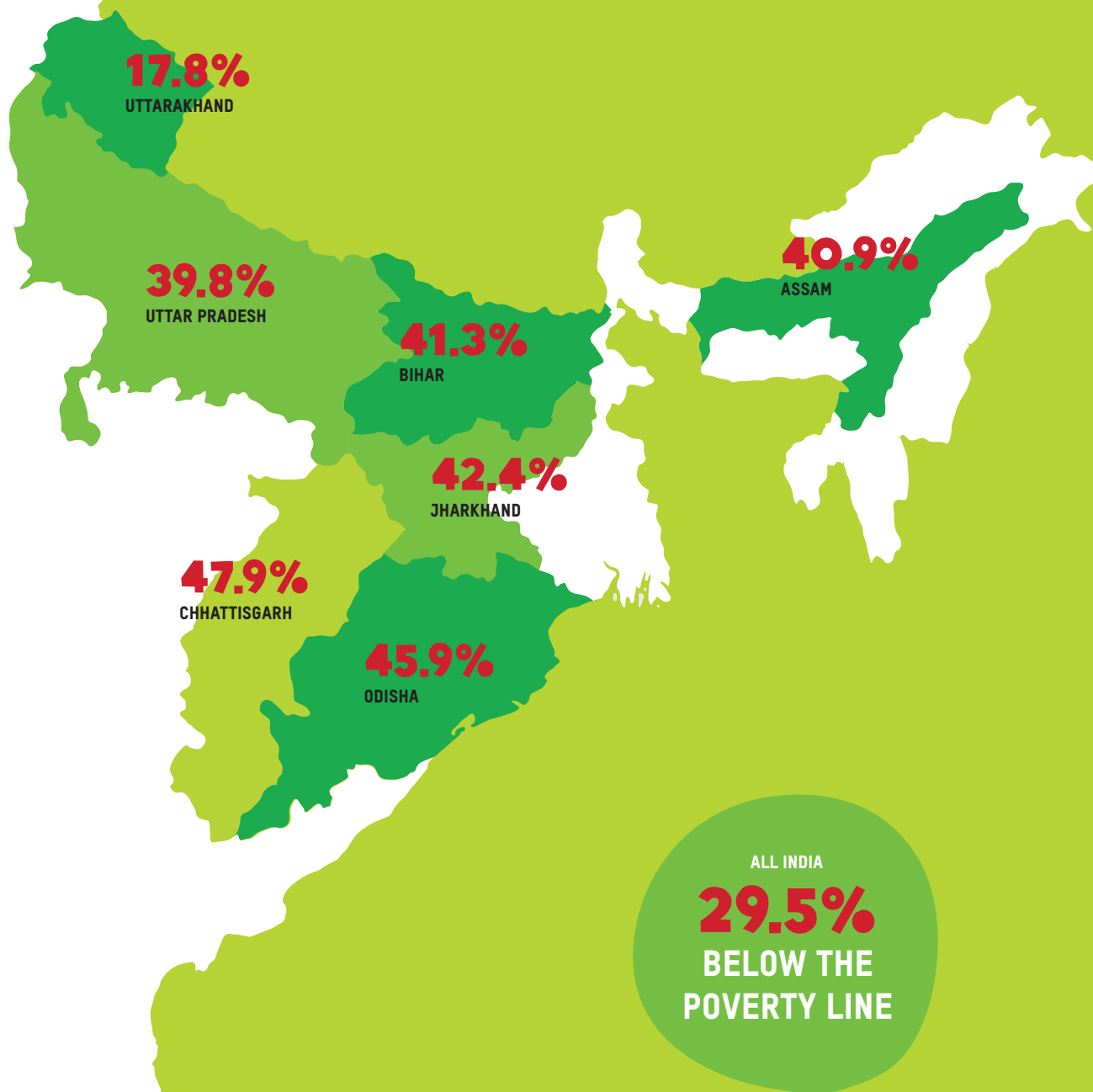
I would like to thank our Board members for providing a clear vision and direction through their extensive engagement with the new strategy and for their support in helping realise that vision during our seven years journey so far. I would also like to thank Oxfam International and all the Oxfam affiliates for their continued support. And finally, I would like to thank the management team, the staff, our partners and our donors for all their support and contribution during the last seven years. Each of you can and has made a difference. I am sure with all of your continued support, we will continue to move forward towards achieving our dream of living in a truly inclusive society that provides every Indian with an equal opportunity to live a life of dignity.

Nisha Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer
Oxfam India

THE CONTEXT IN INDIA

THE SEVEN STATES WE WORKED IN ACCOUNTED FOR 51% OF THE POOR IN INDIA

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE



Globally, 2015 was a significant year. The 70th United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September. These were a set of 17 development goals with a deadline for 2030. The SDGs are wide-ranging – from ending poverty to ensuring food security, health, education and water for all, from providing affordable and modern energy to ensuring productive employment and decent work for all, and from providing safe cities to taking action against climate change.

The SDGs replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that expired in 2015. The eight MDGs, set in 2000, provided a blueprint for the countries and their development organisations to work together towards halving extreme poverty rates, halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education. However, a review of the MDGs showed that only some of the goals were achieved, and that too partially. India, too, despite making strides economically for most part of those 15 years continued to lag behind in the social indicators.

Though India became the sixth largest economy (in Gross Domestic Product terms), and the third largest economy in the world (in Purchasing Power Parity terms), 29.5 per cent of its population was living below poverty line in 2011-12. According to the numbers presented by the Rangarajan Expert Group¹, though the poverty ratio reduced from 38.2 per cent to 29.5 per cent between 2009-10 and 2011-12, 36.3 crores people continue to live in extreme poverty.

Though there is a decline in the absolute numbers of poor in India, the gap between the richest and poorest has widened in the last 18 years—from just two billionaires in mid-1990s in the country there are now over 100 billionaires in 2015. Nobel Laureate and Economist Amartya Sen suggested that if the current trends continued, India would soon be “part California and part Sub-Sahara Africa”.

India ranks 130 out of 188 countries on the Human Development Index² that measures longevity, income and education. The low ranking could be attributed to low performance on health

and education parameters. For instance, in 2012, the Maternal Mortality Ratio and under-5 mortality rate were at 178 and 52, respectively. Although these were seen as improvements, the fact remains that 20 per cent of all maternal deaths and 25 per cent of all child deaths in the world occur in India; with 14 lakh children not making it to their fifth birthday, India had the highest number of under-5 deaths in the world in the year 2012.

Despite being touted as the ‘pharmacy of the world’, essential medicines remain elusive to a large segment of the Indian population – 30 per cent of rural and 20 per cent urban Indians don’t seek treatment due to financial constraints. The draft National Health Policy (NHP), made public in 2015, stated that 6.3 crores Indians were pushed into poverty each year due to unaffordable health costs.

On education too, India has fared poorly. Though the literacy rate between 2001 and 2011 has increased from 64.8 per cent to 73 per cent, India continues to remain home to the largest number of illiterate adults. Despite the implementation of the RTE Act (2009), over 60 lakh children are at present out of school. 75 per cent of these out of school children belong to the marginalised communities that Oxfam India has been working with — Dalits (32.4 per cent), Muslims (25.7 per cent) and Adivasis (16.6 per cent). School enrolment numbers for boys and girls puts the spotlight on gender disparity; number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in primary is 92, while in secondary the ratio is 79.

India ranked 130 out of 188 countries, on the Gender Inequality Index that comprises labour participation, reproductive health and empowerment. Consider these numbers: Women comprise only 12.2 per cent of Parliament; only 27 per cent women complete secondary education as against 56.6 per cent men; and only 27 per cent of the labour force comprises of women. India’s child sex ratio further accentuates the dismal condition of gender disparity. At 918 (number of girls (0-6 years) per 1,000 boys) in 2011, it touched an all-time low since 1961.

A 2014 World Bank study reveals that almost one-third women in India report

physical spousal violence. Another study by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Centre for Research on Women in 2014 reveals that six out of ten Indian men rationalised VAW. A bigger surprise is that nearly 70 per cent of married women justify gender-based violence. This points to the systemic violence characterising gender relations in the country. Attaining gender equality, thus, poses a challenge especially with gender-based violence continuing unabated and being justified by both the perpetrator and the survivor.

Oxfam India has been working towards reducing these stark numbers. Over the last five years it has emerged as a key development player within the 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.

The strategic framework for 2016-20 builds on the lessons learnt from the first strategy and is prompted by the trends in the political and development sector in 2015. With a shrinking civil society space for advocacy, and corporate sector nudging their way in, the government remains open to discussions with the civil society but only on its own terms. Concomitantly, technology had a prominent role in development programmes and donors were looking for innovative ideas. Oxfam India took a conscious decision to rebuild itself from being just a donor to being an active member of the Indian civil society. The approach in the 2016-2020 strategy is informed by this view.

The mission of Oxfam India’s next four-year work is – “By 2020, Oxfam India will work towards reducing inequality and injustice in India by working with alliances of poor and marginalised people, especially women, so that they are able to realise their rights, influence decision-making processes and transform power structures. In this journey, Oxfam India will also engage with the public to promote active citizenship, and with the private sector to encourage responsible business”.

¹Rangarajan Expert Group; ²HDR 2015

SNAPSHOT

THE YEAR THAT WAS

WHY THE FARQ

16 days of Activism, a global campaign began on November 25, 2015 and ended on December 10, 2015. Why the Farq is our rendition of 16 days of Activism. Oxfam India during this time focused on the theme of devaluation of women. The emphasis was particularly on making access to education safe for girls, creating livelihood for women. The campaign was about making people aware of gender-based social norms that perpetuate violence against women. Awareness was spread via solidarity marches, midnight walks, youth festivals and sand sculpture installations. The message was amplified with the help of the media. During this time, Oxfam India also released the 5th edition of newsletter Voice. This was the first time Voice went digital and the issue was dedicated to gender-based social norms. The cover was designed and donated by Happiness Is and received over 4,500 views.

ARE YOU IN THE SPOTLIGHT?

Have you ever wondered why a woman is expected to take her husband's surname after marriage? That is because it is a common practice which has been prevalent in our society for generations. These practices, also known as social norms are responsible for devaluation of women and the root cause of violence against them. Oxfam India wanted to raise awareness about these very norms that shape our everyday thoughts and behaviour. Eight Indians dared to step into the spotlight to answer six simple questions. This video called 'These Indians Are In The Spotlight For All the Wrong Reasons!' was a social experiment towards questioning norms that create inequality. We also challenged netizens to step into the spotlight by taking the 'Are You in the Spotlight' quiz. Leading online websites such as BuzzFeed, Huffington Post, ScoopWhoop, Indiatimes, Indian Express & CNN IBN featured the video. It was watched by over 50,000 people online and over 3,000 people engaged with the quiz.

TAMIL NADU FLOODS

Chennai saw one of its worst disasters in a century in November 2015 due to excessive flooding. Lakhs of people were displaced and rendered homeless. Oxfam was involved in rehabilitating the affected. We arranged for clean drinking water, dry food packets, hygiene and shelter kits to rebuild infrastructure in Chennai, Cuddalore and Kanchipuram districts. We built upon the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) programme. Toilets and hand pumps were built and campaigns for promoting public health and awareness about communicable diseases were held. Cash transfers were done for 288 families to restart their businesses to put them on course for a normal life again.



INDIA RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS FORUM (IRBF)

India Responsible Business Forum (IRBF) was launched by Oxfam India in October 2015, as a platform to promote adoption of inclusive and responsible business practices by Indian companies. Its aim is to engage private sector in a dialogue about developing business models and practices that go beyond minimum CSR compliance, to help support a balanced and sustainable economy. The initiative was in collaboration with Corporate Responsibility Watch, Praxis and Partners in Change.

AN ECONOMY FOR THE 1%

Recent research reveals that the richest 1% own as much wealth as the rest of the population of the world. 'An Economy for the 1%' report published by Oxfam describes tax evasion as one of the reasons for this global inequality crisis. This inequality is evident across caste, class and gender. The report strongly advocates closing of the inequality gap which if not corrected can lead to corrosive consequences for all. The report got global recognition and the Indian media reported it leading to conversation around it.



COLDPLAY'S CHRIS MARTIN VISITS

In July, the lead vocalist and co-founder of Coldplay, and Oxfam's global ambassador Chris Martin visited Oxfam India's partner project site, Empowerment for Rehabilitation Academic and Health (EFRAH). Chris Martin visited the resettlement colony of Madanpur Khadar on the outskirts of Delhi, where EFRAH works with the children of rag pickers, domestic workers, construction workers and street vendors to bring out-of-school children back to school. Chris commended Oxfam India's work, and was keen to understand the ground realities that fuel our efforts towards reduction of poverty and inequality.



NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

On April 25, 2015, a massive earthquake shook Nepal. Oxfam India was one of the few Indian NGOs who played an active role in the relief distribution, reconstruction and rebuilding efforts. Oxfam provided aid to about 2,71,874 people directly through various relief initiatives and helped them rebuild their lives after the earthquake.

MEET JYOTI

12-year-old Jyoti is the President of the Bal Panchayat and conducts meetings with poise and authority in village Bada Lewa in the interior of Hamirpur district, in the Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh. Jyoti is a shining example of continued efforts to drive student leadership in schools and academic institutes so that pupils can evolve and be the change they want to see. Other posts in the Bal Panchayat include Education Minister, Cleanliness Minister, Mid-day Meal Minister and Treasurer. These students, led by Jyoti, are a beacon of education in her village.



ECONOMIC JUSTICE

A photograph of two elderly women sitting in a rustic, dimly lit interior. The woman on the left is wearing a white sari with pink stripes and a red necklace. The woman on the right is wearing a yellow and green patterned sari over a red top. They are both looking upwards towards a single, glowing light bulb hanging from the ceiling. A large, ornate metal pot is visible in the foreground on the right. The background shows a thatched roof and wooden poles.

**ONLY 55.3% OF INDIAN RURAL
HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS
TO ELECTRICITY WHILE ONLY
11.4% HAVE ACCESS TO LPG³**

³Census 2011

OXFAM GOAL

FAIR SHARING OF NATURAL RESOURCES



By 2020, marginalised communities in our focus states will have improved livelihoods 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 IMPACT

2,89,731

Total

1,47,755

Female

In the year 2015-16, we had 1,47,755 female beneficiaries from a total of 2,89,731 beneficiaries.

SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

With a focus on women farmers, our work in the area of Small Holder Agriculture and Climate Change aims for resilient and sustainable incomes of the small and marginal farmers. A volatile market and climate-induced variability make agriculture a very risky proposition, especially for small and vulnerable farmers.

This programme focuses on strengthening the economic leadership and land rights of women farmers, making public investments in agriculture accessible to small farmers, especially women farmers. It also aims to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Despite playing a significant role in the agriculture production system, most often women are neither legally nor socially recognised or acknowledged as farmers.

To bridge this gap, Oxfam India launched the AAROH Campaign in 2006, aiming to encourage economic empowerment of women farmers and strengthening their recognition as farmers.

As part of the campaign, an annual convention 'Samyak Vimash' was conducted in collaboration with the Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG) on March 10, 2015. A report on 'Status of Women Farmers in UP' and a compilation of success stories 'Parcham' were released at the convention.

In Bihar, Livelihood Support Centres and Women farmer clubs have helped in linking 1,878 families for accessing benefit of various agriculture schemes. 58 women farmers groups from 10 project districts have been registered for the state agricultural extension services.

4,000 fisherwomen active in 4 districts along the coast of Odisha are successfully leading a producer company. This year, members have been trained on business development and preparing value added products like pickles and papads for a large-scale sale. Youths and members have also been trained on nets and boats repair at the local level.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2015 has been passed by government of Uttar Pradesh. It gives equal rights to daughters in case of death of male head of the family during land ownership and considers women members equal to the male counterpart in land entitlement. It also ensures that wife gets equal rights on gram samaj land given out on a lease signifying step towards empowerment of rural women.
- 8,500 women are linked with the Aaroh Manch and have been fighting for their rights since 2006.
- Five AAROH manch women leaders were selected by Uttar Pradesh state government to discuss the impact of delayed monsoon, agricultural losses due to rain, transparency and issues related to services with CM of UP. The leaders were very motivated in taking forward the agenda to different levels.

86% of all rural female workers are in agriculture⁴.





NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Nearly 275 million poor people in India, especially tribal people who constitute 8.6% of the total population, depend on non-timber forest products for subsistence and livelihoods. A majority of the forest dwellers also depend on forests for 25 per cent to 50 per cent of their food. Yet, the abundance of resources has not yielded them benefits. Rather, these communities are being challenged by low levels of literacy, poor health status, food insecurity and scant economic development.

Alongside its local partners in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, Oxfam India is thus making efforts to secure both access and the entitlements of marginalised communities, especially women and tribal communities, to natural resources. Since forest land and resources are critical to their well-being and livelihoods, this is being done through efficient implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

We currently work with 10 grassroots partners in the 3 states thereby

reaching 19 districts, 500 villages and a lakh households and 3 national-level networks. The focus is on facilitating the recognition of the rights of these communities under FRA, and enhancing their livelihood options through sustainable management of resources. A mix of tools and strategies ranging from capacity building of village institutions, technological support through GPS mapping of lands, exposure visits and learning workshops have been done in identified areas to enable communities to claim their individual and Community Forest Rights (CFR).

