

ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15



ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
OXFAM
India



**CREATING AN
EQUAL WORLD**





"Equality simply means that everybody should have enough for his or her needs. The contrast between the rich and the poor is a painful sight."

-Mahatma Gandhi

A JUST WORLD WITHOUT POVERTY

A world in which people can influence 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.



64 YEARS OF OXFAM IN INDIA

1951

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

1957

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

1964

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

1993

Oxfam Hong Kong started operations in India.

OUR 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.

OUR PURPOSE

The purpose of Oxfam is to help create lasting solutions to address the injustice of poverty.

OUR VALUES



Commitment to our vision and purpose



Honesty and integrity



Inclusiveness, secularism and pluralism



Valuing and respecting people's rights



Delivering high quality results in a manner accountable to stakeholders

OUR FIVE RIGHTS



Right to sustainable livelihood



Right to life and security



Right to an identity



Right to social services

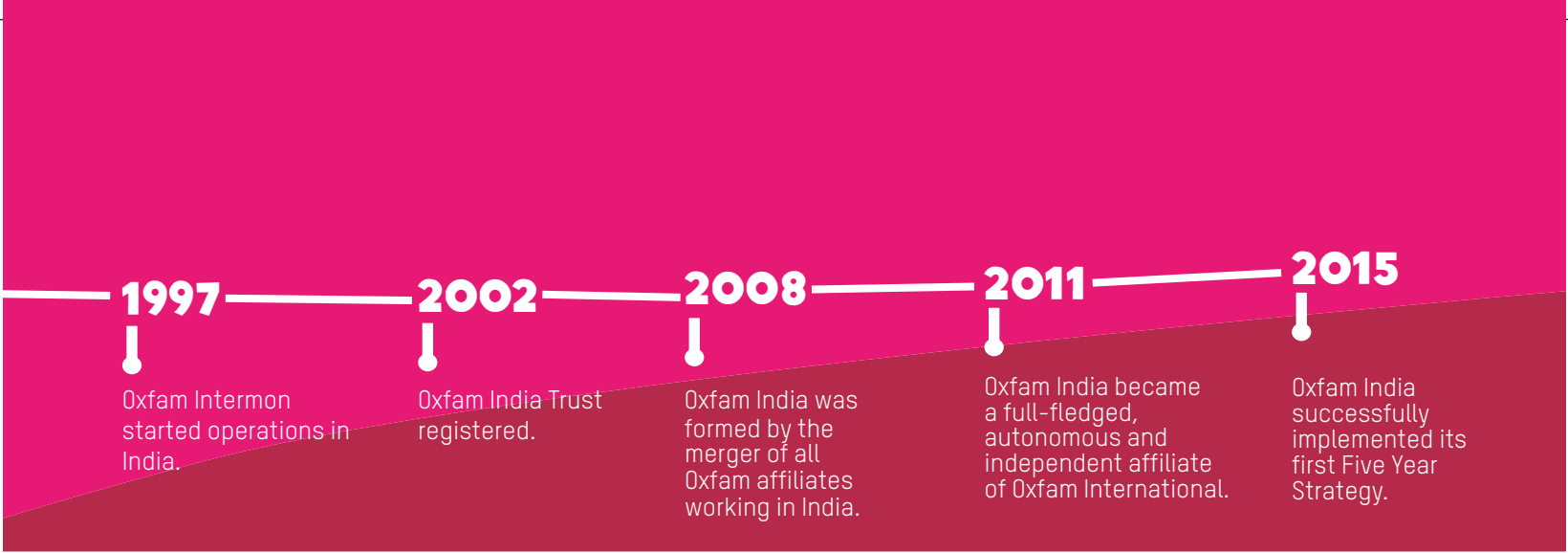


Right to be heard

ABOUT US

Oxfam is marking its 64th 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 17 Oxfams.





OXFAM AFFILIATES

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Oxfam America | Oxfam France | Oxfam India | Oxfam Japan | Oxfam Québec |
| Oxfam Australia | Oxfam Germany | Oxfam Ireland | Oxfam Mexico | |
| Oxfam Belgium | Oxfam Great Britain | Oxfam Intermón | Oxfam New Zealand | |
| Oxfam Canada | Oxfam Hongkong | Oxfam Italy | Oxfam Novib | |

OXFAM OBSERVERS

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Oxfam Brazil | Oxfam South Africa | Oxfam Denmark |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|



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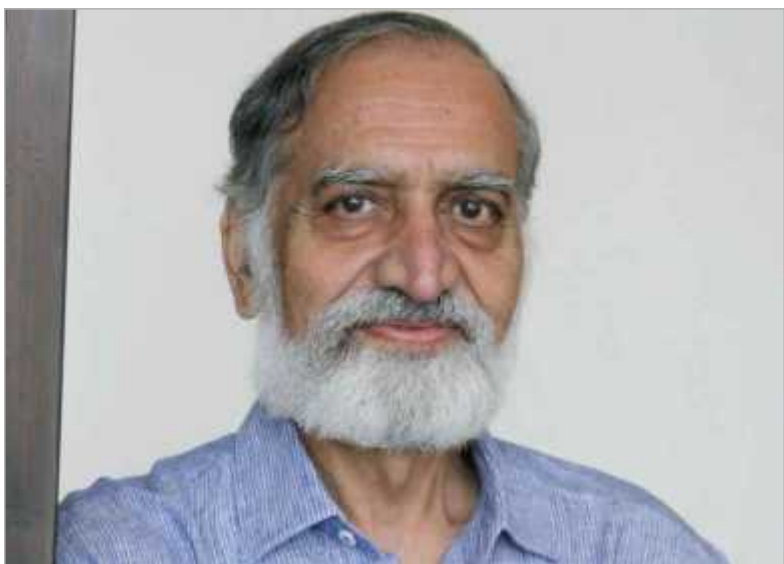
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WHAT IS INEQUALITY?
INEQUALITY MEANS OVER-ABUNDANCE FOR THE
FEW AND DEPRIVATION FOR THE MANY.
THIS IS A DENIAL OF THE RIGHTS OF MILLIONS
OF PEOPLE.



CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

"EVEN IT UP-TIME TO END EXTREME INEQUALITY"



"It is my privilege to present to you the Annual Report and audited accounts of Oxfam India for the Financial Year 2014-2015.

Oxfam has been present in India since 1951, and therefore, has a 64 year old legacy; yet, we are relatively new as an Indian organisation, having completed just six years as Oxfam India, on September 1, 2014.

During this period, we have restructured Oxfam India so that, now, our entire programme is fully aligned to the strategy that we had formulated for 2010-2015. We are now focused on the seven poorest states of India - Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Odisha, and within these states, we are working for the rights of the most marginalised people in India.

As we do so, we are conscious and dismayed by the high and rising inequality within India (and across the globe) and of the need to provide basic education, basic health, and livelihoods for all so that these gaps can be narrowed. Oxfam's global report 'Even It Up' caught the attention of world policy and opinion makers because it brilliantly captures the mood and concerns of the world on the issue of widespread rise in inequality, with seven out of 10 people living in countries where inequality is rising.

Sadly, India is prone to frequent disasters - natural and man-made. In this context, among the important achievements of Oxfam India is the development of a strong capacity to respond to emergencies, and we responded to nine of these (caused by natural disasters as well as conflicts) last year. On the basis of our track record, we were able to get permission from the Government of India to provide assistance to the people of Nepal, after the massive earthquake on April 25, 2015. It was a first for Oxfam India to work outside of India, and is an important milestone in our journey.

This report includes the audited accounts of Oxfam India for the year 2014-15. This year, our total income was ₹76.2 crores as against ₹68.0 crores in 2013-14, which is a 12% increase in our overall income. Of this, ₹15.2 crores was raised for our humanitarian work. I thank all our donors for their very 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 offer my sincere appreciation to Oxfam International and fellow Oxfam affiliates for their continued help and commitment to Oxfam India.

Our special thanks are due to Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International, and Farah Karimi, Executive Director of Oxfam Novib, for taking out time to join us for our Board meeting in Chhattisgarh on September, 2014 and providing very useful inputs towards the formulation of our strategy for 2016-2020. Our partners across India continue to be a source of exceptional strength, and I want to thank them for their dedication and cooperation.

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kiran Karnik".

Kiran Karnik
Chairperson
Oxfam India Board

CEO'S MESSAGE

THE INCOME OF THE RICHEST 1% OF THE URBAN POPULATION'S IN INDIA IS ESTIMATED TO BE 330 TIMES THE INCOME OF THE POOREST 1%.

"WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR FIRST FIVE YEAR STRATEGY"



"Year 2014-15 was a good one for us as we completed the implementation of our first Five-Year Strategy for 2010-2015 and started the preparation of our second Five-Year Strategy for 2016-2020.

Much remains unchanged in our new strategy as the goal we had set for ourselves - of fighting poverty, inequality and injustice in the poorest states and with the poorest groups - remains an unfinished one. But some things will change in our approach, and in particular, our engagement with the public - with young people, with the middle class, and with the corporate sector - will be enhanced and built upon the engagement that we have always had with the poor and marginalised.

Under the banner of the Even It Up campaign on inequality, we will continue with our 'Haq Banta Hai' campaign on the Right to Education, and we will add a campaign on the Right to Health. In addition, we will be launching a new multi-country campaign on reducing violence against women, by changing social norms that lead to the huge power imbalances that we see between men and women, resulting in the very high and unacceptable levels of violence against women and girls, in India, in South Asia, and the world.

In addition to our campaigning, another successful way of reaching out to the Indian middle class and raising awareness of development issues has been through the Trailwalker, where teams of four walk 100 kms within 48 hours to raise funds to support our work. We have now undertaken six Trailwalkers, four in Bengaluru and two in Mumbai, and hope to continue and build on these. I would like to thank the walkers, the volunteers, supporters and sponsors without whom it would have been impossible for us to undertake these events.

Oxfam International is changing globally and is acquiring a more Southern voice and feel. In addition to Oxfam Mexico and Oxfam India, we now have Oxfam South Africa and Oxfam Brazil as observers. I am delighted to be part of the leadership of this process of acquiring a more global balance and am looking forward to working with all affiliates to provide support to these new Oxfams. I am also excited to be part of the overall changes that Oxfam 2020 hopes to bring to make us more fit for the purpose in the future.

During the year, we have partnered with many kinds of organisations - other NGOs, think tanks, academic, bilateral and multilateral donors, foundations and with some corporates as well. With the new Companies Act coming into force from April 1, 2014, we are looking forward to building stronger partnerships with the corporate world and joining forces with them to build a more inclusive India.