These efforts have also been supported by advocacy to ensure that the policies and schemes related to the rights of forest dwelling communities over resources and livelihoods are implemented in letter and spirit and are accessed by them. Along with our national and state level networks and alliances we have built credible evidence to inform national and state level policies on FRA.

- In Odisha, the community members of Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Kalahandi field locations have made in-situ conservation of tuber crops and herbal plantation in 3 acres of land. These were collected from the local forest and 5,000 saplings were raised under nursery raising programme in the common forest land area.
- In Jharkhand, 70 CFR claims for 33,702 acres were facilitated and 17 were submitted to the district committee. Through consistent advocacy with the government through the Jharkhand Van Adhikar Manch, this year for the first time the State Level Monitoring Committee met to review the status of implementation of FRA in the state. Our local partner Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra (NSVK) has been recognised as one of the members of the core team by the Government of Jharkhand responsible for implementation of FRA.
- In Chhattisgarh, to capacitate civil society organisation and activists working on issues of land and Adivasi rights, Oxfam India took initiative

to develop a communication tool kit for the struggling community to simply understand the principle, provision, scope and challenges of free, prior and informed consent for the development projects which make them vulnerable or forced to displace them. The tool kit was translated in Hindi and published. A dissemination workshop was organised for activists and NGO representatives to have better understanding of how to use the tool kit.

- At the national level, we have also engaged with key issues of implementation of FRA by sending letters and petitions to the government on violation of forest rights of vulnerable tribal groups in the states of Odisha and Telangana through plantations on FRA land, notification on 40 per cent of forests being opened to private sector for afforestation in violation of FRA,

notification of village forest rules in violation of FRA and Panchayat extension to schedule areas act 1996 (PESA) and against withdrawal of CFR rights in Surguja district in Chhattisgarh.

- Our national level alliance partner mines, minerals and People appeared before the "Parliamentary Select Committee" reviewing the new Mining Act and lobbied to give precedence to protective legislations like PESA, FRA which give rights and governance powers to affected people in mining areas, and not dilute them.

FOOD AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

Our Food & Climate Justice Campaign has a two-fold agenda - to strengthen food security for the hungry and also build resilience for climate change.

Oxfam India envisions shared solutions for a better future where everyone has enough to eat, always.

Towards this, we and our partners played a proactive role in strengthening the right to food network, and also in the movement to lobby with parliamentarians to pass the National Food Security Act (NFSA).

Our partners are engaging with their respective state governments to influence the rules for implementing the NFSA that includes a Standard Operative Procedure for mid-day meals, and recommendations of inclusion or exclusion criteria at the state level.

As part of the advocacy work on climate change, we facilitated civil society consultations on state climate action plans for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.





RENEWABLE ENERGY DEMOCRACY

About 1.3 billion people around the world do not have access to any form of modern energy services out of which 493 million live in South Asia⁵.

BIJLI VIKALP SANGAM

Confluence of Alternatives or Vikalp Sangam is an effort to bring together people and organisations generating and practicing alternatives to put forth ideas for sustainable equitable practices. These alternatives do not only challenge the dominant 'development' paradigm, but provide viable pathways for human well-being that are ecologically sustainable and socio-economically equitable. In the year 2015-16, Oxfam India, Centre for Environment and Energy Development,

New Delhi, Greenpeace India, SELCO and Kalpavriksh co-organised a Vikalp Sangam on renewable energy as the most sustainable alternative energy option that can ensure energy security in the longer run. This confluence, Bijli Vikalp Sangam held in Bodh Gaya, culminated with a declaration for democratisation of energy sector. This declaration has been sent to the honourable Prime Minister of India and honourable Chief Minister of Bihar.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Conferences on 'Renewable Energy as Sustainable Alternative' were organised in Bhubaneswar, Raipur and Ranchi to understand the status of renewable energy development in all the three states and also to take an account of the challenges and opportunities in the area. At the conferences held, issues related to energy challenges, experiences and learning of renewable energy usage, accessibility

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

FORMATION OF STATE LEVEL CITIZENS GROUP ON RENEWABLE ENERGY IN ODISHA

INTERACTIVE E-PORTAL ON RENEWABLE ENERGY

to the poor communities, government policies, role of different institutions and stakeholders and ways in which to engage the civil society on implementing renewable energy were discussed. These conferences had representation from state renewable energy development agencies, parliamentarians, renewable energy practitioners and academicians.

⁵ International Energy Agency (IEA) 2011

SOLAR MICRO IRRIGATION

A solar micro irrigation system was set-up in Bhaliadal village, Mayurbhanj district in Odisha. This village is located inside Simlipal Biosphere Reserve and cannot be electrified by the government because of the possible threats that it may cause to the wildlife. The village community has claimed their rights over the land under FRA and had been engaged in agriculture. For lack of irrigation facility, agriculture was limited to only 3-4 months of monsoon and they would migrate later. Now agriculture is possible throughout the year.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

10

VILLAGE ENERGY COMMITTEES FORMED

400

PEOPLE WERE TRAINED TO USE THE FACILITIES

20

YOUTH WERE TRAINED TO SERVICE AND MAINTAIN THESE SYSTEMS

THE IMPACT

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO 28 FAMILIES FOR ENTIRE YEAR

NUTRITIOUS HOME-GROWN FOOD

LOWER RATE OF MIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS

INCREASED AND BALANCED INCOMES

PERENNIAL WATER STREAM WHICH DOES NOT EXPLOIT THE GROUND WATER RESOURCE

‘The Solar Irrigation Project has not only united us to make our land productive but has also put an end to long-standing issues of connectivity and communication.’

PRADHANSINGH PURTY
President of Solar Energy Committee
Bhaliadal village

SOLAR LIGHTING

Ten villages located inside Simlipal Biosphere have been provided with community solar lighting systems with provisions for a lamp, a table fan, and a mobile recharge point. This has created a safe and secure environment for everyone to be together as one village and benefit from this facility.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

ELEPHANTS NO LONGER ENTER THE VILLAGES AT NIGHT

WOMEN GATHER TOGETHER AND STITCH LEAF PLATES AFTER FINISHING THE HOUSEHOLD CHORES

CHILDREN CAN READ AND PLAY WITH EASE AFTER NIGHTFALL

VILLAGE MEETINGS ARE HELD AT NIGHT





REAPING FRUITS OF EMPOWERMENT

Jambani village in Odisha comprises 115 tribal households from the Kolha, Gond and Saunti communities. Small agriculture, forest-based livelihood and fishing activities are the major sources of income here.

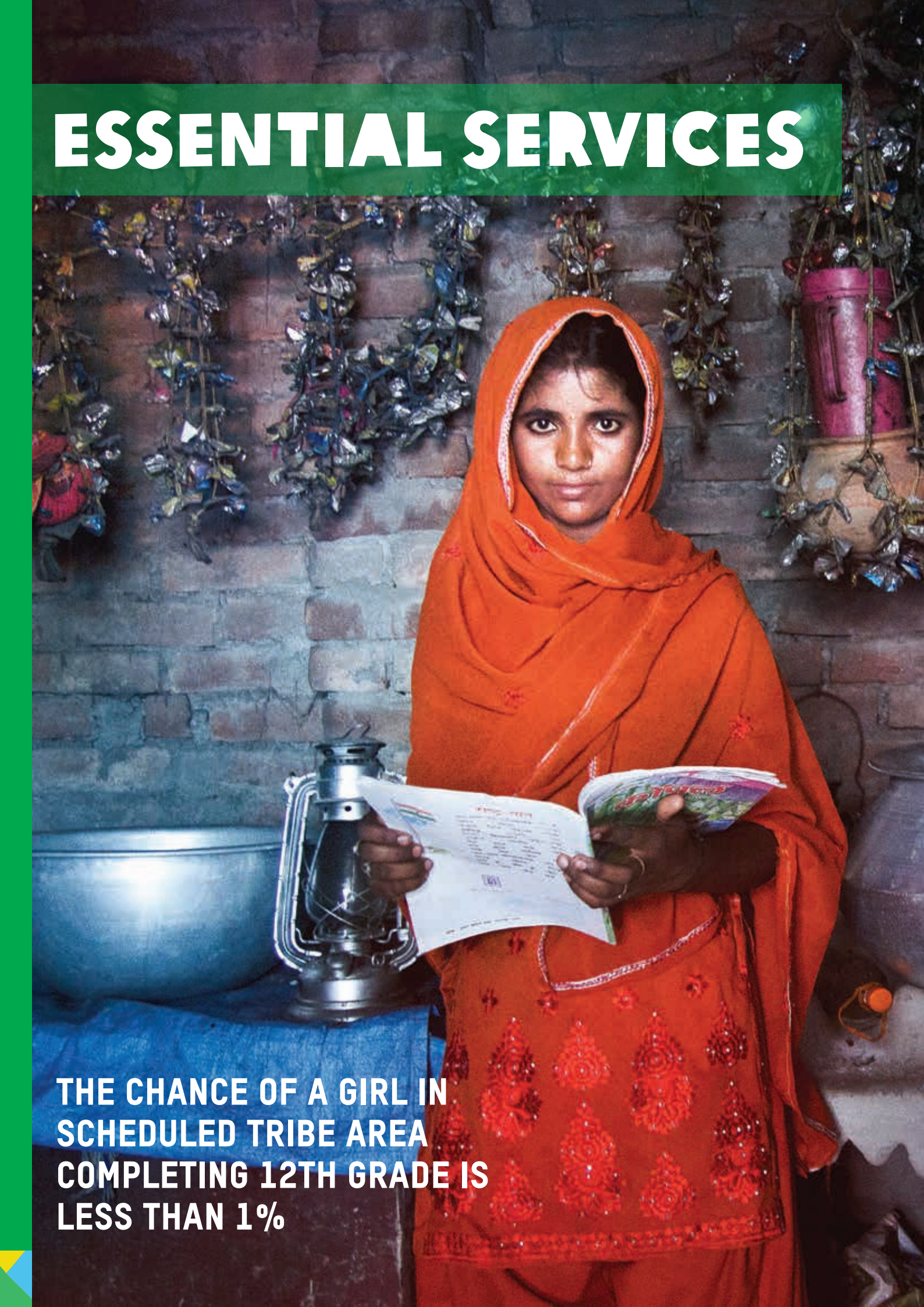
However, Jambani lies between Similipal Tiger Reserve and the Hadagada Elephant Sanctuary. This posed a huge challenge on the sustenance of the village as the Forest Department felt that their presence could endanger wildlife and thus wanted to relocate them.

The communities not only understood the concerns but agreed that no harm should be done to the wildlife. Keeping this in mind they appealed to convert the forest village into Revenue village as per section 3(h) of the Forest Rights Act. In order to enable the community to get the forest land titles, the Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) conducted trainings on FRA in the village. Under the guidance of RCDC, the villagers cultivated wild food and herbal plantations to enhance their food and livelihood security. Subsequently, the Forest Department confirmed the availability of 600 acres of land under FRA.

As a result, pumpkin was cultivated during the season. Three truckloads were produced earning the community an income of Rs 60,000. This cash was used for the welfare of vulnerable families. After witnessing this success, the authorities assured conversion of six forest villages into revenue villages.

Jambani village is aware and empowered.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

A young girl in an orange sari with a red border is standing in front of a brick wall. She is holding a book in her left hand and a lantern in her right hand. The wall behind her is decorated with hanging plants and a pink pot. A large metal bowl is visible on the left side of the frame.

THE CHANCE OF A GIRL IN
SCHEDULED TRIBE AREA
COMPLETING 12TH GRADE IS
LESS THAN 1%

OXFAM GOAL

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ESSENTIAL SERVICES



By 2020, inequality takes centre-stage 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 peoples' participation in planning & decision-making in Oxfam India's focus states.
3. Increased regulation & accountability of private sector in education & healthcare through effective legislations & their implementation.

OXFAM INDIA'S IMPACT

1,67,102

Health Three stylized human figures in blue, representing a group of people.

82,131

Female A single stylized human figure in blue, representing an individual.

1,63,932

Education Three stylized human figures in blue, representing a group of people.

86,402

Female A single stylized human figure in blue, representing an individual.

In the year 2015-16, we had 1,68,533 female beneficiaries from a total of 3,31,034 beneficiaries.

HEALTH

THE CURRENT STATE

Per capita annual government health expenditure in INR is 1,202 in India, as against 2,271 in Sri Lanka, 12,024 in China and 13,093 in Thailand (@ 66.8 INR per USD)⁶.

The draft NHP that was shared in 2015 for comments from the public, grimly states that 6.3 crore Indians sink into poverty each year as a result of unaffordable health services costs. This is the primary reason why almost 20 per cent of urban and 30 per cent of rural Indians do not seek treatment.

Oxfam India is working towards making affordable health services accessible to the most disadvantaged communities in the country. We are empowering the community to monitor government initiatives like the National Health Mission thereby making government health services more responsive and accountable.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF INEQUALITY CAMPAIGN: EVEN IT UP

Oxfam India launched a global inequality campaign in October 2014 called *Even It Up*. Through this campaign our goal is to mobilise civil society, the youth, the poor, marginalised people and the middle class to be part of our movement against inequality. The aim is to inform and influence policy decisions and public opinion in favour of reducing inequality.

Apart from preventive health services, one of the largest issues in India is access to good quality and affordable medical care and medicines. Despite being the largest supplier of generic medicines and vaccines globally, essential medicines are still inaccessible to a large segment of the Indian population. Oxfam India initiated a campaign in 2014 to change this situation. In 2015, the campaign was extended to the states of Odisha and Bihar.

ODISHA

#HAQBANTAHAI CAMPAIGN: MUFT DAWA, HAQ HUMARA

Know your rights and what you are entitled to!

The access to free medicines campaign was taken up in Odisha in 16 districts from November 1, 2015. The objective of the campaign was to increase conversations around free medicines in the state and to mobilise communities to demand time-bound implementation of government's free medicine scheme – "Niramaya".

More than 72,000 people, including community, health service providers and elected representatives were brought to a common platform. This campaign gave the community an opportunity to review the implementation of the free medicines scheme and hold the government accountable for its promises. We partnered with the state health network Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) and other partner organisations to undertake various interesting and engaging means to reach out to the people.

An analysis of the current status of the scheme was carried out. Odia voiceover was done for an episode of the popular show 'Satyamev Jayate' on generic

medicines. This episode was used at various gatherings to raise awareness.

STREET PLAYS

Our youth volunteers performed plays on the streets across the districts of Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Raygada, Koraput and in Bhubaneswar city. This helped in maximising both the urban and rural reach for creating public demand for the implementation of the scheme.

DISTRICT LEVEL ENGAGEMENT

- In the district headquarters of Kandhamal, Koraput, Sundargarh, Raygada, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Ganjam, public facing events and programmes were conducted with participation from area MLAs and health department officials.
- In these events, summary of the findings from interaction held with patients on their experience of accessing services under the Niramaya scheme in 10 districts of the state, and nine urban slums in Bhubaneswar was shared.
- Members of the village health sanitation and nutrition committees submitted their demands for implementation of the scheme to the concerned officials.



⁶ World Health statistics, 2015

MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

Two radio jingles based on Odia folklore were created which aired on 5 radio channels to spread the message about the Niramaya scheme.

A state-level media consultation was held in which 26 journalists from leading newspapers participated. The participant journalists published more than 20 articles and stories on the issue during the campaign period.

As per a UN report, India had the highest number of under-five deaths in the world in 2012, with 15 lakh children dying before reaching their fifth birthday. At 15 lakh deaths per year, three children under the age of five die every minute in the country.

BIHAR

Oxfam India, in partnership with the state chapter of JSA organised a pre-election consultation with key political party representatives on October 6, 2015. Key representatives from Mahagathbandhan [alliance comprising Janta Dal United (JDU), Congress, RJD, National Democratic Alliance (comprising BJP, LJP, RLSP), and AAP] attended the event.

Report of the key findings of a rapid survey conducted on access to free medicines and diagnostics at 10 primary health centres was released at the consultation.

This initiative became a common platform for groups from various fields in the development sector such as health, education, gender, agriculture, child rights and governance to come together and release a common manifesto of demands of people to the political parties.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC) SDG INDICATOR

Oxfam India, along with other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Oxfam affiliates, has been advocating at the national and international levels to revoke the, 'coverage by health insurance or public health system' indicator to measure



financial protection for Universal Health Coverage to 'out-of-pocket payments' for health as part of the SDGs.

We mobilised support for a sign-on letter calling for urgent action to revoke the regressive indicator. Oxfam India made submissions to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India's official representatives at the United Nations, and also engaged with health ministries of other concerned countries. As a result, the issue has opened up for discussion at the international level, even though it was believed to be final. We have succeeded in bringing the indicator from the category of "decided and closed" to one that needs to be "refined". Further, at the World Health Assembly (WHA), the team was able to influence the inclusion of a new paragraph

in the WHA's SDG resolution regarding the need for the World Health Organization to play an important role in the finalisation of the health-related SDG indicators.

Oxfam India, in partnership with the World Health Organization, Geneva, organised a workshop on "Health Financing in Asia: Challenges and Opportunities for Advocacy by CSOs". CSOs from six Asian countries namely - Bangladesh, Cambodia, India,

POLITICAL ACTION

The National Democratic Alliance included the issue of medicines in its vision document.

JDU assured taking up the issue as one of the agenda items in its future work plan.



Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines, participated in the workshop held from June 2, 2015 to June 4, 2015, in New Delhi. After learning and deliberating for three days, the participants came out with a joint statement to advocate for equity oriented health financing models in their respective countries and at the Asia regional level.

ODISHA

Community action led to one of the non-functional Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Cells at district level, to become functional.

BIHAR

Women's groups in rural Patna district are actively involved in identifying children with severe acute malnutrition and ensuring that such children get the required services. As a result of the advocacy efforts following dissemination of reports of maternal death reviews conducted by our local partner, the state government assured to initiate maternal death review in the state in 2016-17.

JHARKHAND

JSA, Jharkhand with the support of Oxfam India, initiated the process of formation and institutionalisation of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) federations in all the blocks and districts of the state. After a budget tracking exercise undertaken during the

year in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand, the district administration took steps to improve budget utilisation, such as spending untied fund as per VHSNC plans, greater budget allocation on the basis of the population, benefits of the maternal and child health scheme, (Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram) being provided to the community on the basis of certification by the village head (mukhiya), issuing of birth and death certificates within eight days of the event.

UTTAR PRADESH

In Uttar Pradesh, as part of the support that Oxfam India is providing to the Technical Support Unit, we developed a training module for the 'Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI)' members on VHSNC, which the state Panchayati Raj Department has incorporated into its state training module, meant to train nearly 4,23,000 panchayat members.

CHHATTISGARH

INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY AND REGULATION OF THE PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR

District level workshops were held with CSOs on "Social Accountability of Private Health Sector" - in the context of the "Chhattisgarh Nursing Home Act". This has resulted in civil society beginning

to monitor the implementation of the Act and Patients' Rights. As a result, one of the district collectors directed all the private hospitals to display the rate list of important procedures and tests, leading to three of the five private hospitals in the city doing so. Media in Chhattisgarh also picked up various issues related to non-compliance of the Nursing Home Act.

A national workshop on "Current status of implementation of Central Clinical Establishments Act 2010, and methodology for standardising rates in private hospitals", was organised by the health network, JSA, supported by Oxfam India.

English and Hindi versions of Voices of Conscience from the Medical Profession, capturing testimonies of private doctors about unethical practices in private medical services in India were published. A social media campaign was organised on the eve of Doctor's Day (July 1, 2015) with the help of our partner, Support for Advocacy & Training Health Initiatives (SATHI). A prototype of a letter to doctors from a patient was developed and shared widely on social media. The letter talked about rational and ethical medical practice and patients' rights in the current context of the prevailing medical practices. Apart from circulating online, the letter was also given personally to several doctors.

EDUCATION

According to UN data, India is home to the largest number of illiterate adults. An even more concerning fact is that only 48.1% of children in grade 5 could read a grade 2 level text as per the 'Annual Status of Education Report 2014' report. This only goes to show that even children who are enrolled in schools are not getting the optimum level of education, let alone quality education.

Gross Enrolment Ratio in elementary Education (I-VIII) is 103.9%, whereas in secondary and senior secondary (IX-XII) is 52.2%, which indicates a very high level of dropouts⁷.

The Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009 prescribes certain basic requirements for a safe, learning environment. However, less than 10% of the schools actually complied with these in the year 2014-15. This brings to the forefront poor implementation and systemic failures at various levels in the administrative machinery.

As per Section 12 of this Act, all private, unaided schools are required to admit 25% students from the weaker sections of society. The government then reimburses the schools an equal amount that it spends on each student in public schools. However, there is immense resistance towards this initiative from private schools.

OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP

Oxfam India is working towards ensuring that every child gets quality education, which is universal and inclusive. There has been significant impact in the areas of student voice and leadership, integral to student empowerment, rights and learning.

SCHOOL-LEVEL INITIATIVES

- *Haq Banta Hai* (I have the right): We demanded 100% implementation of the RTE Act by raising awareness in the project states. Street shows, cycle rallies, folk plays, and a signature campaign were conducted to raise awareness. 30 information camps

were set-up in Delhi to facilitate the admission of children under Section 12. A public hearing was conducted on December 9, 2015 to discuss the discrimination faced by them.

4,34,837 signatures were collected to demand 100% compliance of the RTE Act.

- School Management Committee (SMC): More than 2,500 SMC members were trained and we worked closely on school development plans, regularising the SMC meetings, conducting school audits.

Door-to-door campaigning led to more than 7,000 school enrolments.

- School Chalo Campaign: This includes two campaigns - *Adhikar ki Ghanti* and *School Chalo Behna* that were launched in Bihar to raise awareness around the RTE Act.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

2,500+
SMC MEMBERS WERE TRAINED

80%
INCREASE IN STUDENT ATTENDANCE

0%
TEACHER ABSENTEEISM & IRREGULARITY

6,000
STUDENTS BENEFITED FROM OUR LEARNING CENTRES



⁷ Census 2011

Adhikar ki Ghanti is a platform where all classes are given equal opportunity to speak on the mic and engage in discussion around Right to Education. Observation says that speaking on the mic and writing on the blackboard enhances retention. This campaign is instilling confidence and enhancing the learning of students.

TEACHER-LEVEL INITIATIVES

- Postcard campaign: 500 children from 30 schools in Raebareli sent postcards demanding non-deployment of teachers in non-academic work to the HRD Minister, Education Minister, Chief Minister and MPs.

STUDENT-LEVEL INITIATIVES

- Campaign against detention policy.
- 6,000 students benefited from our learning centres.
- Srijan Chaupal: Student groups have been formed at the village level; trained to perform group activities and learning; introduced to various teaching and learning activities.

COMMUNITY-LEVEL INITIATIVES

- Grievance redressal mechanism: We conducted a campaign for grievance redressal around 6 issues of teacher, water & sanitation, entitlement, infrastructure, dignity & discrimination and the SMC. The grievance applications have been filed and endorsed by 3,27,896 people in the states Oxfam India works in.
- *Shiksha ki Udaan* (Flight of education): This campaign was conducted to stress on the importance of public education and RTE Act in collaboration with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This got the MP and MLA of Lakhimpur to take up RTE Act as a focus area.

POLICY-LEVEL INITIATIVES

A policy debate on the role of taxation in financing public services was organised on July 10, 2015 at India International Centre, Delhi. Various eminent panellists were present and the event was chaired by the Education Minister of Delhi.

RTE ACT: CLAIMING EDUCATION FOR EVERY CHILD

Public services like education are key to nurture participatory growth as well as to ensure that growth improves peoples' living conditions. However, India's highly privatised and compartmentalised

Prayaas: Under this campaign we are monitoring irregular students enrolled in schools in Jharkhand in an effort to ensure their attendance and in effect retention.

In Uttar Pradesh Child Collective Campaign conducted child rallies and walks to track irregular children. 687 students were tracked from 30 schools through this campaign.

education system - largely unaccountable to the public - offers very different opportunities for various social groups and perpetuates social inequalities, instead of reducing them.

Three out of four children currently out of school in India are either Dalit (32.4%), Muslim (25.7%) or Adivasi (16.6%). Enactment of the landmark RTE legislation has triggered significant improvements, but evidence shows that quality has often been neglected.

While concerns regarding privatisation of education remain, RTE Act offers a first step towards an educational system in India that offers access, equity, and inclusion of all children.





SHINE LIKE JYOTI

On a summer afternoon in the Bada Lewa village one can hear a young 6th grader, Jyoti, talking to the other students, 'now that summer is here, we need to check the fans in every classroom.' The others are listening intently. 'A broken tap and a collapsed boundary wall need repairing', says another. These are students of the Bal Panchayat that meets regularly to discuss various issues being faced in school. Jyoti is the President and the other posts include a Cleanliness Minister, Education Minister, Mid-Day Meal Minister, and a Treasurer.

Trained in a workshop conducted by Samarth Foundation and Oxfam India, these students are actively participating in the functioning of their school.

This school, located in a region known for frequent farmer suicides, is one of the few schools in India that complies with most of the RTE norms.

After lunch the Bal Panchayat students take a walk around to check if there are any students who have been absent for long. She realises that 7-year-old Anjali has not been coming to school. On visiting her house, she discovers that Anjali is required to babysit her sister while her mother goes to work in the fields. She speaks to Anjali's grandfather and convinces him to send her to school. Such close tracking has improved attendance in schools by 40%. Some parents have moved their children from private schools to this public school in the village of Bada Lewa. Full credit goes to Bal Panchayat in their efforts for a better outcome at the school.

A woman in a red and gold patterned sari is shouting with her hands cupped around her mouth. She is surrounded by a crowd of people, some of whom are also shouting or raising their hands. The background is slightly blurred, showing more people in various colored clothing.

GENDER JUSTICE

**ONE IN THREE ADOLESCENT
GIRLS MARRIED HAVE
EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL, SEXUAL
OR EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY
THEIR HUSBAND OR PARTNER⁸**

⁸ Unicef India (2014)

OXFAM GOAL

ADVANCING GENDER JUSTICE



By 2020, more poor and marginalised women will claim and advance their rights, and violence against women will be less prevalent.

OUTCOMES

1.

Enhanced realisation of gender mainstreaming across Oxfam India's work.

2.

Reduced social acceptance of violence against women & girls within the private spaces at individual, community & institutional levels.

3.

Improved positioning of Oxfam India on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) within private spaces in South Asia.

OXFAM INDIA'S IMPACT

1,91,708

Total

98,007

Female

In the year 2015-16, we had 98,007 female beneficiaries from a total of 1,91,708 beneficiaries.

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (EVAW) PROGRAMME

The major focus of EVAW programme has been to address the issue of domestic violence. Domestic violence is considered to be a private affair. Cases of domestic violence are least reported and are difficult to track considering the taboo associated with speaking about it publicly. Given the complexity of the issue Oxfam India's strategies and interventions have been multi-layered to address violence against women in both formal and informal spaces. These efforts are extended to six states of the country – Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand through various programmes and campaigns.

Direct measures taken by Oxfam India to support the survivors of domestic violence include:

- Improve survivors' (of violence against women and girls) access to formal and informal judiciary systems through different interventions such as women support centres, community collectives and networks of women's rights groups.
- Enable change in social norms amongst individuals, communities and institutions to prevent VAWG and challenge gender discrimination.
- Support national and state level networks, advocate with government machinery for the effective implementation of the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) and other relevant laws, programmes and policies related to preventing VAWG.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

CHHATTISGARH

- Nyay Samiti and Sanghwari Mahila Manch were successful in banning alcohol in 12 project villages, followed by another 5 project villages in the neighbouring areas of Garyaband district.

- 17 justice and vigilance committees comprising 668 members, 36 youth groups with a team of 821 members and 36 women's groups have been formed to actively lead the fight against domestic violence.
- 23,689 women, girls, men and boys have directly and 87,600 indirectly been reached through community mobilisation and various campaign activities on the issue of violence against women.
- 2 new Women Support Centres (WSCs) have been established and 36 cases of violence against women were registered at these centres.

UTTAR PRADESH

- 184 cases were registered by four WSCs, providing counselling service to women survivor of violence.
- 21 Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs) were registered on domestic violence.

UTTARAKHAND

- Around 15,283 women, 16,322 men, 31,950 girls and 28,532 boys were mobilised on the issue of violence against women and girls over the last six months.
- The vigilance committees have referred 178 cases related to domestic violence, dowry, rape, physical and mental torture to WSCs.

BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

- 990 cases of domestic violence were handled by Mahila Dastaks (women's groups in Bihar). 892 of these were solved by them, and 98 were referred to either the Mahila Thana (women's police station) or Mahila Helpline (women's helpline).
- Two helpdesks have been set-up in the months of October and November, with the help of the police in two districts of Jharkhand to provide support and services to survivors of violence.
- 1,656 meetings of Jagruk Samiti were held and attended by 22,113 people, of which 17,987 were women.

ODISHA

- 534 cases of domestic violence were addressed by three WSCs. They were provided counselling services, medical and legal aid, along with shelter and vocational training.
- 54 vigilance committees active across 54 intervention villages in the districts of Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Kandhamal, and have been trained by our partners - Institute for Social Development (ISD) and Indira Social Welfare Organisation (ISWO). They are now raising awareness on domestic violence issues in their own villages and also linking cases of domestic violence with our WSCs and various other support services.



16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM

The '16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence' is a global campaign that starts on November 25, i.e. International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and continues till December 10, Human Rights Day. Its aim is to raise awareness about gender-based violence, a human rights issue at the local, national, regional, and international levels. This year during 16 Days of Activism, Oxfam India engaged with the young to challenge social norms around gender inequality in their own lives. The campaign saw rallies, street plays, workshops, candle marches spread across our various regions.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

CHHATTISGARH

- Night Walk was organised in the midnight in the capital city of Chhattisgarh, where women and girls broke the stereotypes of restricted mobility during night; men and boys also walked on the street to show their solidarity. The event had a spectacular success when people went on the street singing, dancing, sloganeering challenging binaries of class, caste, religion and gender. The event was in joint collaboration of Oxfam India, Raipur Municipality Corporation, Chhattisgarh Mahila Adhikaar Manch and Radio Mirchi.
- State level constitution on women and media was organised for the first time in Chhattisgarh, where media and civil society came together to discuss representation of women in media and the issues of women in media.
- The issue of VAW got tremendous coverage during 16 days, Oxfam India and partners were in news more than 110 times.

- Documentaries, Kala jatta (traditional cultural medium of passing message), street theater, cycle-yatra, padyatra, songs were conducted in 113 villages and 250 kms were covered through various mediums.

UTTAR PRADESH

On December 9, a walkathon was organised in collaboration with Women Powerline '1090' and 'Inner Wheel' in which 500 people participated and took a pledge on neither perpetuating nor supporting violence against women and gender-based discrimination in her/his life.

UTTARAKHAND

Around 16,000 students took pledge for EVAW programme.

BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

- Bihar - RUN to End Violence against Women (December 5): The critical situation of violence against women, presents a strong rationale for creating awareness and engaging a wide range of stakeholders. Therefore, a 'Run for Ending Violence against Women' was held in Patna. It had more

than 1,000 participants.

- Jharkhand - RUN to End Violence against Women (December 1) and Run for EVAW was organised in Ranchi.
- Gender sensitive messages were sent out by Aircel Mobile Network in Bihar and Jharkhand to their customers, as part of the 16 days campaign to support Oxfam India's initiatives.

ODISHA

- 150 autos carted 13 posters on various issues of VAW during the period (for a month in Bhubaneswar) and we had collaborated with the Bhubaneswar Auto Union for this purpose. We engaged with them on a brief thematic discussion before they carried the posters.
- The Konark dance festival was held from December 1 to 5 to raise awareness on the issue of VAWG. We put up a Sand Art Installation on the theme of women empowerment. The event saw huge national and international participation.

THE OUTREACH FIGURES FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER 16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM ACROSS THE STATES WERE VERY ENCOURAGING

| Region | Total Outreach for 16 days of Activism Men, Women and Youth |
|---------------|---|
| Bihar | 1,20,000 |
| Jharkhand | 49,000 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,20,000 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6,10,000 |
| Uttarakhand | 45,000 |
| Odisha | 2,21,000 |

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT (PWDVA), 2005

The PWDVA Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence. It was brought into force from October 26, 2006 providing a definition of "domestic violence", which is broad and includes not only physical violence, but also emotional/verbal, sexual, and economic abuse. It is a civil law meant primarily for protection orders and is not meant to penalise criminally.

ONLINE CAMPAIGNS

#OUTOFSPOTLIGHT

Have you ever wondered why women are expected to take their spouses' surname after marriage? That's because it is a common practice which has been prevalent in our society for the longest time. These practices are better known as social norms. Unfortunately, they are responsible for devaluation of women and the root cause of violence against them.

Oxfam India wanted to raise awareness about these very norms that shape our everyday thoughts and behaviour. Eight Indians dared to step into the spotlight to answer six simple questions. Their responses were made into a video - 'These Indians are under the Spotlight for all the Wrong Reasons!', a social experiment that was our very first attempt towards questioning norms that create inequality.

We also challenged netizens to step into the spotlight by taking the 'Are You in the Spotlight?' quiz. The video was watched by over 50,000 people online and over 3,000 engaged with the quiz. Leading online websites such as BuzzFeed, Huffington Post, ScoopWhoop, Indiatimes, Indian Express & CNN IBN featured the video.



The creative used in Delhi metro to get the conversation on gender-based social norms started.

92.5% women in Delhi reported experiencing some form of sexual violence. 59% reported experiencing it in the last 6 months.

#WHYTHEFARQ

In association with India Today television, Oxfam India amplified the #WhyTheFarq campaign that questions social attitudes, behaviour and practices that are fuelling extreme gender inequality. The campaign included promos, news stories, vignettes, half hour episodes and a debate special, all of which tackled the issue of the Farq between social norms for men and women.