Finally, I am very grateful to our Board for the strong support they have always provided throughout the transformative journey of the last six years. Our diverse, active and engaged Board is, I believe, one of Oxfam India's biggest strengths. I would also like to thank the leadership team and all the passionate and dedicated staff for their tremendous contribution to Oxfam India."

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Nisha Agrawal". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Nisha Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer
Oxfam India

THE CONTEXT IN INDIA

The year 2015, in the global context, is a very significant one because it marks the end of 15 years that the global development community had given itself to make progress on a set of development goals called the 'Millennium Development Goals' or the MDGs. It was the first time ever in 2000, at the turn of the new millennium, that leaders from the whole world came together to collectively make a commitment to tackle the challenges of poverty and human development.

The goals gave everyone a common vision of the world to strive towards – one where poverty would be halved, all children would go to school, infant and maternal mortality would be reduced, gender equality would be realised, and environmental challenges would be tackled. All this would be supported by the developed countries through aid, trade and investments in developing countries.

Today, as we discuss the successor to the MDGs, and try and reach an agreement on the next set of goals to be adopted for the next 15 years, now known as the 'Sustainable Development Goals' or SDGs, we know that only some of these goals have been achieved, and only partially, in India and in the rest of the world. Despite high growth recorded for the most part of this period, India only made slow progress on poverty reduction, human development and social development. The percentage of population living below the Government's new poverty line (according to the Rangarajan method) remains at 29.5% of the population or 3,630 lakh people. India ranks 135 out of 187 countries (i.e. it is in the bottom 25% of all countries) on the Human Development Index that measures longevity, education and income. Child malnutrition rates are at 48%. Quality of education is poor, with only 48% of Grade 5 students able to read a Grade 2 textbook.

Social development has also lagged – India ranks 127 out of 152 countries (i.e. it is in the bottom 15% of all countries) on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) which is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market. India's child sex ratio – which captures in one snapshot the undervaluing of girls by the society – at over 109 boys per 100 girls, is one of the worst in the world and getting even worse. And social attitudes on gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment do not show any obvious changes towards modernity. Last year, 60% of Indian men admitted acting violently against their wives or

partners at some point in their lives while 52% of women admit having faced some form of violence during their lifetime (UN Report, November 2014); in some states such as Odisha and Uttar Pradesh it was as high as 70%. 38% of women said they had been subject to physical abuse such as being kicked, slapped, choked and burned.

It is against such a stark backdrop that Oxfam India is now preparing its second Five-Year Strategy. Our first Five-Year Strategy for 2010-2015 entitled 'Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities' has now been successfully implemented. Later in the year, we will launch our second Five-Year Strategy for 2016-20.

The focus of the second strategy will be on closing the many gaps that are large and widening in India. The gender gap has been mentioned above. In addition, huge gaps remain between social groups on the basis of their geography, caste, religion and ethnicity-tribal populations, for example, continue to remain the most disadvantaged groups in India. Furthermore, income and consumption inequality is also rising sharply in India.

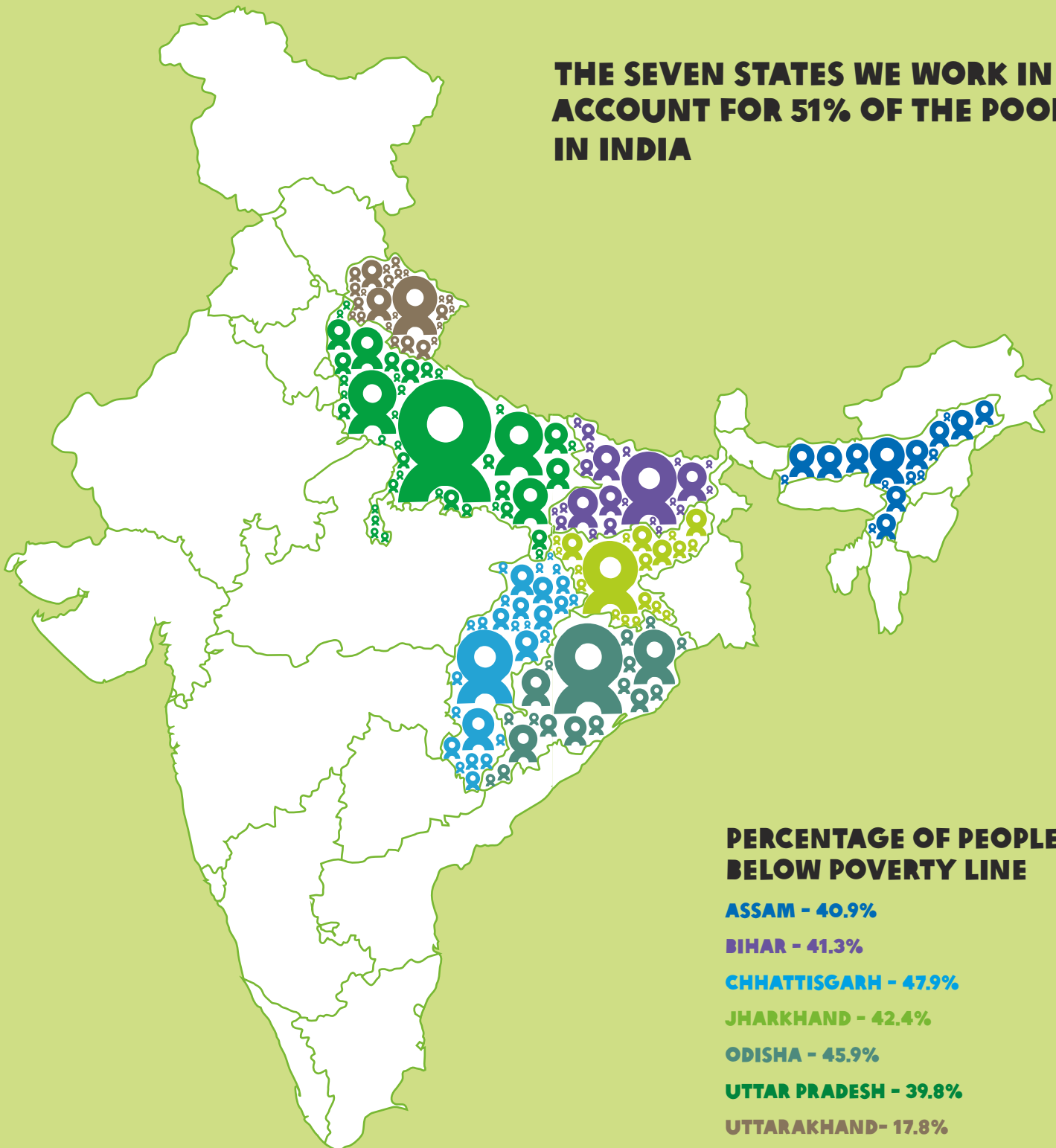
In Oxfam's report on inequality titled 'Even It Up' which made a splash globally when it was launched in Davos at the World Economic Forum in January 2015, our message was that the rapid rise of extreme economic inequality is significantly hindering the fight against poverty. If India, for example, stops inequality from rising, it could end extreme poverty for 900 lakh people by 2019. If it goes further and reduces inequality by 36%, it could virtually eliminate extreme poverty.

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. We believe that such a world is possible.

At the heart of Oxfam's work is a Theory of Change that sees the interaction between active citizens and accountable states as fundamental to human development. Oxfam India aims to broaden its public engagement with a view to changing fundamental social norms that underpin many of the social problems that we are trying to address, such as discrimination, social exclusion, and violence against women. We draw inspiration for our work from the vision of a country with equal opportunities that was envisioned by the founders of our nation.

ACCORDING TO WORLD BANK
RESEARCHERS, TOP 22 BILLIONAIRES
IN INDIA OWN AS MUCH WEALTH
AS 50% OF ITS POPULATION.

THE SEVEN STATES WE WORK IN ACCOUNT FOR 51% OF THE POOR IN INDIA



SNAPSHOT

THE YEAR THAT WAS

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM

16 Days of Activism is a global campaign that starts every year from November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) and ends on December 10 (Human Rights Day) to raise awareness on gender based violence as a human rights issue at the local, national, regional and international levels.

In 2014, we chose to focus on 'violence in homes' with particular emphasis on intimate partner violence, sex selective abortion, dowry, child marriage and human trafficking.

We reached out to over 1,00,000 people through online or offline activities across Delhi, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.



JAMMU AND KASHMIR RELIEF

The last stage of the monsoons in India unleashed torrential rainfall over the Himalayan region of Jammu and Kashmir, leaving adjacent areas in both, India and Pakistan, reeling under the worst floods in 60 years. According to official figures, 2,500 villages were affected, out of which 450 villages were completely submerged. The city of Srinagar was badly affected too.

Around 20 lakh people were affected by the floods in Jammu and Kashmir. Oxfam India assisted 74,322 flood affected people with humanitarian interventions in Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama and Kulgam.

EVEN IT UP REPORT

In October 2014, Oxfam launched a global report and campaign to tackle inequality, Even It Up, in which we pledged to campaign against growing inequality to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. The Even it Up report was launched and focused on measures ranging from public financing for free health and education, to decent work and wages and political participation for all.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' VISIT TO CHHATTISGARH

Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International and Farah Karimi, Executive Director of Oxfam Novib met Oxfam India partner KHOJ, working with the Kamar tribe, one of the 72 endangered tribes in India, teaching them ways to earn a sustainable livelihood and pushing for a strong Forest Rights Act. Winnie explored CGNet Swara, a free voice-based portal, allowing anyone to report and listen to stories of local interest. Farah Karimi, joined us for our board meeting in Chhattisgarh last September and provided very useful inputs for the formulation of our strategy for 2016-2020.



Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director of Oxfam International, meets women of the Kamar tribe

FELICITATION OF AGENTS OF CHANGE

In the year 2014-15, we felicitated the efforts of people who not only pulled themselves out of the clutches of inequality but also helped uplift their communities.

PHOTO EXHIBITION ON WOMEN FARMERS

The women farmers associated with Aaroh Manch, the organisation working in Uttar Pradesh, are unsung champions. Their journey, engagement in agriculture, struggles and success needed to be shared with the world in order to recognise them as farmers and creators of change.

A photo exhibition was organised on September 11, 2014 with Amity University. To sensitise the youth, media and other stakeholders about women farmers.



OXFAM'S RESPONSE TO ODISHA FLOODS

On August 5, 2014, the north, central and costal districts of Odisha were hit by floods, impacting some of the districts already affected by Cyclone Phailin in 2013. Oxfam's team carried out a rapid assessment in the worst affected areas. Oxfam's partners in Odisha, SOLAR, Unnayan, United Artists Association (UAA) and Pallishri worked in 27 villages, reaching out to 6,350 families with humanitarian assistance.