DELHI METRO ACTIVATION

Oxfam India in collaboration with its partner ComMutiny – The Youth Collective (CYC) promoted #WhyTheFarq for a month using Delhi Metro as a medium. 3 trains with a total of 54 panels carried messages on social norms around gender equality. The

ads were put up in the Yellow line of the metro which caters to commuters from diverse background from students to working professionals. The messaging of the ad was designed to encourage a response which could be sent via SMS. Commuters engaged with the ads and shared their responses via messages.

Just 1 in 8 women whose parents own agricultural land inherits any of it.

For every 10 men in engineering & other technical university courses, there are only 4 women.





LEELA, LEADING BY EXAMPLE

Leela, for years put up with verbal and physical abuse hoping that intervention from village elders would help matters, but nothing changed.

One morning a shaken Leela reached the Sri Ramanand Saraswati Pustakalaya (SRSP) office after being badly assaulted the previous night. The same afternoon, Leela's sister-in-law pledged her support for Leela demanding strict action against Leela's husband.

The same night her husband, Ram Chowk angry and drunk approached Leela and threatened to attack if she did not return with him at once.

Counsellors from SRSP immediately informed the local police of the incident, and he was taken to the police station for the night. The next day, a sober Ram Chowk returned to apologise to his wife, but she refused to return with him till her terms were met. A day later he agreed by giving a written statement.

Leela returned home that evening. The neighbours were asked to keep an eye on Ram Chowk and report any abusive behaviour. Fortunately, the need never arose as Ram Chowk gave up drinking.

As for Leela, her victory changed her. She transformed from an unsure woman who once believed that it was her fate to suffer into a confident person who now helps others.

'Often it is my husband who asks me to help the women,' she says proudly.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



**BETWEEN 2009 AND 2015,
OXFAM INDIA HAS DELIVERED
21 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES
ACROSS THE COUNTRY, THROUGH
WHICH IT HAS REACHED OVER
9,70,000 PEOPLE, DIRECTLY, AS
WELL AS AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
OF MANY TIMES GREATER THAT SIZE**

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 upscaled successfully to deliver parallel Category 2 emergencies in India.
2. Increased resilience of communities in the focus states to deal with shocks, stresses and uncertainties.
3. More accountable state authorities will ensure effective and responsible disaster preparedness and response in four high risk states, and is able to deliver quality and unbiased assistance to those in need.
4. Oxfam India is a sectoral leader on WaSH and Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods in India and key actor in responding to crises arising from conflict.

OXFAM INDIA'S IMPACT

61,209

Humanitarian 

31,637

Female 

1,53,709

Disaster Risk Reduction 

76,594

Female 

In the year 2015-16, we had 1,08,231 female beneficiaries from a total of 2,14,918 beneficiaries.

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE APRIL 2015

An earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter shook Nepal on April 25, 2015 and led to immense devastation, followed by more than 100 aftershocks and another quake of 7.3 Richter on May 12, 2015. The tragedy continued with the arrival of the monsoons and resulted in landslides. Certain areas of Nepal became unreachable, and almost 90 per cent of homes in the affected areas were destroyed, causing people to stay outdoors and thus become vulnerable to diseases.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

We started relief work in Nuwakot, Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Dhading regions.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

Since cholera is endemic to Nepal, we provided the affected communities with chlorinated water, hygiene and shelter kits containing blankets, tarpaulins, ground sheets, foam mats and solar lamps.

REBUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

- Oxfam and its partners made sure that people have safe shelter despite the heavy rains by providing corrugated sheets for those who had lost their homes in the rain.
- Community water taps (with chlorinated water) were set-up.
- Latrines were constructed at various locations.
- Community baths and water systems were installed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

- As much as disaster support is important, so is rebuilding livelihoods and services. To support this, farmers were provided seed storage kits and rice seeds. We worked closely with the farmer co-operative organisation.
- A 'Cash for Work' initiative helped the affected resume businesses.
- Hygiene promotion events were conducted.
- We recognise that in any disaster women and girls are most vulnerable. We provided gender friendly hygiene kits, counselling and referral services and prioritised households headed by women for shelter reconstruction.

MEDIA INTERVENTIONS

- Oxfam partnered with 5 crowdfunding portals to raise funds worth Rs 5,24,241 from 135 donors.
- Radio channels were set-up to spread information and keep people updated about newer developments and initiatives.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Death toll | 8,902 |
| People injured | 26,000 |
| No. of people affected | 28 lakhs |
| Districts affected | 39 |
| Houses destroyed | 6,05,254 |
| Livestock affected | 53,342 |
| Cattle and goats | 4,60,805 |
| Affected schools | 8,308 |
| Fully damaged classrooms | 19,708 |
| Major damaged classrooms | 11,046 |

RELIEF EFFORTS

2,71,874

RECEIVED RELIEF AID

50,000+

PEOPLE RECEIVED CLEAN DRINKING WATER

29,510

EMERGENCY SHELTERS PROVIDED

21,616

FAMILIES GIVEN FOOD SUPPLIES

1,340

LATRINES CONSTRUCTED

3,500

FAMILIES GIVEN TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

615

SHELTER KITS AND WATER CONTAINERS DISTRIBUTED



JAMMU & KASHMIR FLOODS 2014 (2ND PHASE APRIL-JUNE, 2015 ONLY)

Towards the beginning of September 2014, the region of Jammu and Kashmir was hit by the worst floods in a century. Flash floods, landslides and prolonged water logging in Srinagar and South Kashmir were rampant. Worst hit districts were Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, and Kulgam.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| People affected | 2 Million |
| Villages affected | 25,000 |
| Villages submerged | 450 |
| Houses destroyed | 2,53,000 |
| Cropland destroyed | 6,48,000 |

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

Oxfam India has been responding in three districts in South Kashmir (Rural) and Central Kashmir (Srinagar - Urban) since September 2014. We implemented the 2nd phase of early recovery initiatives in Srinagar & South Kashmir focusing on livelihood restoration.

During the reporting period (April-June 2015), the supports provided were:

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

Dry food ration support to 500 households.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOODS

- Voucher based interventions done to address the unmet winterisation.
- Livelihood support in tailoring, carpentry, fish vending provided.
- Product livelihood support provided.

REBUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

- 17 water points were rehabilitated.
- New raised drinking water sources were installed.

RELIEF EFFORTS

12,387

REACHED OUT TO THAT MANY FAMILIES SINCE 2014

200

FAMILIES IN SOUTH KASHMIR SUPPORTED WITH VOUCHERS FOR WINTER NEEDS

100

WOMEN HEADED FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH TAILORING LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT IN SRINAGAR

100

CARPET WEAVERS GIVEN HOUSEHOLD SUPPORT

42

CARPENTRY TOOL KITS PROVIDED TO HOUSEHOLDS IN KULGAM DISTRICT

45

WOMEN HEADED FAMILIES GIVEN SUPPORT FOR FISH VENDING IN PULWAMA DISTRICT

1,542

HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WINTER SUPPORT OF FERAN CLOTH



GUJARAT FLOODS JULY 2015

The southwest monsoon winds wreaked havoc in Gujarat and Rajasthan in July 2015 resulting in continuous rainfall for almost a week. This continuous downpour hampered the agricultural produce in the areas adjoining Patan and Banaskantha districts.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| People affected | 40,00,000 |
| Death toll | 72 |
| Cattle lost | 80,000 |

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

Oxfam joined hands with SEWA and arranged for rehabilitation of people in the surrounding areas of Radhanpur, Satalpur and Patan districts.

DISCOVERING THE POWER OF ONLINE CROWDFUNDING DURING A CRISIS

Oxfam India collaborated with Ketto, a crowdfunding platform during the Tamil Nadu floods. We raised over Rs 35 lakhs in two months. We were able to thank all our donors real-time. This was one of the most successful fund raising collaborations in the year.

RELIEF AND BASICS DISTRIBUTION

- Safe drinking water was priority to limit the spread of water-borne diseases, thus the affected were provided with relief material which included sheets, medical and hygiene kits.
- Emergency shelters and WaSH items such as tarpaulin, detergents, groundsheets, etc. were distributed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

We also provided public health promotional activities on key messages of handwashing and proper storage of water.

CASH TRANSFERS

Almost 600 families received Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) of Rs 3,000 each to meet their basic needs. Women were the beneficiaries of this cash transfer.

RELIEF EFFORTS

6,600+

PEOPLE RECEIVED
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1,000

FAMILIES RECEIVED BATHING
AND DETERGENT SOAPS

1,000

FAMILIES RECEIVED
TARPAULINS & GROUND SHEETS

600

VULNERABLE FAMILIES
RECEIVED CASH GRANTS

1,000

FAMILIES RECEIVED
EMERGENCY SHELTERS



MANIPUR FLOODS JULY 2015

The north-eastern state of Manipur was devastated when cyclone Komen caused incessant rains starting July 28, 2015. With the worst flood in the state in 200 years, highways and bridges were washed away, disrupting life and rendering thousands homeless in Chandel district.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

Extensive damage was caused to infrastructure. Initiatives were taken by the 5-member humanitarian team, along with our partners, the Youth Volunteer Association. We continually worked with local authorities to provide urgent assistance to the affected hospitals and medical emergency centres, to curb the spread of any other water-borne illnesses.

RELIEF AND BASICS DISTRIBUTION

- To give access to safe drinking water 598 water filters were distributed in the affected areas in Thoubal district.
- Chlorination of hand pumps was carried out to minimise risk from contamination due to the floods.
- Chlorine tablets, bathing and washing soaps were distributed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

- Demonstrations on appropriate usage of chlorine tablets were undertaken.
- Distributed information, education and communication posters.

CASH TRANSFERS

- Almost 300 families received UCTs of Rs 3,000 each to meet basic needs.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Death toll | 21 |
| People affected | 1.85 lakhs |
| Crop destruction | 90% |

RELIEF EFFORTS**598****WATER FILTERS TO ENSURE CLEAN DRINKING WATER****2,39,440****CHLORINE TABLETS ACROSS****2,666****FAMILIES DISTRIBUTED****200****FAMILIES GIVEN EMERGENCY SHELTER MATERIALS LIKE TARPAULINS AND GROUND SHEETS****950****SOAPS DISTRIBUTED****499****SOLAR LAMPS DISTRIBUTED****300****FAMILIES RECEIVED CASH ASSISTANCE****ASSAM FLOODS AUGUST 2015**

Incessant rain in the state and the catchment areas in Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan during the month of August caused the water levels of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries to overflow. This wreaked havoc in the not so flood prone districts of lower Assam.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| No. of districts affected | 21 |
| No. of people affected | 17,00,000 |
| Cropland affected | 10,000 hectares |

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

Oxfam intervened immediately by meeting critical water, sanitation and hygiene needs in relief camps and returnee villagers in Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts of lower Assam.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

Hygiene kits were distributed.

REBUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

- Oxfam repaired hand pumps.
- We were involved in chlorination of open wells.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOODS

Oxfam also conducted public health promotion activities in these locations. We distributed 300 tarpaulins to the displaced population and 2,475 bathing soaps.

RELIEF EFFORTS**112****WATER SOURCES REHABILITATED****300****TARPAULINS DISTRIBUTED****2,475****BATHING SOAPS DISTRIBUTED**

TAMIL NADU FLOODS

DECEMBER 2015

Chennai came to a standstill in November 2015 when a deep depression in the Bay of Bengal led to heavy flooding in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu. Inundated, Chennai saw one of its worst disasters in a century, a category 3 disaster. Three spells of rainfall within three weeks did not just disrupt the transport, but also left more than 500 people dead, 18 lakh displaced, and saw loss of property worth more than Rs. 15,000 crores. With people settled in cramped shelters and open spaces with no access to latrines, the risk of diarrhoeal disease was a major concern.

Unable to use the air for transportation due to floods at the airport, Oxfam's Assessment team rerouted via roadways and drove to Kanchipuram via Tirupathi. The team rose up to the occasion immediately to aid families in Cuddalore and Kanchipuram districts during floods. As the water began to recede, clearing of debris was started and sludge was cleaned. Distribution of dry ration was done to families who were vulnerable and had lost all their reserves. We directly assisted about 48,000 people via multiple initiatives by the end of January and reinstate their routine as far as possible.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

RELIEF AND BASICS DISTRIBUTION

- Due to high level of water contamination, water and sanitation was identified as the primary concern. Water tankers were arranged for supplies in Chennai.
- Relief material such as washing and bathing soap, water purifying tablets, buckets, ORS, mosquito net and sanitary kits were distributed to the affected population.
- Hygiene kits and shelter kits were provided that included tarpaulin, groundsheets, blankets, bedsheets, kitchen sets, smokeless chulhas, mosquito nets and solar lamps.
- We distributed dry food packets containing dry ration.
- Chlorine tablets were distributed for access to safe drinking water.

REBUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

- Latrines were constructed in districts and the urban slum areas.
- Bathing spaces & raised hand pumps were constructed.
- Debris and village cleanings with Primary Health Programme demonstration was conducted.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

- Public health promotion events were carried out where safe handwashing and safe sanitation process, specifically to women and children was demonstrated.
- On the occasion of Pongal we conducted an event to promote hygiene through the 'Oxfam cleanest house competition'. Village sanitation fairs and drawing competition in schools were also conducted to spread more awareness.
- To communicate about disease transmission, informative wall murals were constructed and banners were put up in villages.

CASH TRANSFERS

UCT registrations were done and 288 UCTs of Rs 10,000 each was disbursed.

MONITORING EVALUATION ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING

- We carried out detailed assessment post distribution of the relief material.
- Joint monitoring visits were carried out to address the gaps in the response.
- Post relief early recovery assessment was carried out. This helped us in designing our early recovery response in the next few months.
- Rapid Gender assessment was carried out at worst affected regions. This highlighted the prevalence of domestic violence in the households due to alcoholism.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| People affected in Tamil Nadu | 4,00,000 |
| People affected in AP | 50,000 |
| No. of people displaced | 18,00,000 |
| Death toll | 354 |
| Cattle lost | 4,383 |
| Huts destroyed | 1,17,000 |
| Loss of property | Rs 15,000 Cr+ |

RELIEF EFFORTS

48,000

PEOPLE AIDED OVERALL

2,78,820

CHLORINE TABLETS DISTRIBUTED

20,000

BUCKETS DISTRIBUTED

4,647

HYGIENE KITS DISTRIBUTED

2,479

WATER FILTERS DISTRIBUTED

13

DEBRIS CLEANING DRIVES

39

TOILETS CONSTRUCTED

18

WASH COMMITTEES FORMED

03

WATER SOURCES REHABILITATED

DESTINY'S CHILD, DHANALAKSHMI

Dhanalakshmi stays in Cuddalore, a city where four rivers meet. So each time there has been a flood situation in the state, be it the 2004 Tsunami, 2006 Cyclone Nisha or the 2011 Thane Cyclone, she has been adversely affected. However, she has braved it all and survived. She considers Oxfam to be her family. We were with her when she was picking up her life after the Tamil Nadu floods. 'People have given us things, and left but not Oxfam. They stayed till I was back on my feet. They taught us many new things for a healthier and hygienic way of life,' said a happy Dhanalakshmi pointing to the toilet block that Oxfam had constructed.

Her daughter, who was pregnant at the time, was also relieved that she would not have to go out in the open to defecate, and her child would be born in a place with its very own toilet. Dhanalakshmi was also happy with the tarpaulin sheet provided by us, which now covers her hut and is a permanent solution to the leakage problem during the rains.

'You are my family,' she smiles.



MANIPUR EARTHQUAKE JANUARY 2016

Just as Manipur recovered from the floods, a 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck parts of this hilly land in the early hours of January 4, 2016. With the district of Tamenglong being the epicentre, urban areas were majorly affected.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Death toll | 8 |
| Injured | 100+ |
| Buildings damaged (Imphal) | 399 |

We rushed to the ground along with the team from Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) to assess the situation and prepare for the response. Businesses were affected especially at Mother's market. The water quality was affected and sources partially damaged.

- Priorities included the need for shelter, winter clothing, kitchen utensils, hygiene items and access to safe water.
- Immediate work was done to facilitate supply of clean drinking water.

RELIEF EFFORTS

300

FAMILIES WERE GIVEN UCTS





BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE EMERGENCY TOOLKIT

The emergency toolkit at Oxfam guides the response strategy to a disaster through a systematic process.

1. Categorisation of the disaster: Disasters are categorised based on the nature and scale of the crises with category 1 being the most severely affected.

2. Writing a protocol: From the word GO, whether it is a weekend or not, staff is deployed on the ground for rapid assessment of the situation. This directs the strategy of the response and the communication. The fund raising team draws a road map to arrange for the resources needed at the time.

3. First 24 Hours: The Humanitarian toolkit contains a checklist for needs assessment. This checklist is built from past learnings is used to determine the plan of action.

4. Raising funds: Multiple sources of funding through various channels are approached for assistance.

HYGIENE KIT



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

Strengthening Community-based Institutions advocating for disaster risk reduction model and adapting to the changing Climatic condition for Sustainable Livelihood and Development (DRR).

During 2015-16, School Disaster Management Plans were updated and school DRR committees were re-constituted in 50 schools. Students and teachers were oriented on WaSH practices and were also part of mock drills conducted by experts. With the aim of securing food during flood/drought and other calamities, grain bank has been established in 25 operational villages in Odisha. The grain (contribution by the households) is saved in the grain bank that is established at a safe place for emergency purpose. Oxfam India and its partners were instrumental in facilitating community contingency plans and WaSH

plans in our intervention areas. Our partners motivated women to take lead in community led committees for DRR activities. Community-based warning structures were strengthened in 40 villages of our intervention areas. Around 1,000 small and marginal farmers were supported with stress tolerant seeds for livelihood support during floods. Trainings were conducted on demonstration of package of practice (PoPs) involving 200 farmers who gained knowledge on water management, irrigation schedule, weed management, plant protection from insects, management of pests, different diseases, use of bio-pesticides, disease management, growth monitoring, proper manure system, watering, harvesting and storing. Oxfam India collaborated with Government of Bihar in finalising the Disaster Risk Reduction Road Map 2030 for Bihar. The final document has been submitted to the Department of Disaster Management, GoB by the drafting committee and will be placed in cabinet for approval.

OXFAM TRAILWALKER

WALK FOR EQUALITY

The Oxfam Trailwalker India is our flagship fundraising event, where teams of 4 walk 100 km in 48 hours. Oxfam India hosted its first Trailwalker in 2012 in Bengaluru and then in 2013 in Mumbai. Since then we have had a number of teams walking to fight for injustice and contribute towards an equal world.

WHAT WAS NEW THIS YEAR

This year we had our environment partner ERM do an Environment Impact Assessment of the trail and we incorporated their suggestions during the event.

Every team had to raise a minimum of Rs 80,000 to participate.

Every team had a support crew that accompanied the team with a van and emergency supplies.

MUMBAI TRAILWALKER NOVEMBER 20-22, 2015

Mumbai saw its third edition of the Trailwalker in 2015 with the participation of 518 people and 131 teams.

Picture a scenic valley, and a village mud road leading you to it. Watching the fauna surrounding the area and clicking selfies around the small rivulets before a steep hike, 123 teams pushed themselves to reach the finishing point at Lonavla.

Team Xanadu from YES Bank completed the 100 km walk in the shortest time of 26:02:27 hrs. DB Trailblazers from Deutsche Group raised the highest amount, Rs 5,07,000.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

131

NO. OF TEAMS STARTED

123

NO. OF TEAMS FINISHED

RS 1.34 CR.

TOTAL FUNDS RAISED

'Few people know how to take a walk. The qualifications are endurance, plain clothes, old shoes, an eye for nature, good humor, vast curiosity, good speech, good silence and nothing too much.'

Ralph Waldo Emerson

RS 4.64 CR.

TOTAL FUNDS RAISED,
ALMOST RS 1 CR. MORE THAN
THE LAST YEAR



VOLUNTEERING

This is a huge logistical exercise with challenging aspects that need to be managed well. There are essentially three areas of volunteering in the Oxfam India Trailwalker event. Work at a checkpoint, medical assistance at a checkpoint and work at the finish point. Our volunteers work tirelessly to ensure that all the walkers are safe and healthy during the walk. They also assist with activities in and around the event to ensure that it is smoothly carried out.

'It is a lovely way to get to know the local environment. It is a beautiful trail and there are so many positives.'

Participant, Oxfam India Trailwalker, Bengaluru, January 2016

BENGALURU TRAILWALKER JANUARY 22-24, 2016

The 5th edition of the Bengaluru Trailwalker had 191 teams and 760 walkers on the trail, almost 10 more teams from last year.

Villages, silk cocoons, eucalyptus plantations, stone mines, the edge of a large lake, irrigation canals, flocks of birds and the Arkavati dam; all of this and more in a matter of 48 hours is what the Bengaluru walkers got to see.

The GS United team raised a total of Rs 31,76,113 and completed the 100 km walk in a record time of 14:54:44 hrs.

Team SHE Cares comprised 4 ladies that had young children raising funds by selling greeting cards, jams and bakes.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

191

NO. OF TEAMS STARTED

191

NO. OF TEAMS FINISHED

RS 3.3 CR.

TOTAL FUNDS RAISED



'Oxfam India is fighting to reduce inequality at every level of the society. The challenge is immense but every step you take on the 100 km trail will be a milestone.'

Milind Soman
Runner, Actor,
Oxfam Supporter,
Trailwalker

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

INFLUENCING ADOPTION OF INCLUSIVE POLICIES AND PRACTICES TO END INEQUALITY

The contrasting stories of extraordinary wealth accumulation and deep-set, far-reaching poverty provide the perspectives needed to locate the role of business in development. Exclusion and inequality are emerging as critical risks also for business continuity. With a view to locate the role of business in development, the scope and impact of businesses on larger society is widening and there is a growing recognition that business have a responsibility not just to their shareholders but also to other groups such as customers, suppliers and communities.

While Indian companies are now mandated to spend on CSR it is largely being looked at in isolation and not in conjunction with the core business. CSR spending must not be the sole parameter of a company's responsible behaviour.

Marginalised communities are most vulnerable to the negative impact of irresponsible business activities. This programme seeks to reduce such negative impact of businesses and increase its positive impact on communities.

India Responsible Business Forum (IRBF) was initiated by Oxfam India together with its partners to act as a platform that promotes adoption of inclusive and responsible business policies and practices by Indian companies.

National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental & Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs), a framework for understanding and guiding business responsibility was launched by the Government in 2011. Disclosure lies at the core of successful realisation of the NVGs. Enshrined in the 2012 mandate from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the top 100 listed companies were expected to report their progress towards a range of NVG principles.

IRBF launched India's first index ranking the top 100 companies on inclusion based on their disclosures, policies and mechanisms. The ranking looked at social inclusion within the NVG framework. The inaugural conference of the IRBF was attended by as many as 80 representatives from the private sector, civil society and the Government of India.

There are many who today argue that with growth, inequality is inevitable. But I think across the world and also in India there needs to be far greater awareness that growth in itself is meaningless unless it is inclusive, job creating, and reduces the gap between the rich and the poor.

Paranjay Guha Thakurta,
Documentary Film Maker

Oxfam India is working towards a data driven engagement with the private sector. A policy series highlighting the impact of social risks on Indian businesses will be launched soon. Oxfam India's efforts in this space will inform management decisions, responsible investment decisions, enhance transparency and support India's equitable growth.

To corporates this is going to be a very essential index from their social responsibility perspective. The index is useful for one to reflect on their own strategy and how they are implementing it.

Narayanan Ramaswamy,
Partner KPMG

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

STRATEGIC COLLABORATION WITH PRAXIS, CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY WATCH AND PARTNERS IN CHANGE

EXTENSIVE COVERAGE OF THE INDEX BY MINT



INDIA AND THE WORLD

ADVOCATING FOR A TRANSPARENT AID POLICY

The focus of the 'India and the World' (IATW) programme at Oxfam India involves extensive engagement between civil society and grassroots organisations through varied modes. This helps to enhance their understanding of how multilateral processes and development affect their roles and objectives in the domestic context.

Additionally, the IATW programme aims to create a vast body of research on India's development cooperation experience and on developing country issues which can be addressed at the G20 and BRICS/NDB platforms when they take place.

The developments that took place this year as part of the IATW programme were:

EMPOWERING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSO) NETWORKS IN AN UNEQUAL MULTIPOLAR WORLD IN BRICSAM COUNTRIES (ECSN-BRICSAM)

The three-year European Commission project aimed to increase the level of engagement with global processes CSOs and their partners in the BRICSAM grouping. The goals realised under the ECSN project will inform and articulate Oxfam India's advocacy work in the international development and finance space from a civil society perspective. Oxfam India partnered with the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) and the Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA) over the duration of the project. There was increased participation by representatives from Indian CSOs at major global multilateral forums namely the G20, Financing for Development (FFD) organised by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), the Civil BRICS, and conferences, workshops and seminars organised around the newly-adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

GLOBAL RESEARCH, STUDIES AND NEWSLETTERS

A Networks contributed to global research on the commercialisation of health service

JSA and in food systems (Right to Food Campaign). With an emphasis on India, the CBGA produced two studies on secondary education and health services. It also went about formulating a number of policy briefs which tackled issues pertaining to illicit financial flows in BRICS countries, SDGs and inequality. The 'Vasudha Foundation' took up the responsibility of producing four quarterly BRICS newsletters which were disseminated both within the country and to CSO networks overseas.

GLOBAL LEADERS EMPOWERED TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY (GLEAP) PROGRAMME

The IATW programme is also a part of the GLEAP programme funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. It aims to further CSO understanding on and engagement with issues of development cooperation, aid effectiveness and accountability, South-South Cooperation as well as India's engagement with multilateral processes at the BRICS, New Development Bank and G20 levels.

PARTNERSHIP WITH VASUDHA FOUNDATION

A nine-month research project was undertaken to analyse the nature and experience of India's development cooperation paradigm with Bhutan, the largest recipient of Indian aid. The study's emphasis lay in studying energy agreements signed between the two nations with a particular focus on the implementation of hydropower projects in the Himalayan kingdom. The research undertaken selected six projects as case studies and analysed the consequent impacts on the environment and affected communities in Bhutan.

INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE (ISDG)

Oxfam India collaborated with ISDG for a seven-month research project which outlined the history and evolution of Indian development co-operation and aid effectiveness. The study attempted to not only trace India's role as a donor

but also provide substantive policy recommendations to help minimise adverse socio-environmental impacts in recipient nations while keeping foreign policy objectives in mind. During this project, ISDG also produced a policy brief for public consumption and a power analysis to further Oxfam India's advocacy objectives.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP ADMINISTRATION (DPA)

We also developed several research outputs to lend further support to our advocacy around aid transparency and accountability, particularly with the DPA, an agency under the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (RIS) FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

For a more substantive policy engagement, Oxfam India spent a significant amount of effort to establish relationships with centrally-funded think-tanks like the RIS for Developing Countries. This enabled Oxfam India to participate at the RIS and Forum for Development Cooperation-led 'International Exhibition on South-South Cooperation' held in New Delhi on March 10-11. This participation helped us contribute meaningfully to the deliberations which brought together Government ministers, bureaucrats, academics and policymakers from across the global South.

MODES OF ENGAGEMENT

Issues such as tax evasion, inequality, G20-related civil society concerns were taken up through seminars, workshops and conferences held by Oxfam India and its partners. These engagements and interactions helped in building a database of information on Indian aid and the growing partnership with RIS.

The successes of 2015-16 will help cement a common position within multilateral forums and inform and guide the IATW programme's direction going forward.

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.

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. Because of them we have been able to carry out our work and reached to 10,85,217 people. When you join us you help us amplify our voice and also scale our impact to make a more just and equal world. Thank You for making it possible!

CORPORATE DONORS

We at Oxfam feel that business is a tremendous driver and a powerful agent of change. 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. Government of India's policy initiative for inclusive development popularised by the slogan 'Together with all, Development for all' sets the right context for a nation grappling with extreme inequalities.

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.

2015-16 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.

THE POWER TO DO MORE OXFAM-DELL PARTNERSHIP

The partnership between Dell and Oxfam India has grown in strength and impact year-

on-year since 2013. Last year, Dell supported us with over Rs 3.3 crores (US\$ 33 Million) for our Tamil Nadu flood response programme through their global CSR fund and employee giving programme in India. With Dell's support we were able to reach out to over 36,239 individuals with shelter, emergency food security and livelihood support in 18 villages of Cuddalore and 2 slum areas of Chennai district. The relationship has grown to a point where we have been in talks to take this partnership to a global scale. A total of 3,600 families are benefitting out of the partnership support of Dell that is enabling livelihood and WaSH requirements of the affected communities.

MICROSOFT AND OXFAM INDIA - WORKING TOWARDS A BETTER TOMORROW

Oxfam India has been Microsoft's preferred choice of non-profit for humanitarian response since 2011. In 2015-16 they supported us again for our Tamil Nadu response and raised over Rs 43 lakhs for it.

Oxfam India-Microsoft partnership has enabled us to reach out to the most necessitous at the time of disaster. We at Microsoft cherish this partnership for making a sizable impact at the ground. We feel committed to contribute our bit to the cause when a disaster strikes and partnering with Oxfam India insures an immediate response action. Oxfam India's transparency and expertise at disaster response makes us feel happy and has made us carry our relationship for over 8 years.

Manju Dhasmana,
Community Affairs
Lead Microsoft India

BACI - EMPOWERING WOMEN ARTISANS OF DELHI

A subsidiary of Bank of America, BACI has supported a project of empowering women artisans of East Delhi. The project was to enhance embroidery skills of home-based women workers and also to provide them with orders. The project was to benefit 1,000 women artisans and increase their income level. The budget for the project was Rs 62,97,040.

DELIVERING HIGH PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT - ACCENTURE-OXFAM INDIA PARTNERSHIP

Accenture is one of the most important strategic corporate partners of Oxfam. Last year Accenture supported us during the earthquake in Nepal as well as flooding in South India. Overall, we received grants worth Rs 1,40,00,000 for both programme interventions. We have been able to serve 2,000 families impacted by the floods in South India and 6,137 families in Nepal that were affected by the earthquake.

EDUCATION TAKES YOU WHERE YOU WANT TO BE: VISA-OXFAM INDIA EDUCATION PROJECT

VISA has identified Oxfam India as a charity partner for the year 2015-16 and has supported with a donation of Rs 20 lakhs. The major focus of VISA's programmatic support is towards education.

ENERGISING LIVES THROUGH EDUCATION: BPCL-OXFAM INDIA PARTNERSHIP

BPCL is supporting the funding since last two years on Improving Access to Education: An Evidence Based Advocacy Initiative in Odisha. With BPCL's support, we are working with the objective to ensure access to quality education of marginalised tribal children in 31 schools of Sundargarh district in Odisha.

#POWER OF EDUCATION: STATE STREET-OXFAM INDIA PARTNERSHIP

State Street and Oxfam India are partnering to bring about quality and affordable education for all deprived children through community involvement and effective implementation of Rights to Education Act. The programme is being implemented to serve the urban poor children with educational support such that the dropout rate is minimised and that there are remedial classes after school for children with learning problems. A total of 8 schools are being taken up for intervention in Bengaluru supporting over 650 children. State Street as a corporate and its staff joined hands with Oxfam on its relief work for the flood victims of South India contributing an amount of Rs 1,65,00,000 catering to the needs of 2,250 households.

We would like to extend heartfelt gratitude to the partner organisations: UTI Asset Management Company Limited, HCL Corporation Private Limited, CISCO, VOLVO India Private Limited, Hexaware, Randstad India, C & S Electric Limited, Siemens Limited, Thomson Reuters, EMC Corporation, India Medtronic Private Limited, Intuit Technology Services Private Limited & TE Connectivity.

AFFILIATE AND INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

The year 2015-16 was a success for Oxfam India with respect to the continued funding support received from existing donors. At the same time we also engaged with new donors on various thematic issues. During this year, we wanted to focus on developing new business. As a result, two grant coordinators were recruited to further strengthen the institutional fundraising team.

- Our partners from last year; European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Davidson Trust, Hellure Trust, Minhas, Asian Circle, KLUB, Buddhist Global Relief Fund, European Union, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation continued to give us their generous support.
- We also engaged with six new donors namely Oak Foundation, Malala Fund, European Union (India), Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) from Special Administrative Region (SAR) Hong Kong, Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund (CHAF) and START Fund.

Engagement with existing Oxfam affiliates, Oxfam Novib (ON), Oxfam Great Britain (OGB), Oxfam Australia (OAU), Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK), and Oxfam America (OUS) continued at the same encouraging level and pace as last year. This year we received support from Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Germany, and Oxfam Great Britain for submitting new programme proposals to donors.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN 2015-16

- New Institutional Fundraising strategy was developed and executed.
- Training on the proposal development for Oxfam India staff was organised in October 2015 and conducted by Mr. Thomas Magura, Consultant (MD, PC Magura Training & Consultancy).
- Raised Rs 12.7 crores from various donors (affiliates and institutions) for three humanitarian responses done last year - Tamil Nadu floods, Manipur and Gujarat floods and Nepal earthquake.
- Total fund support of Rs 31.75 crores received from Affiliates and Institutional donors in the year 2015-16.
- New programme support received from Oak Foundation through OGB for Oxfam India work on Natural Resource Management & Renewable Energy for two years.
- New programme supports from European Union for Capacity Building of 50 marginalised led Civil Society Organisations. Oxfam India will lead

"It is wonderful to know that the training has begun in the Samundraun project of young people to mend their own nets and boats, which is something we discussed on our last visit. And Project Birsa case studies are most encouraging. Despite all the difficulties and potential discouragements, it is clear that great strides are being made."

Sandra Davidson,
The Davidson Trust supports Project Samundraun and Birsa for Oxfam India

this programme with partners such as Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion (CSEI) and Praxis for 4 years (2016-2020).

- New programme supports from Malala Fund for 12 years of Girl's Continued Education for 1 year.
- Oxfam India received new support from ECHO for Assam Rebuilding in Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) conflict regions. Oxfam India also developed successful Consortia partnership with Adventist Development Relief Agency.
- In 2015-16, Oxfam India received funding from three critical institutional donors for the South India Flood Response: DRF from Special Administrative Region (SAR) Hong Kong, CHAF and START Fund.
- Successful field visits were made for various Oxfam affiliates and other donors.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

RS 84.31 CR.
TOTAL INCOME IN FINANCIAL
YEAR 2015-16.