#HAQBANTAHAI CAMPAIGN

Oxfam India and its partners launched a campaign *HaqBantaHai* ("I have the right") to demand quality education for children across India. Through this campaign Oxfam has been demanding full implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act. The campaign reached out to thousands of people through rallies, street shows, corner-meetings and radio episodes organised all across India. Some of the issues highlighted were non-compliance of RTE Act rules, poor quality, inaccessibility of differently-abled students, discrimination due to social and class differences, non-availability of basic facilities like toilets, etc.



ASIAN CIRCLE VISIT

The Asian Circle, established in the United Kingdom, is a diverse network of influential women supporting Oxfam to fight poverty and gender inequality. They participate in projects and campaigns that increase South Asian women's capabilities by strengthening their voices and realising their earning potential.

On March 7, 2015, the team of 10 women from United Kingdom visited Oxfam projects in India. These women met some influential women in India in the hope of creating an India Circle. Asian Circle is supporting Adivasi women in fighting violence and inequality in two of the poorest states of India, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

EQUAL RIGHT TO A SECURE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

Right to Sustainable Livelihoods in rural India hinges on sustainable management and governance of agriculture and natural resources as two-thirds of Indians live on farming, fisheries and forests.

Oxfam India delves into the causes of economic inequality and looks at the concrete solutions to overcome them. We believe, equal access to natural resources is the key to sustainable rural livelihoods. Our work, therefore, also focuses on improving access to forest resources for poor communities and making agricultural models viable for small farmers, especially for women farmers.

We are helping realise the rights and strengthen the livelihoods of numerous poor and marginal groups in rural India by working on three aspects - Small Holder Agriculture, Natural Resource Management and Food and Climate Justice.

SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is vital to India's economy, employing 53% of the country's workforce.

60% of India's agriculture is rain-fed. Additionally, small holders face challenges like lack of access to credit and technical know-how, unscientific cultivation practices, poor access to cold storage and warehouses for product storage, in addition to poor land quality, water management and soil erosion.

Government schemes and evaluation mechanisms are designed with the view of farmers being the same across the country, hence they fail to address the interests of small, marginal and women farmers.

Oxfam India focuses on strengthening the economic leadership and land rights of women farmers and making public investments in agriculture accessible to small farmers through Government Schemes.

MORE THAN 85% INDIAN FARMERS ARE SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS, HOLDING LESS THAN **2 HECTARES** OF LAND.



OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP

9,542



SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SCHEMES.

CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL MODEL PROMOTED WITH MORE THAN **1,200 FARMERS** IN UTTARAKHAND AND ODISHA.



30-35 %

INCOME ENHANCEMENT PER FAMILY PER ANNUM IN UTTARAKHAND.

1,150
FARMERS



ADOPTED ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS.



MORE THAN 11,580

LAND APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED FOR WOMEN FARMERS.

PHOTO EXHIBITION organised on September 11, 2014 by Oxfam India with Amity University to sensitise youth, media and other stakeholders about **WOMEN FARMERS' CONTRIBUTION TO AGRICULTURE**.



In June, 2014, a National and State level **CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP** conducted on women farmers' concerns and women's land rights.



STATE MEDIA WORKSHOP on land rights for women organised by Oxfam India and Landesa in Patna in December 2014.



THE WORLD PRODUCES 17% MORE FOOD PER PERSON TODAY THAN 30 YEARS AGO.
BUT NEARLY A BILLION PEOPLE GO TO SLEEP HUNGRY EVERY NIGHT.

Women play a vital role in food production and preparation with a wealth of knowledge about seeds, crops, water and land management. However, women engaged in agriculture are still awaiting an equal status on land ownership and access to agricultural resources or the produce from the fields they sow.

IF GIVEN EQUAL ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, WOMEN COULD YIELD **20-30% MORE.**

MEN WORK FOR 1,860 HOURS IN A CROP SEASON V/S WOMEN WHO WORK FOR 3,300 HOURS.

MORE THAN **₹ 17 CRORE** RURAL FEMALE WORKERS ARE INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURE, WHILE ONLY **12.7%** OF THESE WOMEN OWN OPERATIONAL LAND.

ONLY **5%** OF CURRENT AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EFFORTS AND RESOURCES ARE DIRECTED TO WOMEN.



OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP

AROUND **6000** MEN AGREED TO SHARE THEIR LAND WITH THEIR SPOUSES UNDER JOINT LAND TITLE.



MORE THAN **600** LANDLESS WOMEN FARMERS NOW HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO LAND AND LIVELIHOOD THROUGH COLLECTIVE FARMING GROUPS.



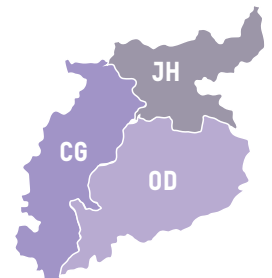
FODDER CULTIVATION WITH **2500 FAMILIES** FOR REDUCTION OF DRUDGERY OF WOMEN FARMERS.



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

THE RICHEST OR THE POOREST?

JHARKHAND, ODISHA AND CHHATTISGARH ARE THE MOST ABUNDANT REGIONS IN COAL, IRON ORE, BAUXITE AND CHROMITE, ACCOUNTING TO 80% TO 90% SHARE, BUT THEY ARE ALSO HOME TO THE POOREST PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY.



Over 27.5 crore rural people depend on forests for their livelihood. Nevertheless, the dependence of 10.4 crore tribal people on forests is higher as they live in forest fringe areas. In the last five decades, around five crore tribal people have been displaced due to various development projects. The local resources are extracted, water bodies and forests destroyed and their traditional sources of work and income are taken away in order to conform to the model of economic growth imposed on them.

For long, the tribal people were denied access to forests as the latter were controlled by the Forest Department. The Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, undid the historical injustice meted out to the tribal people and other forest dwellers by granting individuals and communities legal ownership over the forest and its resources.



OXFAM GOAL
FAIR SHARING OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

THREE SENSITISATION WORKSHOPS were held on land rights for women and their concerns addressed in Jamia Millia Islamia University and Miranda School, Delhi University.



Women farmers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar participated in the **SOUTH ASIA WOMEN FARMERS FORUM** held in Nepal.



Oxfam India, Raipur office organised a **MEDIA INTERFACE ON THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT (FRA)** in Chhattisgarh on June 18, 2014 to discuss the status of the FRA and its relevance to the Adivasis and other community members.



OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP

SECURING THE BEST DEAL

Oxfam India's regional partner in Chhattisgarh trained local community organisations in record-keeping and simple accounting while dealing in Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). Well aware of the low prices offered by middlemen, the group decided to deal directly with their customers, ultimately, securing the best deal. In 2014, the community spent ₹50,000 in procuring leaf plates and sold them at ₹70,000.

DEMANDING RIGHT TO WORK

Oxfam India also helped the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Chhattisgarh find work and get timely wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Job-cards were made for 179 families and the village started earning ₹40,00,000 yearly.

REVIVING LOST MILLETS

We also helped the PVTGs in reviving millets like Ragi, Kang, Kodo, Kutki, Sanva etc. that are culturally very significant, but rarely grown these days. To regenerate the fast depleting bamboo plantations, we arranged saplings. Eventually, 3000 saplings were planted in Chhattisgarh's tribal regions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFT-IRRIGATION SCHEME

Semarkundi is a tribal community comprising 200 to 250 people whose main livelihood is agriculture. But they do not have much cultivable land or proper means of irrigation. Oxfam India, along with community members and the Panchayat, advocated for the implementation of a lift-irrigation scheme in Jumri river which was approved by the Government of Jharkhand in July 2013. The lift can now irrigate around 17.78 acres of land.

COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS TITLES

Community Forest Rights titles given for over 27,000 hectares of forest land under Forest Rights Act (FRA). CHAUPAL, Oxfam India's partner, facilitated the process for the inclusion of Hill Korwas in the list of particularly vulnerable tribal groups as mentioned in the Constitution of India.

FOOD AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

RIGHT TO FOOD

Hunger is one of the primary challenges India is facing today. Unsustainable ways of consumption and production are moving us on a collision course with our planet's ecological limits. The warning signs are clear-spikes in food prices and hikes in oil prices; scrambles for land and water; and the creeping threat of climate change.

Our Food and Climate Justice campaign aims at bringing food to the poorest of the poor and building up the resilience of agriculture to the impact of climate change.


The Government has passed a National Food Security Act, 2013 creating several legal entitlements like the mid-day meal for school going children, subsidised food grains through the Public Distribution System (PDS), maternity benefits for pregnant women and lactating mothers and supplementary nutrition for children and women to tackle the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

However, due to poor implementation and large scale exclusion, a large number of eligible recipients do not benefit from these schemes.

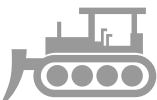
1/3RD 
OF THE WORLD'S MALNOURISHED CHILDREN
LIVE IN INDIA.

59% 
CHILDREN ARE STUNTED.

AROUND 74% 
OF THE POPULATION DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO
THE PRESCRIBED **2,400** CALORIES PER DAY.

ONLY 39 OUT OF 86 TONNES
OF FOOD GRAINS REACH
CARD HOLDER HOUSEHOLDS 
THROUGH THE PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

Oxfam India's partners in the Mines, Minerals and People Network discussed the revised Mining Bill, 2011, at their Executive Council Meeting in New Delhi in December.



Oxfam India's campaign partner, Ekta Parishad conducted a nation wide yatra and public hearing with Baiga tribal community to advocate their issues on **IMPLEMENTATION OF FRA** and **SCHEDULE TRIBES ATROCITIES ACT FROM NOVEMBER 18 TO DECEMBER 11.**



The Oxfam India GROW campaign builds upon an exciting and ambitious worldwide campaign where everyone has enough to eat, always. The campaign has a simple message 'Another Future Is Possible' and it promotes growth for all. It looks for shared solutions for a better future.

OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP

REBUILDING UTTARAKHAND

On June 16, 2014, Oxfam India's Lucknow office organised a consultation in Dehradun on rebuilding Uttarakhand. The programme intended to bring the issue in the limelight one year after the deadly disaster struck Uttarakhand.

CONSULTATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT (NFSA)

Oxfam India along with the Right to Food network organised an Eastern States Consultation on the status of implementation of the NFSA and other food schemes.

PreCOP CONSULTATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The 20th Conference of Parties (COP20) held from December 1 to 12, 2014 in Lima, Peru was aimed at formulating the architecture for a globally binding agreement to tackle climate change. The architecture was to be discussed at COP21 Paris in December 2015. The consultation was organised by Beyond Copenhagen along with the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, Laya, Climate Action Network South Asia and Oxfam India.

LEARNING FROM INDIA

India's Right to Food Act campaigns and legislation are inspiring for our neighbouring countries, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. Oxfam India's South Asian colleagues and counterparts, together with Anna Wrochna, GROW lead, Oxfam Novib and a Bangladesh law commission representative visited to learn about National Food Security Act 2013 and our regional intervention in organising community members to ensure last mile delivery of food schemes under the Act.



THOSE LEAST RESPONSIBLE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE FACE THE HARDEST IMPACTS.



SEASONS MAY BECOME WARMER BY AROUND 2°C BY 2030.



PROJECTIONS INDICATE A 3% TO 7% INCREASE IN SUMMER MONSOON RAINFALL BY 2030, LEADING TO TOP SOIL EROSION, CROP DESTRUCTION, EXCESSIVE SURFACE RUN-OFF AND FLASH FLOODS.



OXFAM GOAL
RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD.



Two-day workshop on June 25 and 26 organised in Lucknow by Oxfam India, Beyond Copenhagen, Pairvi and CECOEDECON to equip Civil Society Organisations with the knowledge and process aspects related to **CLIMATE CHANGE ADVOCACY**.

TWO-DAY CAPACITY BUILDING EVENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE organised in Lucknow on June 25 and 26 for partners as well as Oxfam India staff to develop a deeper insight of climate change issues and the role of different stakeholders in addressing these issues.



A woman with dark hair and a bindi is working in a field of tall, dry grass. She is wearing a pink and white patterned sari and a colorful patterned blouse. She has a green bangle on her right wrist. The text is overlaid on the image, tilted to match the angle of the woman's body.

**80% OF ALL RURAL FEMALE WORKERS
ARE IN AGRICULTURE. BUT, ONLY 9.4%
WOMEN IN INDIA OWN LAND.**

A woman, Seema Devi, is shown working in a field of tall, dry grass. She is wearing a vibrant sari with a blue, pink, and green pattern. The background is a soft-focus field of similar grass, suggesting a rural agricultural setting.

SEEMA HAS BEEN FARMING FOR AGES. BUT, TODAY SHE GETS TO BE CALLED A FARMER.

Seema Devi belongs to the Musahar caste under the Mahadalit community in Bihar. Apart from being poor, the Musahars have to endure extreme discrimination in society. Seema worked as a small farmer and wage labourer but owing to social bias, remained landless. On top of that, the government and the society, denied her the status of 'farmer'.

Oxfam India mediated and encouraged Seema to lead the Mahila Kisan Samiti and start collective farming by taking land on lease. The group of women who joined Seema received guidance and training support from Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

Needless to say, Seema's efforts paid off and she has not only been given the status of 'farmer', but also enjoys the benefits of agriculture and social security schemes.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

EQUAL ACCESS TO HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Human development data demonstrates that gender, caste and class continue to affect access to basic rights and services. Statistics substantiate the picture here in India where more than one third of the population lives below the poverty line. In our quest to create a more equal and just world, we, at Oxfam India, focus on the right to universal access to education and healthcare through our programmes and campaigns on essential services.

We believe active citizenship is crucial to improve people's access to quality education and healthcare. We encourage this by empowering communities to monitor government schemes and also by using innovative technologies.

HEALTH

30% OF RURAL AND 20% OF URBAN INDIANS DON'T SEEK TREATMENT DUE TO FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS.



Since 2005, the government has initiated a number of measures to address the dismal health scene in India, including the National Health Mission and a number of social health insurance and cash incentive schemes.

However, these efforts are patchworks of separate measures which, in the absence of further overarching steps, are unlikely to lead to a full Universal Health Coverage (UHC) system.

Oxfam India is part of a nationwide process, working towards improvements in the delivery of public health services. This is being achieved by increasing space for the communities to monitor schemes like the National Health Mission (NHM). Our role is to make the Government accountable for health services and ensure that the poor have access to free medicines and universal health care.

Oxfam India is also part of a national network to bring larger policy reforms through a call for greater accountability of state, greater investments through regular budget tracking and the inclusion of the most marginalised sections among those to receive quality health care services.

The proposed National Health Policy provides further opportunity for Oxfam India to work towards the realisation of Universal Health Coverage for all.

TRIBAL COMMUNITY MATERNAL HEALTH

For the first time, all five Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) came together in Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh, with the support of Oxfam India and its partner Chaupal, to share their views and status on community maternal health on September 14 and 15, 2014.

In the programme, women from the community spoke about their maternal health, right from policy issues to problems at the village level. As the government restricts PVTGs from accessing family planning schemes, which is a violation of Women Reproductive Rights, one of the speakers, Kosi Bai, shared her views on the issue.

"We should have all the rights to make decisions related to family planning as our bodies get affected by having more children."

MOBILE-BASED SOFTWARE FOR MATERNAL HEALTH

Oxfam India and its partner in Chhattisgarh, Jan Swasthya Sahyog promoted a voiced-based portal 'Mahatari Swara' that is directly connected to people in remote areas lacking access to basic healthcare services. Through this software, pregnant and lactating mothers can get information regarding birth and maternal health



25% OF ALL CHILD DEATHS AND 20% OF ALL MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE WORLD OCCUR IN INDIA.

Jevanar Mela or health stalls in weekly markets and **NUTRITION FAIRS** with high-nutrition, traditional tribal Chhattisgarhi food, addressed maternal health and nutrition issues in remote tribal areas in Chhattisgarh.

Jharkhand celebrated **BREASTFEEDING WEEK** from August 1 to 7, with a Nukkad Natak group and Poshan Rath. Information on nutritious diets, tri-colour foods and the importance of breastfeeding for both mother and child was disseminated in 70 villages of Ranchi and Hazaribagh.



INDIA IS THE LARGEST GENERIC MEDICINE
PRODUCER GLOBALLY,
BUT 50% TO 65% INDIANS DON'T
HAVE REGULAR ACCESS TO
ESSENTIAL MEDICINES.

issues, and they can record their experiences of receiving health services in public health institutions. Mahatari Swara provides audio recording facilities to callers and records vital information related to their pregnancy, while allowing them to convey experiences of getting health facilities through public health centres. People can use this technology to give a real-time feedback and hence it is proving to be a useful tool for accountability of government health facilities in their district.

This mobile-based portal proves that innovation can have a life-changing impact. It was also selected for the 2014 Digital Freedom Award.

Mahatari Swara was also compiled as a radio series and aired on all stations of All India Radio in Chhattisgarh from December 20, 2014 to January 11, 2015. The whole series was scripted and designed in a semi-dramatic format with a mix of Chhattisgarhi and Hindi language.

CONVENTION ON FREE MEDICINE FOR ALL

Jan Swasthya Abhiyan, Bihar, with the support of Oxfam India, along with experts, medical practitioners, civil society representatives, media representatives, and people's network and community members came together for a convention on free medicines for all.

IMPROVING MATERNAL HEALTH IN INDIA

Oxfam India has implemented a project called 'Improving Maternal Health in India' in 2012-2015, with support from Department for International Development (DFID), under the Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF). The project was implemented with a social determinant approach in 420 villages across six states of the country - Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The project directly benefitted 3,73,774 people over three years. As a result of this project, 340 Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) are regularly monitoring health, sanitation and nutrition services in their villages.



OBSERVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE DAY

To observe the first ever Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Day, Oxfam India in partnership with the World Health Organisation (WHO) India and the Public Health Foundation of India organised a consultation on December 12, 2014 in New Delhi. The topic of the consultation was 'Universal Health Coverage in India and beyond; Building health systems to save lives and reduce inequality'.

The event was a crucial opportunity to elevate universal health coverage as a priority for the Sustainable Development Goals set to replace the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. The discussion focused on opportunities and challenges for universal health coverage in India in light of the National Health Assurance Mission, which is expected to be rolled out in the country next year.



**HEALTH PAYMENTS PUSH AROUND
6 CRORE PEOPLE BELOW THE
POVERTY LINE PER YEAR**



Working with the Department of Health Services, and the Chhattisgarh Administrative Academy, Oxfam India organised a **WORKSHOP ON MATERNAL HEALTH**, on August 27 and 28, 2014, to sensitise health officials to the community's maternal healthcare requirements.



Over 77,000 signatures received in '**SAVE THE MEDICINES' PETITION** to be submitted to the Commerce Minister.



SOUTH ASIA MATERNAL HEALTH CONSULTATION organised in Kathmandu in February 2015.



COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING MODELS

Community-based monitoring models have made public health systems more responsive and less corrupt. Mobilisation strategies and regular community - government interfaces monitor health plans, improve the status of maternal health and strengthen voices in over 150 predominantly Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim villages in Bihar and Jharkhand.

EDUCATION



2 OUT OF 5 CHILDREN IN INDIA DROP OUT BEFORE CLASS 8.

Education is one of the key instruments of social change and empowerment of marginalised communities. In 2009, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, or simply the Right to Education Act (RTE) was passed to guarantee free and compulsory education for all children from 6 to 14 years of age. But, even today, 60 lakh children are out of school in India. Majority of the out of school children - 75% of them belong to Dalit (32.4%), Tribal (16.6%) and Muslim (25.7%) communities.

Children belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Muslim communities are largely excluded. Inequalities persist, teaching quality is poor and learning achievements are low.

According to data from the Government's District Information System for Education (DISE), two out of three children study in schools that fail the norms of pupil-teacher ratio, and 12 lakh additional teachers are needed to strike the right balance.

Oxfam India is working towards increasing people's access to quality, universal and inclusive elementary education in the mainstream public education system. We believe active citizenship is crucial to improve people's access to quality education.

We work simultaneously by demanding and supporting processes for the state's accountability for delivery of education. The focus has been on ensuring complete and proper implementation of the RTE Act. This has combined-working with communities for monitoring the delivery of education on the ground, engagement with teachers and elected peoples' representatives and bringing together existing education networks.

TWO OUT OF FIVE SCHOOLS LACK A FUNCTIONAL TOILET.



INDIA HAS THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUMBER OF CHILD WORKERS AGED 5 TO 14 YEARS.



50 LAKH CHILDREN STILL DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER FACILITY.

AT 28.7 LAKH, INDIA BY FAR HAS THE LARGEST POPULATION OF ILLITERATE ADULTS.



Oxfam India is a founding member of the National RTE Forum, the largest alliance on education in the country, comprising civil society organisations and NGOs towards improving education.

Workshop on **LEGAL STRATEGIES AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL (GR)** Mechanisms with Delhi-based education partners and Delhi RTE Forum members held in October to develop an action-plan to spread awareness and access GR mechanisms.



SCHOOL CABINET comprising children in Odisha wrote to the Chief Minister and State Cabinet on the Right to Education (RTE) implementation.



OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP



#HAQBANTAHAI

A signature campaign asking the Government for 100% compliance of the RTE Act within the next three years. More than 4,00,000 signatures garnered so far.

STATE LEVEL SHIKSHA SAMWAD

On March 2, 2015, Oxfam India, in collaboration with the State Collective for Right to Education (SCoRE) and Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) organised a 'State Level Shiksha Samwad' in Lucknow. They launched an awareness campaign called 'Shiksha Ki Udaan' with the objective of retaining public trust in Government schools. Along with positive messaging, a signature campaign on RTE implementation was also conducted. The campaign message - '*Vidyalaya Se Ek Bhi Bachcha Chhoot Gaya, To Sankalp Humara Toot Gaya*' (our resolve will be incomplete even if one child drops out of school) was announced by the Education department.

STATE SEMINAR ON UNIVERSALISATION OF EDUCATION AND THE RTE ACT

On February 16, 2015, we organised a 'State Seminar on Universalisation of Education and the RTE Act' in Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with Shashi Bhushan Girls' Degree College, Lucknow to suggest robust child tracking mechanisms, replication of continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE), recruitment and rationalisation of teachers, freeing government teachers from non-academic work, making all schools RTE compliant and strengthening teachers' training institutions in the state.

AMONG THE POOREST, FOR EVERY 2 GRADUATES, THERE ARE 254 PEOPLE WHO CANNOT READ.



-NSSO Data

STATE LEVEL CONSULTATIONS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Oxfam India and its partner, Lokmitra organised a State Level Consultation of Basic Shiksha Manch in Lucknow.

INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR TRIBAL CHILDREN

Strong advocacy by Oxfam India increased enrolment and provided quality education for tribal children in Odisha. The Odisha Government employed 3,500 tribal language teachers from local communities, and introduced tribal languages as mediums of instruction.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (SMCs) CONVENTION

A State Level School Management Committees (SMCs) convention was organised by State Collective for Right to Education (SCoRE) along with Oxfam and others in Lucknow. More than 1600 SMC members from 72 districts of Uttar Pradesh came together to raise their voice for claiming the Right to Education for their children.

SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY EDUCATION

At a district level convention held on September 21, 2014 in Odisha for 'School Development and Quality Education', efficient interfacing between the Government and civil society was facilitated.

STATE LEVEL ADVOCACY ON EDUCATION

Basic Shiksha Manch, a collective of Uttar Pradesh civil society organisations (CSOs), aims for an effective implementation of the RTE Act through interventions and state level advocacy led by Oxfam India partner, Lokmitra.

The project works towards tracking out-of-school children from neighborhood areas, enrolling them in age-appropriate classes, facilitating child-led advocacy for improved education in a child friendly and inclusive manner, and monitoring school development plans.

Workbook and language lesson plans are developed for grades three to six in 15 schools of the intervention area. Efforts are on to adopt them into mainstream education.



OXFAM GOAL

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

In Bihar and Jharkhand, **cycle rallies** were conducted for effective compliance of the RTE Act as a part of #HaqBantaHai.



As part of the nationwide #HaqBantaHai campaign, intensive awareness building, grievance collection and filing and a massive **SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN** demanding implementation of the RTE Act was carried out in 20 districts of Odisha on March 16, 2015.



Oxfam India with partner Samudaik Kalyan Evam Vikas Sansthan (SKVS) and SCoRE organised a consultation in Lucknow on Section 12 (C) and **FEE REGULATION IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS** of Uttar Pradesh.





**IN INDIA,
THE LIFE EXPECTANCY DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN THE RICHEST 20% AND THE
POOREST 20% IS 11 YEARS.**



14-YEAR-OLD ZIRATUNISSA TALKS FREELY ON SAFE SEX AND FAMILY PLANNING.

When 14-year-old Ziratunissa Khatun of Bihar's Kishanganj district talked freely about sex and contraception, it shocked many. Ziratunissa is part of a group of girls committed to the Kishori programme being run by the Bihar Voluntary Health Association and Oxfam India.

However, soon hostility gave way to acceptance and women started sharing their concerns without inhibitions. The girls go door-to-door carrying samples of contraceptive pills, copper-T and condoms to educate women about the benefits of having a gap of, at least five years between children.

Today there are three Kishori groups in Kishanganj, with 20 girls in each group and the community is slowly being educated about family planning and healthy motherhood.

GENDER JUSTICE

EQUAL RIGHTS AND DIGNITY FOR WOMEN

The Gender Justice programme of Oxfam India covers two major aspects: Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) and Transformative Women's Leadership. The overall goal of the EVAW programme is-reducing the social acceptance of violence through policy and practices and bringing about change in the social beliefs and systems that perpetrate violence. The Transformative Women's Leadership programme aims to work towards the increased and effective participation of women in political and governance institutions. In 2014-15, Oxfam India worked in six states and Mumbai with 12 partners on Gender Justice.



1,18,866 CASES OF CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES REPORTED IN 2013.

-NCRB DATA.



IN 2014, 60% MEN IN INDIA ADMITTED TO USING VIOLENCE ON WIFE/PARTNER AT SOME POINT IN THEIR LIVES.

-UNFPA AND ICRW DATA

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (EVAWG)

Violence against women and girls continues to be one of the most prevalent and least recognised human rights violations in the world. In India, this occurs in many forms - domestic violence, sexual assault, public humiliation, abuse, trafficking and honour killing. Oxfam India has been addressing the issue of violence against women in six states of the country-Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand through various programmes and campaigns.

OUR EFFORTS TO EVEN IT UP

- Interface meetings with Government officials on effective implementation of protection (PWDVA) 2005.
- Capacity building of Government officials on Violence against Women (VAW) and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005.
- Strengthening of Vigilance Committees.
- Awareness generation meetings in schools and colleges on ending violence against women.
- Orientation sessions at community level with women's collectives and youth groups.
- Capacity building of potential women leaders on decentralised governance, rights and entitlements.
- Capacity building of federation members and field staff on mapping violence, factors contributing to violence and vulnerability matrix.
- Capacity building of field staff and network members on gender, gender-based discrimination and domestic violence against women.
- District level federation building meetings with elected women representatives, potential women leaders and community intermediaries.
- Setting up of four police-station based and three civil society based Women Support Centres (WSCs).
- We informed, encouraged and mobilised communities and individuals to take action and end violence against women and girls.

2,87,290

WOMEN, MEN AND YOUTH WERE HELPED BY PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN BY OXFAM INDIA AND ITS PARTNERS.

1,847

WOMEN SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE RECEIVED THE DIRECT SUPPORT OF COUNSELLING, LEGAL AID, LINKAGE WITH SHELTER SERVICES IN ALL INTERVENTION AREAS.

Oxfam India with Foundation for Education and Economic Development (FEED) organised a seminar titled **DEVELOPING UNDERSTANDING ABOUT PERSPECTIVE OF MUSLIM WOMEN ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** in Uttar Pradesh on December 2, 2014.



Mahila Samakhya with Oxfam India organised **AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** with Dalit and marginalised women in Uttar Pradesh from December 1 to 8, 2014.



**20%-25% MEN AND WOMEN
BELIEVE HAVING DAUGHTERS
JUSTIFIES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.**

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

16 Days of Activism is a global campaign that starts from November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) till December 10 (Human Rights Day) in 137 countries to raise awareness on gender-based violence as a human rights issue at the local, national, regional and international levels. The campaign aims to reduce social acceptance of violence against women and girls in urban poor and middle class neighbourhoods as well as rural communities.

While campaigning during the 16 Days of Activism in the year 2014-15, we chose to focus on 'Violence at Homes' with particular emphasis on intimate partner violence, sex selective abortion, dowry, child marriage and human trafficking.

We reached out to over 1,00,000 people through online and off-line activities.

**50-75% WOMEN AND MEN BELIEVE IT IS FINE
IF A MAN HITS HIS WIFE WHEN SHE FAILS TO DO HER
DOMESTIC DUTIES.**

DISCUSSION WITH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON GENDER INEQUALITY

Oxfam India organised an interactive session in collaboration with the Centre for Women Studies at Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University in Raipur on November 25, 2014 to discuss the role of youth in Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG). During the interaction, it was emphasised that any form of discrimination is also violence and mass awareness and sensitivity is required to bring in gender equality. It was also noted that the youth must use the power of social media more productively. Girls need to speak up and raise their voice against violence.

DRUM BEATING IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

A balloon festival and drum beating ceremony in Bihar and Jharkhand, organised by Dalit Women's Group was a unique initiative that generated a sense of empowerment for women and sensitised the masses on the issue of violence against women.



AIRING MESSAGES ON RADIO MIRCHI

The title message of the EVAWG campaign 'Chuppi Todein Awaaj Uthayein' was aired through Radio Mirchi for 48 rounds in Patna.



FACEBOOK PAGE, VOICE UP took the EVAWG movement in Uttar Pradesh to social media.



STATE LEVEL CONVENTION ON ANTI-ALCOHOLISM

A state level convention was organised in Raipur, Chhattisgarh on the perils of alcoholism on March 21, 2015. More than 1,500 women and men participated in the convention. As a follow up, the Government of Chhattisgarh accepted two demands of the convention participants within one month-check on the illegal sale of liquor and secondly, order that all liquor shops to be moved 100 metres away from the

POSTCARD CAMPAIGN

To enforce the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), around 4,850 postcards were sent to the Governor of Jharkhand with a demand to appoint an independent Protection Officer and notify Service Providers in each district.

ROUND TABLE CONSULTATION ON EVAWG

On December 5, in Bihar, a round table consultation with over 20 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), networks and individuals saw the formation of Bihar Sajha Manch, a state level forum to strengthen the advocacy initiatives. The charter of demands was developed on EVAWG and submitted to the honourable Chief Minister.



ODISHA AND UTTAR PRADESH HAVE THE HIGHEST INCIDENCES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AT 75%.



STREET PLAYS WERE ORGANISED BY SAJHA MANCH with the help of our partners ARPAN and Vimarsh, reaching out to 10,339 women and 5,820 men of Uttarakhand during the 16 Days of Activism campaign in 2014.



400 men and women participated in the **SOLIDARITY RUN** to mark the International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women on November 25, 2014 in Odisha.



TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The persistent under-representation of women in political life and decision making has led to a 'democratic deficit' in India. The discrimination women face prevents them from demonstrating their full potential and excludes them from benefiting equally from the developmental process.

The processes of governance must be inclusive and participatory so that all citizens, men and women, have the opportunity to influence the institutions and policies that affect their lives.

A campaign titled 'Gaon Jodo Adhikar Yatra' (journey to link one village to another for women's rights), was carried out across 190 villages in Bihar. Over 1,585 women in the 15 intervention districts actively led the campaign in their respective villages, to strengthen women's leadership for women's rights. During the campaign, around 4,050 men, women, boys and girls joined the meetings.

WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S VOICES

A workshop on creating gender-just spaces in literature, art, culture and media was organised on February 19 and 20, 2015, in Gaya, Bihar, to discuss issues relevant to women working in the respective fields and their struggle with patriarchal structures.

HELPING WOMEN STAND UP FOR THEMSELVES

In Nainital, a partner organisation of Oxfam India, Vimarsh, is working with women to become vocal and start raising issues in Gram Sabhas at the village level. 105 members from women's groups contested the Panchayat elections, out of which 101 women were elected.



WOMEN, WHO CONSTITUTE 50% OF THE INDIAN POPULATION, COMPRISE A MERE 10.7% OF PARLIAMENT.



THE BHUMIKA TELE-HELPLINE set up for women in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to register cases of domestic violence.



CYCLE YATRA organised in 16 project villages of Gariyaband, Chhattisgarh and **KALA JATTHA** in 10 project villages in Mahasamand, Chhattisgarh in November and December, 2014 on issues around violence against women.



A woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a beige ribbed sweater and a purple scarf, is smiling and looking to her right. She is standing in front of a light blue wall with some visible wear and tear. Her hands are clasped in front of her, and she is wearing red bangles. The text is overlaid on the lower left of the image.

IN INDIA,
THE LARGEST DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD,
THERE ARE **ONLY 10.7% WOMEN**
LEGISLATORS IN THE LOK SABHA
AND 9.5% IN THE RAJYA SABHA.

A woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a yellow sari with a pink border and a black necklace, is shown in profile, looking to the left. She is holding a large, light-colored document or folder. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with green trees. A semi-transparent dark grey box with white text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

KAMLA'S RESOLVE OVERCAME ANY HURDLE SET BEFORE HER.

38-year-old Kamla, of Khamari Kulethi village in Nainital, worked as a labourer to make ends meet. Her family did not earn more than ₹11,000 a year.

It was when Vimarsh, Oxfam India's partner, intervened in her district, Kamla saw her life changing for the better. Getting a Below Poverty Line (BPL) card issued was just a beginning.

With Vimarsh's consistent support, Kamla was able to actively participate in Gram Sabha meetings and protest against fewer employment opportunities and low distribution of wages to women under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA).

Today, Kamla is the elected Pradhan of her village committed towards its development.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

EQUAL RIGHT TO REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

India is among the most disaster prone countries in the world. There are 241 districts in 21 states that are prone to multi-hazard risks. When a disaster happens, people with lesser means are often pushed further into the spiral of poverty, undermining their capacity to recover from social and economic losses. Each year thousands of people are displaced or forced to flee their homes because of a disaster.

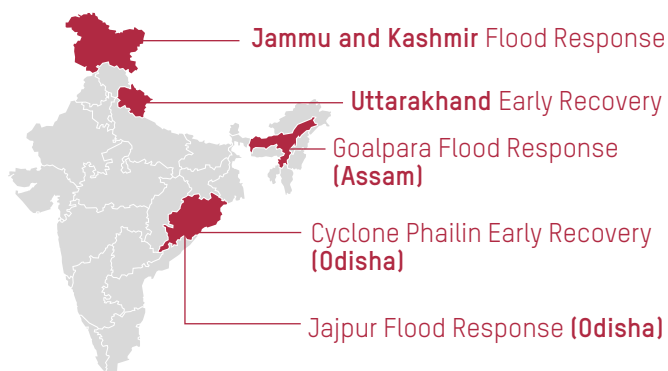
Oxfam and its partners provide speedy humanitarian assistance to stricken communities while ensuring that the poor can withstand natural disasters and secure themselves against any potential losses.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES IN 2014-15

At any given time, Oxfam was responding to at least three different emergencies in different parts of the country in 2014-15. From a humanitarian perspective, disasters of 2014-15, much as the previous year, were diverse and complex.

Our biggest response last year was during the Jammu and Kashmir floods.

NATURAL DISASTERS OXFAM RESPONDED TO IN 2014-15



JAMMU AND KASHMIR FLOODS, SEPTEMBER 2014

The last stages of monsoons in India unleashed torrential rainfall over the Himalayan region of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), leaving adjacent areas in both India and Pakistan reeling under the worst floods in 60 years.

Major parts of Srinagar city were flooded, without electricity and phone services for several weeks. Rescue operations went on for two weeks.

Death Toll: **280**

People Affected: **2,00,000**

Villages Affected: **25,000**

Villages Submerged: **450**

Houses Destroyed: **2,53,000**

Crop Land Destroyed: **6,48,000 HECTARES**



DID YOU KNOW?

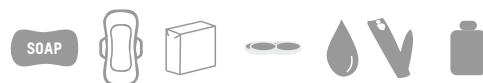
Early Recovery is a crucial junction after any disaster. It is a multi-dimensional process, guided by development principles. It aims to generate self-sustaining and resilient processes within the community for post-crises recovery.

STRENGTHENING OUR CORE COMPETENCIES

Oxfam is known worldwide for responding to emergencies with **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WaSH)** interventions, and is quickly developing competencies in **EMERGENCY FOOD, SECURITY AND VULNERABLE LIVELIHOOD (EFSVL)**. Over the years, Oxfam has developed simple but effective solutions to respond to urgent needs of disaster affected communities.

OXFAM HYGIENE KIT

Oxfam's standard hygiene kit in emergency response includes blankets, foam sheets, bedding material, and items of necessity for a family during an emergency.



57% OF INDIA IS VULNERABLE TO
EARTHQUAKES, 28% TO DROUGHT,
AND 15% TO FLOODS.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

- Oxfam and its partners assisted 74,322 flood affected people in Srinagar, that is, nearly 5% of the total number of people affected.
- Our priority was to prevent the spread of diseases, by providing clean water, sanitation utilities and hygiene essentials.
- Our WaSH interventions covered multiple locations including Anantnag, Srinagar, Pulwama and Kulgam. We provided clean water, sanitation, hygiene materials and training. Oxfam also installed hand-pumps with drainage and water storage tanks in these areas.
- We also constructed temporary latrines for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and provided hygiene kits consisting of soap, detergent, sanitary napkins, nail cutter and Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS).
- For the first time Oxfam India carried out Urban Humanitarian Work by restoring water supply systems in hospitals and clearing debris in low-lying urban areas.
- Emergency Food Security and Livelihood (EFSVL)
 - Oxfam directly transferred cash to affected families to buy food, majorly to women.
 - Supplementary food assistance was provided to 16,800 children and lactating mothers.
- Shelter Assistance
 - 5000 Emergency shelter kits provided to the displaced in Anantnag, Pulwama, Kulgam and Srinagar.
 - Heavy-duty blankets, additional foam sheets, bedding material, and traditional household heaters provided for winters.
 - 100 Households received support for self-recovery through more substantial, transitional shelter construction kits and cash.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER



- **200,000** Chlorine tablets provided
- **7** Water tanks disinfected in hospitals
- **26** Water treatment systems repaired
- Water purification system of Lal Ded hospital in Srinagar rehabilitated
- Water system in Lelhar restored and water provided to **20,000** people
- **14** Water supply systems installed.
- **30** Water sources were tested for contamination
- **1109** Water filters and **12,000** Oxfam water containers installed

EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTER

- Over **5000** displaced households received emergency shelter kit
- **100** Most vulnerable households were supported with transitional shelters
- **1054** Households were provided with smokeless chulhas
- **1189** Households received kitchen sets and water storage containers
- **5500** Families received Pherans
- Each family received **8 METRES** of cloth
- **5000** Families in South Kashmir received winterisation material for the harsh winter months



PRE-POSITIONED STOCKS IN KEY LOCATIONS

To ensure timely and immediate response to emergencies, Oxfam stores some essential stocks such as buckets, tarpaulins, ground sheets, latrine slabs in warehouses of our local partner NGOs in 5 high risk states (Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal). Oxfam's current contingency stock can easily cover about 60,000 people when faced with an emergency.



ASSAM CONFLICT JULY 2012-PRESENT

The state of Assam has been witnessing violence, conflict and crises since July, 2012. In 2014-15, the worst conflict affected districts included Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa in Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) region; and Karbi Anglong, Sonitpur and Golaghat districts in middle and upper Assam.

The year saw renewed violence, tensions and displacement of Bodo and Adivasi communities, Bodo and Muslim communities in BTAD region; as well as violence along the Assam-Nagaland border which affected and displaced thousands of people on the Assam side of the border.

According to the Asian Human Rights Commission, Assam recorded the highest number of people, displaced by conflicts in the world during 2014.

RENEWED VIOLENCE IN ASSAM

269 FAMILIES DISPLACED

Baksa Conflict, BTAD: May 2014.

10,000 PEOPLE AFFECTED

Assam-Nagaland Border: Aug 2014.

1,50,000 PEOPLE DISPLACED

Kokrajhar Conflict, BTAD: Dec 2014.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

- Oxfam with its partner North East Research and Social Work Networking (NERSWN) started Early recovery and livelihood restoration work in Kokrajhar district with financial assistance from European Commission (ECHO) in 2014-15
- Early recovery work with returnee population in Karbi Anglong district with funding support from ECHO
- Humanitarian assistance to displaced people in Baksa district and BTAD in May 2014; in the Assam-Nagaland border areas in Golaghat district in August, 2014, and in Kokrajhar district in December 2014
- Reached out to more than 10,000 people returning to their homes in the 1st phase and 3,300 people in the 2nd phase in Golaghat district

KARBI ANGLONG

3,086 PEOPLE COVERED
UNDER ENTIRE RECOVERY WORK.



4,658 PEOPLE GOT ACCESS
TO LATRINES AND BATHING CUBICLES.



395 FAMILIES RECEIVED ASSISTANCE
THROUGH UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER
AND CASH FOR WORK PROGRAMME.



ASSAM-NAGALAND, GOLAGHAT

4,087
PEOPLE REACHED IN RELIEF CAMPS.



CASH TRANSFERS TO
500 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS.



22 GENDER-SEGREGATED
EMERGENCY TOILETS INSTALLED.



19 BATHING CUBICLES CONSTRUCTED.



KOKRAJHAR, BTAD

REACHED OUT TO **1,183** FAMILIES
IN RELIEF CAMPS WITH ESSENTIAL
EMERGENCY SHELTER, WaSH AND
NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI).



30 EMERGENCY TOILETS CONSTRUCTED.



10 HAND PUMPS INSTALLED FOR
1,350 DISPLACED COMMUNITIES.



1,136
FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH SOLAR LAMPS.