The total income for the year has increased by 11% to ₹ 84.31 crores in Financial Year "FY" 2015-16 from ₹ 76.19 crores in FY 2014-15.

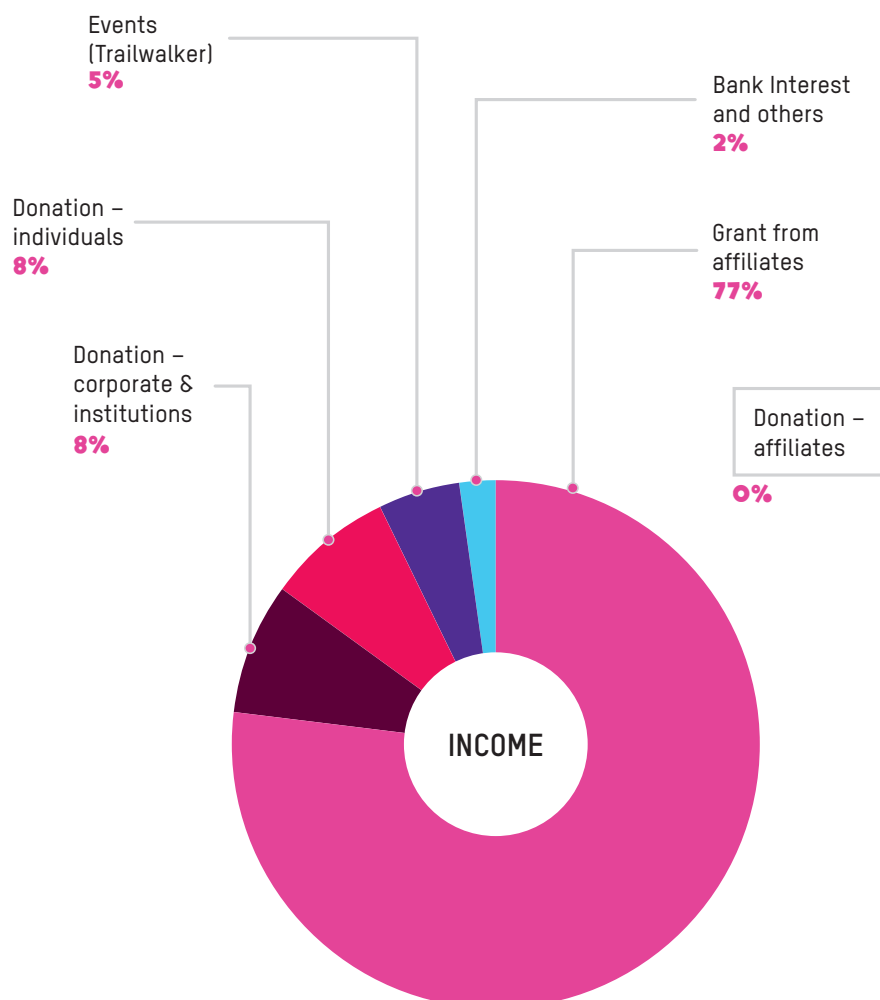
SOURCES OF INCOME

(Amount in ₹ crores)

| INCOME | FY 2015-16 | FY 2014-15 | % CHANGE |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Grant from affiliates | 65.0 | 44.5 | 46% |
| Donation – corporate & institutions | 6.9 | 18.2 | -62% |
| Donation – individuals | 6.9 | 5.5 | 25% |
| Donation – affiliates | - | 1.8 | -100% |
| Events (Trailwalker) | 3.9 | 4.7 | -17% |
| Bank Interest and others | 1.6 | 1.5 | 7% |
| Grand Total | 84.30 | 76.2 | 11% |

The increase in affiliate income is because funds were received for two large disasters in this financial year-South India Floods and Nepal Earthquake-as against only one disaster-Jammu and Kashmir floods-in the earlier year. Corporate and institutional income has declined because a large grant from DFID for maternal health was successfully implemented and closed in the earlier year.

Donation from individuals has increased on account of South India Floods and Nepal earthquake as against only one disaster i.e. Jammu and Kashmir floods in the earlier year. The decrease in income from Trailwalker was the result of decreased number of teams participated in Mumbai and Bengaluru Trailwalker (325 teams in FY 2015-16 and 334 teams in FY 2014-15).



THE COMPOSITION OF INCOME FOR FY 2014-15

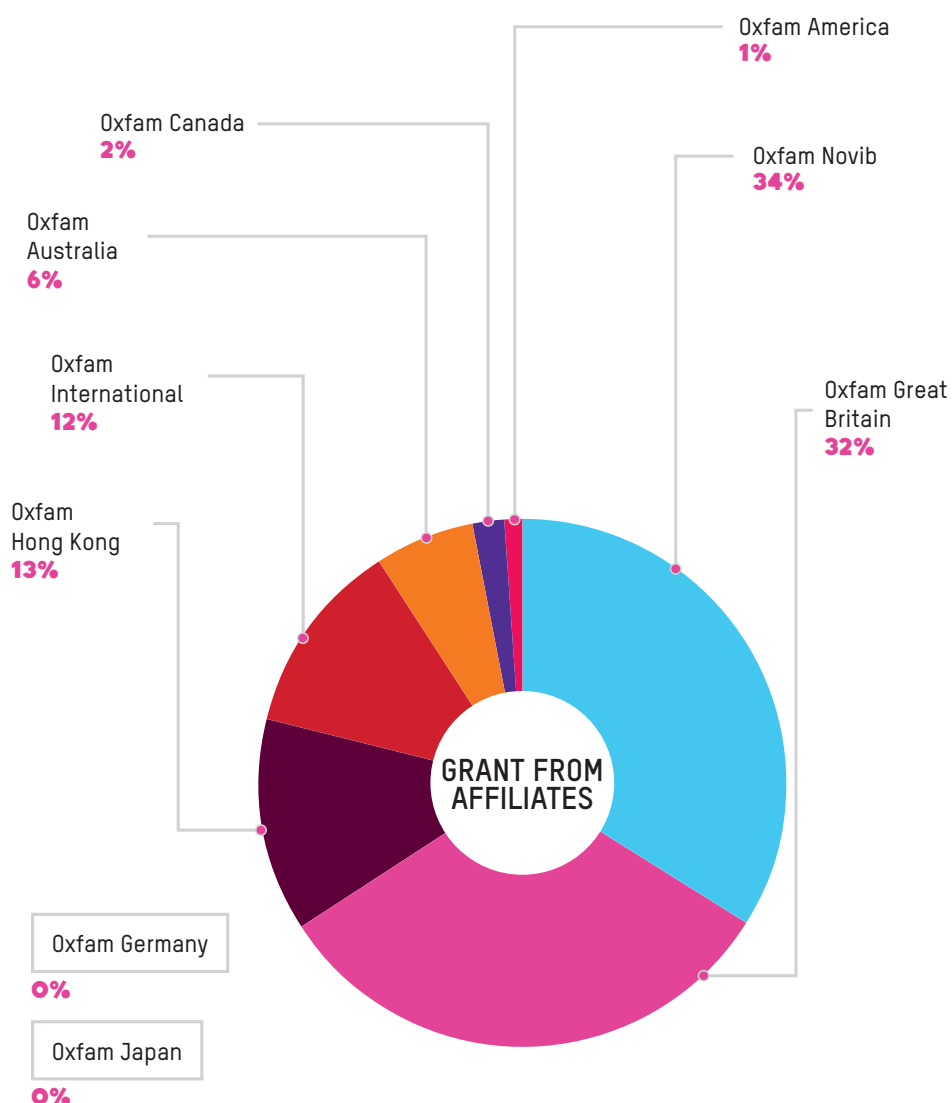
INCOME FROM AFFILIATES

COMPARATIVE YEAR-WISE INCOME FROM AFFILIATES

(Amount in ₹ crores)

| GRANT FROM AFFILIATES | FY 2015-16 | FY 2014-15 | % CHANGE |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Oxfam Novib | 21.9 | 22.9 | -4 |
| Oxfam Great Britain | 21.1 | 7.3 | 189 |
| Oxfam Hong Kong | 8.3 | 3.1 | 168 |
| Oxfam International | 8.0 | 5.2 | 54 |
| Oxfam Australia | 3.8 | 5.6 | -32 |
| Oxfam Canada | 1.2 | - | 100 |
| Oxfam America | 0.6 | 0.2 | 200 |
| Oxfam Germany | 0.1 | - | 100 |
| Oxfam Japan | - | 0.2 | -100 |
| Total from Affiliates | 65.0 | 44.5 | 46 |

Increase in affiliate funding is primarily on account of additional funding from Oxfam Great Britain for Nepal earthquake response along with the new projects on Assam rebuilding and economic justice. The other increase from Oxfam Hong Kong and Oxfam International is for South India floods and increase in funding for fundraising capacity building, respectively.



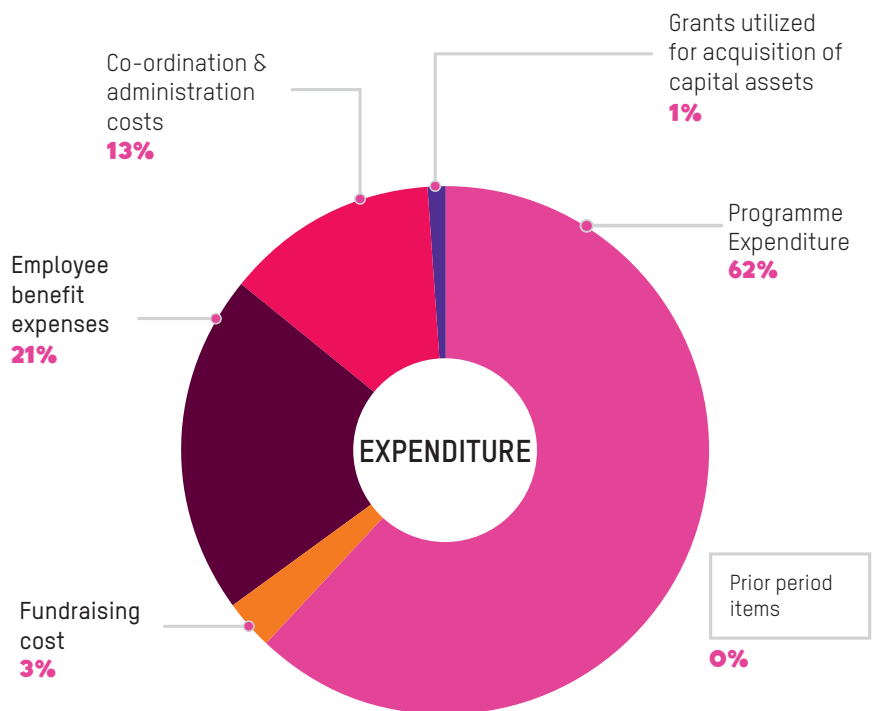
EXPENDITURE

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE

(Amount in ₹ crores)

| EXPENDITURE | FY 2015-16 | FY 2014-15 | % CHANGE |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Programme Expenditure | 51.2 | 47.0 | 9 |
| Fundraising cost | 2.7 | 5.1 | -48 |
| Employee benefit expenses | 17.2 | 14.5 | 19 |
| Co-ordination & administration costs | 10.5 | 11.4 | -8 |
| Grants utilized for acquisition of capital assets | 1 | 0.9 | 14 |
| Prior period items | - | 0.1 | -100 |
| Total | 82.6 | 78.9 | 5% |

Increased programme expenditure is largely on account of humanitarian relief work for two disasters in the current year namely South India Floods and Nepal earthquake against one disaster in the previous year. Decreased fundraising expenditure is due to shifting of fundraising staff from retainership to payroll in the current year. This also resulted in increase in the employee benefit expenses.



COMPARISON OF GRANT EXPENDITURE AS PART OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT EXPENDITURE

(Amount in ₹ crores)

| GEOGRAPHY | FY 2015-16 | FY 2014-15 | % CHANGE |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Focus States | 15.2 | 16.6 | -9% |
| Non – Focus States | 4.4 | 7.8 | -44% |
| Total | 19.6 | 24.4 | -20% |
| FOCUS STATES | | | |
| Assam | 2.5 | 1.7 | 48% |
| Bihar | 1.7 | 2.8 | -38% |
| Chhattisgarh | 2.1 | 1.6 | 29% |
| Jharkhand | 1.5 | 2.1 | -29% |
| Odisha | 3.3 | 4.3 | -24% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2.9 | 3.0 | -4% |
| Uttrakhand | 1.2 | 1.1 | 10% |

THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT EXPENDITURE

(Amount in ₹ crores)

| THEMES | FY 2015-16 | FY 2014-15 | % CHANGE |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Humanitarian Response and DRR | 3.8 | 3.4 | 12 |
| Economic Justice | 6.3 | 6.7 | -6 |
| Emerging Theme | 2.3 | 3.0 | -24 |
| Essential Services | 5.0 | 9.4 | -47 |
| Gender Justice | 2.0 | 1.8 | 13 |
| Governance and accountability | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Total | 19.6 | 24.4 | -20 |

BALANCE SHEET

In the current year, reserve and surplus is increased mainly on account of excess of income over expenditure by ₹ 1.72 crores as against previous year. Catastrophe reserve of ₹ 1.35 crores for immediate response to humanitarian crisis and contingency reserve of ₹ 1.5 crores continue to be the same as FY 14-15.

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. Increase in "other current liabilities" under the head current liabilities is primarily on account of funding received in advance from donors for next financial year.

Tangible assets have increased on account of increased capital expenditure as well

as depreciation charged during the year. 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 increase in long term loans and advances is on account of change in categorisation of security deposits from current to non-current, thereby, decreasing the short-term loans and advances under current assets. Other non-current assets represent fixed deposits with maturity of more than a year which has increased slightly.

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

Decline in other current assets is on account of reduced accrual of income 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.

In 2015-16 Oxfam India entered its second strategy period. Given the widening gap between the 'haves' and the 'have nots' our programme focus remains on the 4 most marginalised communities – Dalits, Tribals, Muslims and Women. As we move ahead in this strategy period, we are using this opportunity to create a focused organisation that effectively delivers on its objectives. In line with all the Oxfam affiliates who are moving towards a more influencing role, Oxfam India is also now reassessing its ways of working, areas of focus and the cultural changes required to drive and deliver its agenda.

Our work will be spread over our focus states, with the vast majority of social groups with whom we work. We will continue to work on the themes which matter most to these social groups – Gender Justice, Disaster Risk Reduction, Essential Services (Education and Health) and Natural Resource Management with an approach that promotes efficiency and effectiveness. The emerging and cross-cutting themes of Social Exclusion and Private Sector engagement will also form a part of our work.

In order to meet these organisational objectives, we are moving towards working with learned, multi-skilled and accountable staff. We are also consciously complying with the requirements and ensuring all risks are being mitigated through the introduction of two new

policies – the Code of Conduct & Behaviour at Work Policy and the Whistle Blowing Policy. For the former we also organised a mandatory awareness programme for the entire staff.

Our Induction programmes continue to be followed by project visits by the new joiners and the impact of this intervention has been extremely encouraging.

We have also introduced conferencing facility across all Oxfam offices in India. This has helped in easing inter-office communications and also contributed to cost savings as people are no longer required to travel for meeting colleagues or conducting interviews.



Oxfam India's all staff retreat in September, 2015 at Amritsar.

POLICY 1

Code of Conduct & Behaviour at Work Policy July 2016

This policy is to set down the general principles and standards, which govern the professional activities and conduct of Staff, Vendors, Partners and Board members of Oxfam India, thereby maintaining a high level of professionalism.

POLICY 2

Whistle Blowing Policy June 2016

The purpose of this policy is to provide an effective procedure for people to raise their concerns when they believe that abuse, serious malpractice or professional misconduct has taken place.

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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

1. OVERSEE POLICY FORMULATION, STRATEGIC THINKING, MANAGEMENT SUPERVISION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO SUPPORTERS, DONORS, STAFF AND THOSE AFFECTED BY ITS WORK.

2. ENSURE THAT THE VIEWS AND CONCERNS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS ARE HEARD AND ADDRESSED THROUGH EFFICIENT MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES.

3. PROVIDE STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP TO DEVELOP STRATEGIES, MANAGE PROPOSALS AND CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS.

4. RECRUIT, ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT THE CEO, WHILE MONITORING AND EVALUATING HIS/HER PERFORMANCE.

5. DETERMINE THE ORGANISATION'S MISSION, PURPOSE, STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND POLICIES.

6. STEER THE ORGANISATION TO ENABLE IT TO MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY.

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.

| S.No. | Name | Designation | Jun-15 | Sep-15 | Dec-15 | Mar-16 |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | KIRAN KARNIK | Chair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 2 | MRIDULA BAJAJ | Vice Chair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 3 | FARAH NAQVI | Member & Director | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 4 | AMMU JOSEPH | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 5 | SOMASEKHAR SUNDARESAN | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 6 | NEELAM DEO | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 7 | SUNIL VERMA | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 8 | SUTAPA BANERJEE | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 9 | ANITA RAMACHANDRAN | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 10 | SANTOSH DESAI | Member & Director | Yes | Yes | Yes | 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. 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 postgraduate 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 recognized 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 Cote 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-US 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.