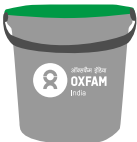


943 FAMILIES
SUPPORTED WITH MOSQUITO NETS.



THE OXFAM BUCKET

Oxfam provides two buckets per family during an emergency response. The award winning Oxfam bucket is made of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), weighing 800 grams, and with a capacity of storing 14 litres of water. It has white base to help spot any contamination and an airtight lid to prevent entry of contaminants. The rounded edges of the bucket make it easy to clean.



LATRINE SLABS

Our pre-positioned latrine slabs in key locations ensure that Oxfam's public health engineers can install an emergency toilet within two days. Following internationally agreed SPHERE standards, these community/shared emergency toilets can provide sanitation facilities to 15 families.

CYCLONE PHAILIN, OCTOBER 2013-PRESENT

Cyclone Phailin hit Odisha in October, 2013 with wind speeds of 200-210 kmph and a storm surge of 3.5 metres. Despite massive evacuation efforts, 1.2 crore people were affected by the cyclone and the subsequent floods.

In August, 2014, Odisha was again hit by floods impacting some of the cyclone affected districts, and thus slowing down the recovery process for the already affected communities.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

Oxfam India's partners in these districts - SOLAR, Unnayan, United Artists Association (UAA) and Pallishri moved within 48 hours of the cyclone to the affected areas of Ganjam and Puri district.

- Oxfam began supporting the affected communities with food aid, safe water and cash transfers, besides livelihood assistance.
- Affected communities were supported in rebuilding their lives and livelihood.
- Oxfam was a key member of the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and Department for International Development (DFID) consortia, along with Action Aid, CARE India, Plan, Adventist Development and Relief Agency International ADRA, and Christian Aid. Oxfam's affiliates - Oxfam Novib and Oxfam Hong Kong also contributed.

EARLY RECOVERY MEASURES

OXFAM WORKED IN 27 VILLAGES,
REACHING 6,350 FAMILIES.



OXFAM ENSURED SAFE WATER FOR
MORE THAN 40,000 PEOPLE.



310 UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS TO
MOST VULNERABLE FAMILIES.



1,000 FAMILIES RECEIVED
CASH-FOR-WORK SUPPORT.



250 FARMERS SUPPORTED WITH PADDY
SEEDS AND ORGANIC FERTILISERS.



UTTARAKHAND FLASH FLOODS, JUNE 2013-PRESENT

In June, 2013, the state of Uttarakhand was battered by ferocious flash floods, affecting almost 1,00,000 people, sweeping away lives and livelihoods.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

- Oxfam and its partners Jan Vikas Sansthan (JVS), and Himalaya Paryawaran Shiksha Sansthan (HPSS) focused on food assistance, emergency shelter materials and WaSH materials.
- Oxfam combined its early recovery livelihood programme with disaster risk-reduction interventions in the state.
- Oxfam invested in forming Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs), hazard mapping of each village, making provisions to distribute disaster reduction kits, and building capacities of communities for skills such as search and rescue, early warning, and first aid.

- 14 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) formed in each target village.
- Provision of village preparedness kit to all project villages which included light search, axe, knife, rope, helmet, whistles, hammer and radio.
- 210 Village volunteers trained for search and rescue, early warning and first aid.



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS

It is vital for people to have sufficient food and resources to rebuild their livelihoods. Oxfam's Food Security and Livelihood interventions range from cash transfers to in-kind responses and from agricultural support to social protection, depending on the context. Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) toolkit, developed by Oxfam and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), has been designed to provide a rapid and realistic analysis in sudden crises.



GOALPARA FLOOD RESPONSE, AUGUST 2014

Just as the monsoon season was ending in 2014, Assam's lower region was hit by the worst floods in a decade.

Goalpara, Kamrup and Nalbari were the worst affected districts from where 18 deaths were reported. More than 3,00,000 people were affected by the floods, and 195 villages were affected in the whole district.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

- Oxfam provided support to local NGOs in reaching out to 300 flood affected people with essential WaSH and emergency shelter materials.
- With the support of a local NGO Ajagar Social Circle (ASC), Oxfam reached more than 300 families with emergency shelter materials.
- 300 families were provided with Oxfam buckets, and essential sanitation support.



JAJPUR AND PURI FLOOD RESPONSE

The state of Odisha was just about recovering from the destructive Cyclone Phailin of 2013, when in early August, 2014, north, central and coastal districts of Odisha faced massive floods yet again. The floods affected 33.5 lakh people in 5,386 villages. 11 Battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and 30 battalions of Odisha State Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) were deployed for evacuation, rescue and relief operations in several districts of Odisha.

OXFAM'S RESPONSE

- Rapid assessment in the worst affected Jajpur and Puri districts, where most of the villages were still submerged under 10-15 feet water
- Oxfam responded with essential WaSH and emergency shelter, non-food items (NFIs) like tarpaulins, ground sheets, water storage containers (buckets), chlorine tablets, and menstrual cloth material for women and girls.

JAJPUR AND PURI FLOODS

3,126 FAMILIES PROVIDED
EMERGENCY SHELTER MATERIALS.



15,942 PEOPLE SUPPORTED WITH
BUCKETS AND CHLORINE TABLETS
FOR ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER.



626 DRINKING WATER SOURCES
CHLORINATED FOR 14,514 PEOPLE.



1,625 FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH
TIMELY DRY-FOOD RATION SUPPORT.



CATASTROPHE FUNDS

To be able to take immediate action when a disaster strikes, Oxfam allocates catastrophe funds. Due to this, within 48 hours we can move our life saving pre-positioned stocks from our warehouses to the location of the disaster, and trained Oxfam staff can be deployed to emergency locations.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

Oxfam strives to prevent and mitigate the impact of future disasters on vulnerable people living in some of the most disaster-prone locations in the country.

Oxfam's DRR work in India enables vulnerable communities to lessen the severity of impact, or 'bounce back' quicker from disasters such as floods and cyclones. Our aim is not just to build the coping capacities of vulnerable populations, but also build resilient and climate adaptive communities, who are able to anticipate, minimise and absorb potential disasters.

For every ₹100 spent on DRR, ₹500 is saved in future disaster response funding.

Oxfam provides support to 16 local partner NGOs who are usually the first responders in an emergency.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Across the six disaster-prone states, Oxfam is enabling vulnerable communities in building physical defence mechanisms against disasters such as floods and cyclones. Innovations like raised hand pumps, online chlorination, raised toilets, and raised granaries ensure that people living in disaster-prone locations have access to safe water, sanitation facilities and food security even during and after any disaster.

30 RAISED HAND PUMPS CONSTRUCTED IN ASSAM WITH CHLORINATION FACILITIES FOR 5,670 FAMILIES.

1900 HAND PUMPS CHLORINATED IN THE POST FLOOD PERIOD IN ASSAM, ODISHA, BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH FOR 10,000 PEOPLE.



OXFAM GOAL
SAVING LIVES, NOW AND
IN THE FUTURE.



**IRRESPECTIVE OF THE SCALE OF
DISASTER, THE POOREST ARE
ALWAYS THE WORST HIT.**



WITH PREPARATION AND RESILIENCE, LOKNATHPUR PUTS UP A STRONGER FIGHT WITH CYCLONE PHAILIN

In 2007, Loknathpur in Odisha was one of the worst affected villages suffering widespread loss due to floods.

Oxfam and its partner Unnayan, began a disaster risk reduction campaign with the community of Loknathpur, to establish a culture of safety and timely preparedness in the face of potential disaster.

Today, the village has been revived considerably through a 'Cash-for-Work' programme. Latrines and bathing cubicles were installed as a part of the hygiene promotion campaign. Early warning systems, information, dissemination and communication, relief management, search and rescue and sanitation/first-aid posts were set up.

When on October 10, 2014, Cyclone Phailin was predicted, all the best practices were expedited immediately. While Oxfam and Unnayan, provided all the essentials, the community could effectively help themselves.

With preparation and resilience, the disaster prone community of Loknathpur learns to stand tall against cyclones.

OXFAM TRAILWALKER

Oxfam Trailwalker is the flagship fundraising event for nine Oxfams, conducting 16 Trailwalkers across the globe.

Participants form a team of four take the challenge to walk 100 kms within 48 hours. This is not just a physical challenge. It's a walk for equality.

After hosting the first Indian Trailwalker in 2012, this year, Bengaluru hosted the fourth edition. In 2014, Mumbai hosted its second Trailwalker.



Kannada - the local language was also included in the Bengaluru Trailwalker branding in order to be more sensitive towards the villagers living around the trail.

MUMBAI TRAILWALKER

December 5 to 7, 2014

Set on a picturesque yet demanding trail, the second Mumbai Trailwalker was a big success. The 2014 Mumbai Trailwalker also saw the introduction of the 'silver edition', a 50 km walk in 24 hours. Out of the 20 teams participating in the silver edition, 19 completed the 50 km challenge in time.

10 Teams won the Fundraising Challenge Award, raising over ₹1.5 lakh. The highest fundraising team, Mumbai Walkers, raised ₹16.03 lakh. In the corporate awards, the top three winners for registering the highest number of participants were HSBC with 25 teams, GOQii, our fitness partner with 16 teams and Accenture with 10 teams.



1 **MUMBAI WALKERS**
RAISED THE
MAXIMUM FUND
AMOUNT OF
₹16,03,000
IN MUMBAI

**NUMBER OF
TEAMS
STARTED 133**
**NO. OF
TEAMS
FINISHED 114**

BENGALURU TRAILWALKER

January 23 to 25, 2015

Starting from the edge of a beautiful valley, the trail covered 30 picturesque villages with farmlands, lakes and valleys around. Participants relished this opportunity of walking on the Silk Route of India, with silk cocoons outside almost every home of the villages they crossed.

The fourth Bengaluru Trailwalker, also witnessed the arrival of a new trail, from Sathanuru to Nettigere.

The highest number of participation among corporates was from Goldman Sachs with 52 teams, Accenture with 28 teams and Thomson Reuters with nine teams.



1 **GS UNITED**
RAISED THE
MAXIMUM FUND
AMOUNT OF
₹45,50,000
IN BENGALURU

**NUMBER OF TEAMS
STARTED 181**
**NUMBER OF TEAMS
FINISHED 179**

THE TRAILWALKER APP WAS INTRODUCED TO HELP PARTICIPANTS STAY UPDATED FROM THE DAY OF REGISTRATION TILL THE FINAL EVENT.



₹ 3.62 CRORE
TOTAL FUNDS RAISED BY
BENGALURU AND MUMBAI
COMBINED.

"The ever increasing global inequality hampers economic growth, social mobility and judicious policy making."

-Rahul Bose

An online contest '5 Ka Dum' was organised in which the winner was to walk with Oxfam global ambassador Rahul Bose as the fifth member of his team - an initiative which was received with high enthusiasm.