SUNIL VERMA

Sunil Verma has been associated for 37 years with the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. He was also associated with Ernst and Young as an advisor. He carried out consulting assignments with the Asian Development Bank (power sector), the International Labour Organisation (rural roads) and the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Governance and Accountability Action Plan). He is currently working as member (finance) of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission and is a frequent commentator on issues relating to audit by the CAG of India, the defence industry and the electricity sector.



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.

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.



RINA SONI

Director, Marketing and Strategic Partnerships

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. She has worked with several multilateral and bilateral donors as well as the state and Central governments. 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.



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.

PARTNERS



UTTAR PRADESH



Shohratgarh
Environmental
Society (SES)
₹1,115,471

Gorakhpur Environmental
Action Group (GEAG)
₹2,385,040

Asian Institute of
Management (AIM)
₹1,276,111

Centre for Equity
Studies (CES)
₹1,639,905



Samudaik Kalyan Evam
Vikas Sansthan (SKVS)
₹1,792,854

Samarth Foundation
₹986,688

Lokmitra
₹1,991,131



Sri Ramanand Saraswati
Pustakalaya (SRSP)
₹1,285,806

Vanangana
₹1,171,025

Humsafar
₹672,375



Poorvanchal Gramin
Vikas Sansthan (PGVS)
₹1,324,953

Grameen Development
Services (GDS)
₹2,291,789



Vigyan Foundation
₹1,883,850

Foundation for
Education & Economic
Development (FEED)
₹1,269,861

Astitva Samajik
Sansthan
₹1,510,153

Centre for Study of
Society and Secularism
(CSSS)
₹750,000



UTTRAKHAND



Daliyon Ka Dagriya (DKD)
₹1,752,500

Gene Campaign
₹1,399,500

Himalayan Action
Research Centre
₹1,491,368

Himalayee Paryavaran
Shiksha Sansthan
₹1,000,000

Jai Nanda Devi Swarojgar
Shikshan Sansthan
(JANADESH)
₹1,156,040

Mount Valley Development
Association (MVDA)
₹1,599,497



Aman
₹1,438,435



Vimarsh
₹894,387

Association for Rural
Planning and Action
(ARPAN)
₹1,567,981



ECONOMIC
JUSTICE



ESSENTIAL
SERVICES



GENDER
JUSTICE



HUMANITARIAN
& DRR



OTHERS



CHHATTISGARH



Khoj
₹1,000,469

Gram Mitra Samaj
Sevi Sanstha
₹1,620,086

Saathi Samaj Seva
Sanstha
₹925,624

Nav Rachna
₹1,000,000

Chaupal Granin Vikas
Prashikshan Evam
Shodh Sansthan
₹1,911,858



Majlis Manch
₹1,000,000

Lok Astha Seva
Sansthan (LASS)
₹874,806

Nivedita Foundation
₹747,987



Shikhar Yuva
Manch (SYM)
₹2,360,338

Prerak
₹1,213,256

The Association for
Promoting Social
Action (APSA)
₹775,609

Public Health Resource
Society (PHRS)
₹733,403

Jan Swasthya
Sahyog (JSS)
₹1,719,556

Social Action for
Manpower Creation
(SAMPARC)
₹642,690

SNDT
₹218,043

SPAD
₹1,270,134



Youth for Unity and
Voluntary Action (YUVA)
₹1,769,352



ODISHA



Center for World
Solidarity (CWS)
₹1,021,625

Regional Centre
for Development
Cooperation (RCDC)
₹2,711,825

Antodaya
₹1,209,262

Prastutee
₹1,260,869

United Artist Association
₹327,047

Pallishree
₹1,012,500

Center for Youth and
Research Development
(CYSR)
₹2,639,122



Lokdrusti
₹1,957,479

Adhar Loisingha
₹1,942,358

Chale Chalo
₹2,477,468

Multiple Action
Research Group
(MARG)
₹1,795,491

Parivartan
₹1,115,494

Sikshasandhan
₹3,814,919



Society for Leprosy
Amelioration and
Rehabilitation (SOLAR)
₹1,648,793

Unnayan
₹1,458,216

District Fishermen's
Youth Welfare
Association (DFYWA)
₹996,787



Institute for Social
Development (ISD)
₹2,031,700

Indira Social Welfare
Organisation (ISWO)
₹1,222,895



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& DRR



OTHERS



BIHAR



Koshish Charitable Trust
₹1,332,283

Nav Bihar Samaj Kalyan
Pratisthan Kendra
(NBSKPK)
₹2,002,860

Ekta Parishad - Pragati
Gramin Vikas Samiti
(PGVS)
₹2,213,455



Association for
Promotion of Creative
Learning (APCL)
₹1,783,033

Bihar Gram Vikas
Parishad (BGVP)
₹564,596

Bihar Voluntary Health
Association (BVHA)
₹720,754

Centre for Health and
Resource Management
(CHARM)
₹1,029,703

East and West
Educational Society
(EWES)
₹969,584



Rapid Action for Human
Advancement Tradition
(RAHAT)
₹2,128,929



Nav Jagriti
₹1,208,234

Integrated Development
Foundation (IDF)
₹1,880,465

Adithi
₹997,733

Swaraj Peeth Trust
₹581,783



ASSAM



North-East Research &
Social Work Networking
(NERSWN)
₹2,917,155

Morigaon Mahila
Mehfil (MMM)
₹3,670,204

North-East Affected
Area Development
Society (NEADS)
₹2,660,580

People Action for
Development (PAD)
₹1,854,704

Social Action
for Appropriate
Transformation and
Advancement in Rural
Areas (SATRA)
₹2,654,291

Ajagar Social Circle
₹9,157,491



Society for Social
Transformation
Environment Protection
(SSTEP)
₹1,813,711



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OTHERS



NATIONAL/DELHI



Ekta Foundation Trust
₹1,650,000

Kalpavriksh
₹2,142,259

Center for Community
Economics and
Development Consultant
Society (CECOEDECON)
₹1,567,527

Navdanya Trust
₹1,000,000

Vasundhara
₹2,206,996

Environics Trust
₹2,821,394

Access Development
Services
₹600,000

Women Power
Connect (WPC)
₹3,195,704

Rural Development
Institute (RDI)
₹1,000,000

Center for Sustainable
Agriculture (CSA)
₹1,433,913

Center for Equity Studies
(CES)
₹2,000,000



Joint Operation for
Society Help (JOSH)
₹2,546,000

Empowerment for
Rehabilitation Academic
and Health (EFRAH)
₹1,812,428

Council for Social
Development (CSD)
₹1,237,170

Center for Social Equity
and Inclusion (CSEI)
₹1,116,000

Society for All Round
Development (SARD)
₹1,832,596

Anusandhan Trust
₹2,372,936



Centre for Social
Research
₹1,525,360

Community - the Youth
Collective (CYC)
₹2,000,000



Act Now for Harmony
And Democracy (ANHAD)
₹1,650,000

Pravah
₹1,265,405

Center for Budgets
and Governance
Accountability (CBGA)
₹2,294,040

Center for Alternative
Dalit Media (CADAM)
₹1,000,000

Swadhikar
₹1,237,000

Youth for Unity &
Voluntary Action
₹1,648,425

Sewa Delhi Trust (SDT)
₹5,645,924



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OTHERS



Chetna Vikas
₹1,593,787

Ekta Parishad - Naya
Savkera Vikas Kendra
(NSVK)
₹2,157,055

Badlao Foundation
₹1,122,056

Dalit Vikas Vindu (DVV)
₹1,580,006



Life Education and
Development Support
(LEADS)
₹1,743,795

Society For Participatory
Action and Reflection
(SPAR)

₹1,146,227

Nav Bharat Jagriti
Kendra (NBKJ)
₹993,694

Child in Need
Institute (CINI)
₹1,170,571

Public Health Resource
Society
₹944,481



Society for Participatory
Action Research and
Knowledge (SPARK)
₹3,180,607



BLESS
₹1,756,647

Integrated Womens
Development Institute
(IWDI)
₹700,000

Society for National
Integration Through
Rural Development
(SINRD)
₹400,000

Integrated Rural
Management
Associastion (IRMA)
₹185,000

Mahila Sewa Trust
₹398,741



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& DRR

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

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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 2016, 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 matter 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 asset of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application 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 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 misstatements 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 qualified opinion on the financial statements.

4. Basis for Qualified Opinion

- a. Attention is drawn to note 30 to the financial statements wherein it is mentioned that the Company is in the process of carrying out physical verification of its fixed assets and is yet to carry out a comparison and reconciliation of physical verification results with the financial records. Accordingly we are not in a position to comment on the adjustments that may be required to be made in the fixed assets and consequential impact, if any, on these financial statements.
- b. Attention is invited to Note 31 to the financial statements which indicates that the internal control systems relating to the procurement of goods and services, vendor agreements and authorisation of expenditure and vouchers is not adequate to make it commensurate with the size and nature of the operations of the Company. We have been informed by the management that it is in the process of taking the necessary steps to strengthen the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls for the above mentioned areas.

5. Qualified Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 2016, its excess of income over expenditure and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

6. 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, except for the matters described in the matter in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph;
- 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, except for the matters described in the matter in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph;
- 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 2016, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2016, 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.
- 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.

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



Sandeep Batra
Partner
Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 12 December 2016

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 2016 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 on 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 2016.

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.



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

| | Note | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Corpus fund | 2 | 4,484 | 4,484 |
| Reserves and surplus | 3 | 1,28,611 | 1,11,405 |
| Capital assets fund | 4 | 18,169 | 18,090 |
| | | 1,51,264 | 1,33,979 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Other long term liabilities | 7 | 107 | - |
| Long-term provisions | 5 | 10,196 | 8,203 |
| | | 10,303 | 8,203 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | 6 | | |
| Dues to micro and small enterprises | | 1,603 | 744 |
| Dues to others | | 21,164 | 19,922 |
| Other current liabilities | 7 | 1,75,139 | 91,078 |
| Short-term provisions | 5 | 2,654 | 2,903 |
| | | 2,00,560 | 1,14,647 |
| Total | | 3,62,127 | 2,56,829 |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 8 | 13,582 | 12,141 |
| Intangible assets | 9 | 4,587 | 5,949 |
| Long-term loans and advances | 10 | 11,333 | 4,263 |
| Other non-current assets | 12 | 9,545 | 9,485 |
| | | 39,047 | 31,838 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 11 | 2,62,998 | 1,40,946 |
| Short-term loans and advances | 10 | 19,669 | 27,677 |
| Other current assets | 12 | 40,413 | 56,368 |
| | | 3,23,080 | 2,24,991 |
| Total | | 3,62,127 | 2,56,829 |
| Significant accounting policies | 1 | | |

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

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024


Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon


Date: 12 December 2016

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

Kiran Karnik

Director

DIN: 00542951


Nisha Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer

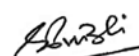
Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 December 2016


Mridula Bajaj

Director

DIN: 02029817


Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

| | Note | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Grants/ Donations received | 13 | 8,26,657 | 7,47,385 |
| Other income | 14 | 16,465 | 14,563 |
| Total Income (I) | | 8,43,122 | 7,61,948 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Programme expenses | 15 | 5,12,353 | 4,69,608 |
| Fundraising cost | 16 | 26,681 | 51,153 |
| Employee benefit expenses | 17 | 1,71,820 | 1,44,745 |
| Co-ordination and administration costs | 18 | 1,05,197 | 1,14,375 |
| Capitalised assets purchased | 19 | 9,865 | 8,670 |
| Prior period expenses | 20 | - | 568 |
| Total Expense (II) | | 8,25,916 | 7,89,119 |
| Excess of income over expenditure (I-II) [Surplus/(Deficit)] | | 17,206 | (27,171) |
| Significant accounting policies | 1 | | |

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

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 12 December 2016

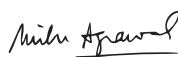
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Oxfam India**



Kiran Karnik

Director

DIN: 00542951



Nisha Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

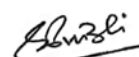
Date: 12 December 2016



Mridula Bajaj

Director

DIN: 02029817



Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Excess of income over expenditure [Surplus/(Deficit)] | 17,206 | (27,171) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Capitalised assets purchased | 9,865 | 8,670 |
| Interest income on fixed deposits | (11,903) | (12,522) |
| Profit on sale of mutual funds | - | (434) |
| Profit on sale of fixed assets | (560) | (102) |
| Operating cash flow before working capital changes | 14,608 | (31,559) |
| Increase in provisions | 1,745 | 3,038 |
| Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables | 2,101 | (3,790) |
| Increase in other current and long term liabilities | 84,169 | 86,615 |
| Decrease/ (Increase) in loans and advances | 1,465 | (2,866) |
| Decrease in other assets | 17,346 | 30,525 |
| | 1,21,434 | 81,963 |
| Net Income taxes paid (including tax deducted at source) | (526) | (616) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities (A) | 1,20,908 | 81,347 |
| B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Purchase of fixed assets | (11,214) | (8,670) |
| Proceeds from sale of fixed assets | 560 | 102 |
| Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months) | (45,000) | (80,985) |
| Proceeds from mutual fund | - | 5,492 |
| Interest received on bank deposits | 11,858 | 9,192 |
| Net cash from investing activities (B) | (43,796) | (74,869) |
| C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Addition to corpus fund | - | 1,461 |
| Net cash from financing activities (C) | - | 1,461 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C) | 77,112 | 7,939 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 27,386 | 19,447 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 1,04,498 | 27,386 |
| Components of cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Cash on hand | 221 | 285 |
| Cheques in hand | 41 | 40 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| - in saving accounts | 1,04,236 | 27,061 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11) | 1,04,498 | 27,386 |

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.

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

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 12 December 2016

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

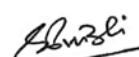
Date: 12 December 2016



Mridula Bajaj

Director

DIN: 02029817



Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(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.

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) Grant / Donations

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 unutilised 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.

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

(ii) 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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.

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) Tangible assets

Fixed assets 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 tangible fixed assets

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

| Name of tangible assets | 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.

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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.

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

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.

NOTE 2 : CORPUS FUND

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| CORPUS FUND | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | 4,484 | 3,023 |
| Add: Corpus amount received during the year (refer to note 27) | - | 1,461 |
| Closing Balance | 4,484 | 4,484 |

NOTE 3: RESERVES AND SURPLUS

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| GENERAL FUND | | |
| Balance as per last financial statements | 82,905 | 1,10,076 |
| Add: Excess of income over expenditure transferred from Income and expenditure account | 17,206 | (27,171) |
| | 1,00,111 | 82,905 |
| Less: Reserve transferred to corpus fund | | - |
| Closing balance (A) | 1,00,111 | 82,905 |
| 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) | 1,28,611 | 1,11,405 |

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS FUND

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Balance as per last financial statements | 18,090 | 22,793 |
| Add: Additions during the year | 9,865 | 8,670 |
| | 27,955 | 31,463 |
| Less: Depreciation and amortization for the year | (9,786) | (13,373) |
| Closing balance | 18,169 | 18,090 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

NOTE 5: PROVISIONS

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
| Provision for employee benefits | | | | |
| Provision for gratuity (note 21) | - | - | - | 690 |
| Provision for leave benefits | 10,196 | 8,203 | 2,654 | 2,213 |
| | 10,196 | 8,203 | 2,654 | 2,903 |

NOTE 6: TRADE PAYABLES

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| TRADE PAYABLES | | |
| # Dues to micro and small enterprises | 1,603 | 744 |
| Others | 21,164 | 19,922 |
| | 22,767 | 20,666 |
| # 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: | | |
| -The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year | 1,603 | 744 |
| -The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year | - | 2 |
| -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 | - | - |
| | 1,603 | 746 |

NOTE 7: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
| Unearned grants | - | - | 1,71,095 | 86,386 |
| TDS payable | - | - | 2,652 | 3,322 |
| Other duties and taxes payable | - | - | 1,360 | 1,319 |
| Lease equalisation reserve | 107 | - | 32 | 51 |
| | 107 | - | 1,75,139 | 91,078 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(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 2014 | 5,932 | 11,113 | 7,269 | 15,596 | 6,265 | 46,175 |
| Additions | - | 1,995 | 915 | 2,725 | - | 5,635 |
| Disposals | - | (321) | - | (100) | - | (421) |
| At 31 March 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 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2014 | 2,379 | 5,195 | 6,610 | 11,465 | 2,097 | 27,746 |
| Charge for the year | 2,161 | 4,208 | 256 | 3,947 | 1,351 | 11,923 |
| Disposals | - | (321) | - | (100) | - | (421) |
| At 31 March 2015 | 4,540 | 9,082 | 6,866 | 15,312 | 3,448 | 39,248 |
| Charge for the year | 1,391 | 2,394 | 375 | 2,598 | 994 | 7,752 |
| Disposals | - | (815) | (260) | (303) | (813) | (2,191) |
| At 31 March 2016 | 5,931 | 10,661 | 6,981 | 17,607 | 3,629 | 44,809 |
| Net Tangible Assets | | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2015 | 1,392 | 3,705 | 1,318 | 2,909 | 2,817 | 12,141 |
| At 31 March 2016 | 1 | 4,560 | 1,135 | 6,063 | 1,823 | 13,582 |

NOTE 9: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| | Computer software | Website development cost | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| As at 1 April, 2014 | 4,164 | 854 | 5,018 |
| Additions | 150 | 2,885 | 3,035 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2015 | 4,314 | 3,739 | 8,053 |
| Additions | 672 | - | 672 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2016 | 4,986 | 3,739 | 8,725 |
| Accumulated Amortization | | | |
| At 1 April 2014 | 208 | 446 | 654 |
| Charge for the year | 843 | 607 | 1,450 |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 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 |
| Net intangible assets | | | |
| At 31 March 2015 | 3,263 | 2,686 | 5,949 |
| At 31 March 2016 | 2,984 | 1,603 | 4,587 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 10: LOANS AND ADVANCES

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
| Security deposits | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | 9,273 | 2,729 | 1,538 | 8,804 |
| (A) | 9,273 | 2,729 | 1,538 | 8,804 |
| Advances recoverable in cash or in kind | | | | |
| Unsecured, considered good | - | - | 13,872 | 10,826 |
| (B) | - | - | 13,872 | 10,826 |
| Other loan and advances | | | | |
| Advance income tax | 2,060 | 1,534 | - | - |
| Prepaid expenses | - | - | 3,463 | 5,968 |
| Loan to employees | - | - | 796 | 2,079 |
| (C) | 2,060 | 1,534 | 4,259 | 8,047 |
| Total (A) + (B) + (C) | 11,333 | 4,263 | 19,669 | 27,677 |

NOTE 11: CASH AND BANK BALANCES

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cash on hand | 221 | 285 |
| Cheques/draft in hand | 41 | 40 |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| - in saving accounts | 1,04,236 | 27,061 |
| (A) | 1,04,498 | 27,386 |
| Other bank balances: | | |
| Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months | 9,545 | 92,985 |
| Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months | 1,58,500 | 30,060 |
| (B) | 1,68,045 | 1,23,045 |
| Amounts disclosed under non-current assets (note 12) | (C) | (9,545) |
| Total (A) + (B) + (C) | 2,62,998 | 1,40,946 |

NOTE 12: OTHER ASSETS

| (Unsecured, considered good) | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
| Other bank balances | | | | |
| Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months (note 11) | 9,545 | 9,485 | - | - |
| Other receivable | | | | |
| Employee benefit plan surplus (note 21) | - | - | 1,258 | - |
| Interest accrued on fixed deposits | - | - | 5,315 | 5,271 |
| Capital advances | - | - | 1,349 | - |
| Other accrued income | - | - | 32,491 | 51,097 |
| | 9,545 | 9,485 | 40,413 | 56,368 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 13: GRANTS/ DONATIONS RECEIVED

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Grants from affiliates | 6,50,253 | 4,45,142 |
| In-house fundraising: | | |
| Donation - corporate and institutions | 68,638 | 1,82,604 |
| Donation - individuals | 68,657 | 54,670 |
| Donation - affiliates | - | 17,656 |
| Donation - events | 39,109 | 47,313 |
| | 8,26,657 | 7,47,385 |

Hitherto, the company was recognising income which have been accrued and become due as per the sanctions of the funding / donor agencies irrespective of the expenditure incurred. During the year, the company has corrected its revenue recognition and recognized income to the extent expenditure incurred under the projects funded by respective donors. Consequent to this change, Grants/ Donations received and excess of income over expenditure for the year are lower by Rs. 41,347.

NOTE 14: OTHER INCOME

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Interest income * | | |
| - Bank deposits | 11,903 | 12,522 |
| - Others | 1,932 | 1,394 |
| Sale proceeds of fixed assets | 560 | 102 |
| Net gain on sale of current investments | - | 434 |
| Other non-operating income | 2,070 | 111 |
| | 16,465 | 14,563 |

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

NOTE 15: PROGRAMME EXPENSES

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Grant paid to Partners (refer note 32) | 1,95,787 | 2,44,049 |
| Humanitarian response including relief materials | 2,00,445 | 1,49,479 |
| Workshops and consultation charges | 1,05,686 | 69,952 |
| Programme evaluation and training cost | 10,435 | 6,128 |
| | 5,12,353 | 4,69,608 |

NOTE 16: FUNDRAISING COST

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Retainership fees | 3,879 | 21,094 |
| Fundraising agency charges | 98 | 752 |
| Other fundraising expenses | 22,704 | 29,307 |
| | 26,681 | 51,153 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 17: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Salary, wages and bonus | | |
| - Programme staffs | 73,693 | 56,569 |
| - Fundraising staffs | 32,738 | 18,634 |
| - Other staffs | 38,213 | 42,327 |
| Contribution to provident fund | 9,569 | 7,973 |
| Gratuity (refer note 21) * | 2,498 | 2,590 |
| Leave benefits | 4,232 | 3,089 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 5,324 | 7,921 |
| Training & recruitment expenses | 5,553 | 5,642 |
| | 1,71,820 | 1,44,745 |

* includes reversal of excess provision of Rs. 364 pertaining to the previous year.

NOTE 18: CO-ORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rent (refer note 22) | 24,153 | 26,170 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 32,918 | 43,318 |
| Communication costs | 6,679 | 5,995 |
| Repair and maintenance | | |
| - Computers | 3,212 | 7,169 |
| - Other than computers | 13,527 | 11,756 |
| Electricity charges | 2,954 | 2,949 |
| Printing and stationery | 6,548 | 7,614 |
| Professional charges | 10,346 | 5,529 |
| Insurance | 265 | 299 |
| Rates and taxes | 600 | 41 |
| Bank charges | 1,563 | 1,210 |
| Payment to auditors | | |
| - Statutory audit fee | 1,108 | 675 |
| - Other certifications | 100 | 367 |
| - Out of pocket expenses | 40 | 34 |
| Exchange differences (net) | 164 | 1,030 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 1,020 | 219 |
| | 1,05,197 | 1,14,375 |

NOTE 19: CAPITALISED ASSETS PURCHASED

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Capital assets purchased | 9,865 | 8,670 |
| | 9,865 | 8,670 |

NOTE 20: PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSE

| | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Professional charges | - | 28 |
| Accrued interest on fixed deposit | - | 540 |
| | - | 568 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

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 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Net employee benefit expense : | | |
| Current service cost | 2,155 | 2,460 |
| Interest cost on benefit obligation | 601 | 440 |
| Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year | 720 | 220 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (614) | (530) |
| Net expense | 2,862 | 2,590 |

BALANCE SHEET

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Benefit asset/ liability: | | |
| Present value of defined benefit obligation | (8,257) | (7,507) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 9,515 | 6,817 |
| Plan asset | 1,258 | (690) |
| Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: | | |
| Opening defined benefit obligation | 7,507 | 5,828 |
| Current service cost | 2,155 | 2,460 |
| Interest cost | 601 | 440 |
| Benefits paid | (2,743) | (1,571) |
| Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligation | 737 | 350 |
| Closing defined benefit obligation | 8,257 | 7,507 |

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Changes in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows: | | |
| Opening fair value of plan assets | 6,817 | 5,958 |
| Expected return | 614 | 529 |
| Contributions by employer | 2,067 | 1,462 |
| Benefits paid | - | (1,262) |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) | 17 | 130 |
| Closing fair value of plan assets | 9,515 | 6,817 |
| 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% |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

NOTE 21: POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTD.)

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

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 | As at 31 March 2014 | As at 31 March 2013 | As at 31 March 2012 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Defined benefit obligation | (8,257) | (7,507) | (5,828) | (5,347) | (3,426) |
| Plan assets | 9,515 | 6,817 | 5,958 | 5,581 | 5,294 |
| Surplus/ (deficit) | 1,258 | (690) | 130 | 234 | 1,868 |
| Experience adjustments on plan liabilities | (738) | 73 | (433) | 693 | (1,239) |
| Experience adjustments on plan assets | 17 | 131 | 103 | 84 | (212) |

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

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Discount rate | 8.00% | 8.00% |
| Salary escalation rate | 7.00% | 7.00% |
| Expected return on plan assets | 8.00% | 9.00% |
| 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.

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 2016 was Rs. 24,153 (31 March 2015 Rs. 26,170).

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

| | As at 31 March 2016 | As at 31 March 2015 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Within one year | 917 | 1,521 |
| After one year but not more than five years | 1,093 | 1,134 |
| More than five years | - | - |
| | 2,010 | 2,655 |

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

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 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Remuneration to key management personnel | | |
| Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer | 5,816 | 5,193 |

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 24: EARNINGS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Grants from affiliates | 4,94,174 | 4,45,142 |
| In-house fundraising: | | |
| -Donation - corporate and institutions | 52,301 | 1,02,758 |
| -Donation - individuals | 11,436 | 5,831 |
| -Donation - affiliates | - | 17,656 |
| -Donation - events | 12,825 | 11,652 |
| | 5,70,736 | 5,83,039 |

NOTE 25: EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2016 | For the year ended 31 March 2015 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Consultancy cost | 6,128 | 474 |
| Staff international travel | 3,437 | 499 |
| Programme Workshop | 86 | 106 |
| Others | 634 | 432 |
| | 10,285 | 1,511 |

NOTE 26: TRAILWALKER EVENT OF OXFAM INDIA

During the year, the Company has organized two Trailwalker events in India near Bengaluru and Mumbai. 133 teams participated in Mumbai trailwalker (106 in 100km event and 27 teams in 50kms event) - (31 March 2015: 133 teams in 100kms and 20 teams in 50kms) and 192 teams participated in Bengaluru trailwalker (161 in 100km event and 31 in 50km event) - (31 March 2015: 181 teams) from India and abroad participated in the Trailwalker in India and the Company has raised Rs. 39,860 (31 March 2015 Rs. 47,312) 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. 32,654 (31 March 2015 Rs. 42,952) on this event. Out of this total expenditure Rs. 136 (31 March 2015 Rs. 3,072) pertains to various capital expenditure incurred in relation to the event during the year.

NOTE 27: BOARD DESIGNATED FUNDS

Corpus fund

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

During the year ended 31 March 2015, company raised a sum of Rs. 1,461 towards Corpus Fund from Mt. Elburs Expedition.

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 2016

(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 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 |
| Multi States | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 38,188 | 63,016 | 23,083 | 49,959 | 20,304 | 1,237 | 1,95,787 |

For the year ended 31 March 2015:

| Geography / Theme | Humanitarian Response & DRR | Economic Justice | Emerging Theme | Essential Services | Gender Justice | Governance And Accountability | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Focus States | | | | | | | |
| -Assam | 16,780 | - | - | - | - | - | 16,780 |
| -Bihar | 5,058 | 5,080 | 1,189 | 14,793 | 1,963 | - | 28,083 |
| -Chattisgarh | - | 8,382 | - | 7,021 | 1,000 | - | 16,403 |
| -Jharkhand | - | 7,330 | - | 9,790 | 3,434 | - | 20,554 |
| -Odisha | 7,068 | 8,860 | - | 21,760 | 5,452 | - | 43,140 |
| -Uttar Pradesh | 4,050 | 7,368 | 9,327 | 5,798 | 3,721 | - | 30,264 |
| -Uttarakhand | 1,174 | 7,250 | - | 1,263 | 1,459 | - | 11,146 |
| | 34,130 | 44,270 | 10,516 | 60,425 | 17,029 | - | 1,66,370 |
| Non Focus States | - | 22,547 | 19,853 | 33,079 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 77,679 |
| Multi States | | | | | | | - |
| Grand Total | 34,130 | 66,817 | 30,369 | 93,504 | 18,029 | 1,200 | 2,44,049 |

NOTE 30: During the year, the Company is in the process of carrying out physical verification of its fixed assets and accordingly, yet to carry out a comparison and reconciliation of physical verification results with the financial records. Though the physical verification exercise is expected to take some time to complete, the management is of the view that this will not be any major discrepancy between books records and the actual quantities which may result in any adjustment to these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

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 there were challenges faced by management in extracting certain documents/supportings relating to purchase orders, comparative quotations, vendor agreements and authorisations of vouchers etc.

The Company, due to the above issues, 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.

The Company is in the process of taking necessary steps to strengthen the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls 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 and is of the view that the same will be implemented as early as possible.

NOTE 32: Hitherto, grants paid to project partners were being accounted for as expenditure in the year of disbursement. However, during the year, the Company has changed its accounting policy wherein grants paid to project partners are now accounted initially as advances under "Loans and Advances" and recognised as expenditure upon receipt of utilisation certificates from partners. Consequent to this change, "Grant paid to Partners" included Programme expenses in note 15 to the financial statements and the excess of income and expenditure for the year is lower by Rs. 8,555 and loans and advances is higher by Rs. 8,555.

NOTE 33: The previous year financial statements have been audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants.

NOTE 34: Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

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

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 12 December 2016

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



Kiran Karnik

Director

DIN: 00542951



Mridula Bajaj

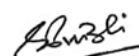
Director

DIN: 02029817



Nisha Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer



Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12 December 2016

NOTES

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NOTES

A SPECIAL THANKS



SOURCES AND CREDITS

CONCEPT, CONTENT & DESIGN

AICL COMMUNICATIONS
info@aicl.in

FULL FORMS

CFR: Community Forest Rights
CSO: Civil Society Organisation
CYC: Community – the Youth Collective
CBGA: Centre for Budget and Accountability
CSEI: Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion
EFRAH: Empowerment for Rehabilitation Academic and Health
EVAV: Ending Violence Against Women
ECSN: Empowering Civil Society organisations Network
FRA: Forest Rights Act
GEAG: Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
IRBF: India Responsible Business Forum
ISDG: Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance
IATW: India And The World
JSA: Jan Swasthya Abhiyan
MDG: Millennium Development Goals
NHP: National Health Policy
NSVK: Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra
NASSCOM: National Association of Software and Services Companies
PESA: Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas
PWDVA: Protection for Women against Domestic Violence Act
RCDC: Regional Centre for Development Cooperation
RTE: Right to Education
RIS: Research and Information System
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
SATHI: Support for Advocacy & Training Health Initiatives
SMC: School Management Committee
UCT: Unconditional Cash Transfers
VHSNC: Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
VAWG: Violence Amongst Women and Girls
WASH: Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHA: World Health Assembly
WSC: Women Support Centre

RESEARCH

Practice notes, Policy briefs & Working papers.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Oxfam In Action (Practice Note)

- Community-based monitoring to implement the Right to food – Bihar
- Community-based monitoring to implement the Right to food – Jharkhand
- Community-based monitoring to implement the Right to food – Odisha
- Activating Village Communities to manage forest resources – Odisha
- Mobilising women farmers to secure land rights (AAROH Campaign) – Uttar Pradesh
- Promoting women farmers collective among the Dalit and Mahadalit community – Bihar
- Mobilising community to claim Community Forest Rights – Chhattisgarh (In Progress)

Policy Brief

- Land Acquisition Ordinance 2014
- Mines and Minerals Bill 2015
- Implementing the Forest Rights Act: Lack of Political Will – Hindi and English
- Cash for food: The need for caution
- National Food Security Act

Working Paper

Solar for powering health and education in India

GENDER JUSTICE

Oxfam In Action (Practice Note)

- Addressing violence among the women in the Muslim community – Odisha
- Community mobilisation for ending violence against women – Uttar Pradesh
- Addressing violence against women in Bihar and Jharkhand (done by consultant and re-written by Research team) (In Progress)

- Increasing Women's Leadership and Rights in Governance Processes in Jharkhand and Uttarakhand (done by consultant and re-written by Research team) (In Progress)
- Ending Violence against Women in tribal belt of Chhattisgarh and Odisha (done by consultant and re-written by Research team) (In Progress)
- Fisherwomen's cooperative in Odisha promotes TLWR (In Progress)

Policy Brief

Implementing PWDVA: Safeguarding women (Hindi & English)

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Oxfam In Action (Practice Note)

Education

- Community-based Monitoring and Grievance Redressal in Schools – Delhi
- Promoting Multi Lingual Education in Adivasi belt – Odisha
- Community monitoring of education and health services – Jharkhand

Health

- Activating village-level monitoring to improve maternal health – Bihar
- Community-based monitoring to improve maternal health – Odisha
- Creating awareness to improve maternal health – Jharkhand

Policy Brief

Right to Education Act: Claiming Education for Every Child

Working Paper

Financing Healthcare for all in India: Towards a Common Goal

INDIA AND THE WORLD

BRICS Newsletter – BRICS Voice

Working Paper

A Study of the India-Bhutan Energy Cooperation Agreement and the Implementation of Hydropower Projects in Bhutan

"IN INDIA . . . WE MUST AIM AT EQUALITY. THAT DOES NOT MEAN AND CANNOT MEAN THAT EVERYBODY IS PHYSICALLY OR INTELLECTUALLY OR SPIRITUALLY EQUAL OR CAN BE MADE SO. BUT IT DOES MEAN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL, AND NO POLITICAL, ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL BARRIER. . . IT MEANS A REALISATION OF THE FACT THAT THE BACKWARDNESS OR DEGRADATION OF ANY GROUP IS NOT DUE TO INHERENT FAILINGS IN IT, BUT PRINCIPALLY TO LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES AND LONG SUPPRESSION BY OTHER GROUPS."

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA**







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