TEAM GLADIATORS, FROM THE INDIAN ARMY, SET A NATIONAL RECORD BY COMPLETING THE MUMBAI TRAILWALKER CHALLENGE IN

9:02:00
HOURS



GS UNITED THE FASTEST TEAM IN BENGALURU TRAILWALKER FINISHED THE CHALLENGE IN

16:13:36
HOURS



SUPPORTERS

Fundraising is one of the most important pieces of an organisational jigsaw. Quite clearly, without funds, an organisation cannot work for the poor and marginalised communities. Without the necessary financial ability, we cannot achieve our goal of 'Right to life with dignity for all'. But thankfully, there are those who stand by us and contribute to our work.

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

While charity in India has primarily been through monetary contributions, during the last year, volunteering of individuals has seen a sharp rise. Our donors are at the heart of everything we do and their dedicated involvement enables us to reach out and provide both long-term and emergency assistance to the people who need it the most. 2014-15 was a year of floods and we were able to reach out to the flood survivors without any delay due to timely and generous contributions made by our supporters.

"Oxfam India is doing remarkable work by helping those who are deprived. We are on the brink of making India a superpower and our contribution towards helping others will certainly go a long way in that journey. I strongly recommend contributions to Oxfam India's work towards social empowerment of all people."

-Sanjay Khimesara (Donor)

CORPORATE DONORS

The Indian private sector has an important role to play in addressing development issues in the country. We envision a future where markets do not discriminate against people based on caste, class or gender; market systems are inclusive, market actors are responsible and respect the dignity of people. By being more inclusive, sustainable and responsible, the private sector can ensure equitable growth.

Oxfam India sees the provision of Corporate Social Responsibility in the New Companies Act as a welcome sign and considers it a vital step for strengthening the Corporate - NGO ecosystem.

Oxfam has a global reputation of strategically planned and executed initiatives, making us the partner of choice for many corporates looking to fulfill their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) duties. 2014-15 was a year in which we strengthened existing partnerships and forged new ones.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION -PARTNERS IN SOLIDARITY

DELL

- Contributed over **₹1.75** Crores.
- Helped reach out to over **10,000** individuals with shelter and Emergency Food Security and Livelihood Support.

MICROSOFT

- Raised over **₹66 LAKHS**
- Extended support for Assam flood response and Nepal earthquake response.

ACCENTURE

- Helped reach out to **300** individuals and **20** worst hit schools in south Kashmir.

EDUCATION FOR ALL - PARTNERS FOR THE CAUSE

VISA

- Supported with a donation of **₹20 LAKHS** for education.

BPCL

- Funding the education of tribal children in **32 SCHOOLS** in Odisha.

HDFC BANK

- Making quality and affordable education accessible to the deprived children in **3,000** households and **38** schools.

STRENGTHENING WOMEN ARTISANS OF DELHI

BANK OF AMERICA

- **1,200 WOMEN** artisans from East Delhi supported through skill building, direct linkage with export houses and advocating their rights at the national level.

We would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to the partner organisations, CSS Electric, Schneider Electric, Bharti Infratel, HCL, JP Morgan, Luminous, Volvo and TE Connectivity, who through their consistent support enabled us to reach out to lakhs of marginalised people in 2014.

AFFILIATE AND INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

The year 2014-15 was successful for Oxfam India with respect to the continued funding support from existing donors and at the same time engaging with new donors on varied thematic issues.

Engagement with affiliates was also taken to the next level by initiating talks on joint fundraising and capacity building. Support from Oxfam affiliates namely Oxfam Novib (ON), Oxfam Great Britain (OGB), Oxfam Australia (Ox Aus), Oxfam Hongkong (OHK), Oxfam America (OUS), Oxfam Germany (Ox Ger), Oxfam Canada (OC) continued at the same level as the previous year, along with few new support initiatives.

Similarly, the support from the following institutional donors, trust and foundations continued as last year- Department of International Development (DFID), European Commission Humanitarian Organisation (ECHO), Ford Foundation, Davidson Trust, Helleur Trust, Minhas, Buddhist Global Relief Fund, Rockefeller Foundation and European Commission. Besides these, Oxfam India engaged with new donors, namely, Oak Foundation, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Raised **₹ 14.52 CRORE** from various donors (affiliates and institutions) for four humanitarian responses last year in Jammu and Kashmir, and Assam.

For the year 2014-15, **80%** of total Oxfam India income was contributed by Oxfam affiliates, bi-laterals, multi-laterals, trusts and foundations.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Implementation of Oxfam India institutional fundraising strategy initiated.
- 25 Oxfam India staff from the programme and fundraising department were trained on principles

of fundraising, proposal writing and logframe development by the Institutional Fundraising Manager, Oxfam Novib.

- The three-year DFID supported Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF) project on improving Maternal Health in six states of India came to a successful closure.

SECURED ADDITIONAL GRANTS WORTH

₹ 13.6 CRORE from Oxfam HongKong, to support the various themes for three years - Gender Justice, Small Holder Agriculture, and Education.

₹ 2.5 CRORE from Oak Foundation through Oxfam Great Britain, to support work on Natural Resource Management and Renewable Energy for two years.

₹ 2.79 CRORE for three years from Gates Foundation through Oxfam America for GLEAP Phase-II.

₹ 3.96 CRORE for three years from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to support maternal health work in Uttar Pradesh.

₹ 14.25 CRORE from Asian Circle through Oxfam Great Britain, to support the work on Gender Justice for three years.

₹ 14.25 CRORE from Oxfam Great Britain as principal grant for three years.

- Became part of inter-affiliate consortiums: Resilience, Private Sector in Resilience, GROW, Gender Justice.
- Initiated capacity building of staff and development of thematic and regional concept note and proposal through investment and grant received from Oxfam Novib.
- Completed mapping of key focus areas of 41 foundations and embassies in India, and dialogues for engagement initiated with them.
- Conducted multiple donor visits successfully for donors from affiliates, institutions, corporates, Trailwalkers, and individuals.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

INCOME

The total income for the year has increased by 12% to ₹76.2 crores in Financial Year (FY) 2014-15 from ₹68.0 crores in FY 2013-14.

SOURCES OF INCOME

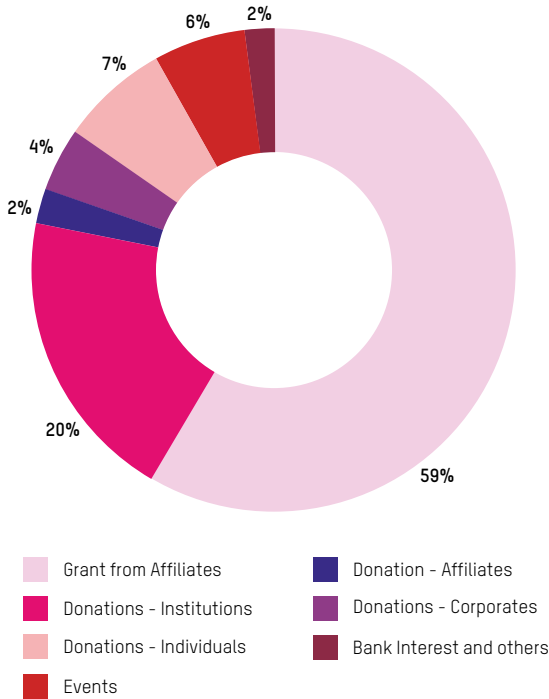
Income	Amount in ₹ Crores FY 2014-15	Amount in ₹ Crores FY 2013-14	% Change
Grant from Affiliates	44.5	37.2	20%
Donations - Institutions	15.0	10.5	43%
Donation - Affiliates	1.8	4.8	-63%
Donations - Corporates	3.2	5.0	-36%
Donations - Individuals	5.5	5.1	7%
Events	4.7	4.0	18%
Bank Interest and others	1.5	1.4	4%
Grand Total	76.2	68.0	12%

The increase in income from affiliates is primarily for institutional capacity building on fundraising and new projects on education and gender. Institutional income increase is on account of new funding for Jammu and Kashmir flood response, health and agriculture projects in Uttar Pradesh and a project on Assam recovery.

Reduction in funding from corporate engagement is because the new fundraising strategy is still in its initial stages of implementation. Donation from affiliates has declined as the only disaster responded to during the year was the Jammu and Kashmir floods as against three disasters in the earlier year i.e. Uttarakhand flash floods, Odisha cyclone and Muzaffarnagar conflict for which they had provided donations. The increase in income from Trailwalker was the result of increased number of teams participating in Mumbai Trailwalker (153 teams in FY 14-15 as against 70 in FY 13-14).

THE COMPOSITION OF INCOME FOR FY 2014-15 INCOME FROM AFFILIATES COMPARATIVE YEAR-WISE INCOME FROM AFFILIATES

Grant from Affiliates	Amount in ₹ Crores 2014-15	Amount in ₹ Crores 2013-14	% Change
Oxfam Novib	22.9	14.2	61%
Oxfam Great Britain	7.3	10.6	-31%
Oxfam Australia	5.6	4.9	15%
Oxfam International	5.2	4.0	29%
Oxfam America	0.2	2.4	-91%
Oxfam Hong Kong	3.1	0.6	442%
Oxfam Germany	-	0.4	-100%
Total from Affiliates	44.5	37.2	20%



Increase in affiliate funding is primarily on account of additional funding from Oxfam Novib for strengthening fundraising and institutional capacity along with new projects on education and gender from Oxfam Hongkong. The other increase from Oxfam Australia and Oxfam International is for new projects on Disaster Risk Reduction and increase in fundraising capacity building grant respectively.

The decrease in funding from Oxfam Great Britain is due to the conclusion of project in FY 13-14 for Assam rebuilding. Oxfam America's funding declined because of closure of project on issues related to global poverty in FY 13-14. Oxfam Germany supported project on education also came to an end in FY 13-14.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE *

Expenditure	Amount in ₹ Crores 2014-15	Amount in ₹ Crores 2013-14	% Change
Programme Expenditure	52.6	44.4	19%
Fundraising cost	8.9	7.4	19%
Employee benefit expenses	7.0	6.0	16%
Co-ordination & Administration costs	9.7	9.0	9%
Grants utilised for acquisition of capital assets	0.7	1.3	-46%
Prior period items	0.1	0.0	63%
Total	78.9	68.1	16%








* The figures of programme and fundraising cost include salaries and costs directly related to them as the income and expenditure is strictly according to requirements of Companies Act.

Increased programme expenditure is largely on account of increased grants, conflict recovery programmes and other programme activities. Fundraising cost has increased on account of greater thrust upon increasing the reach and feel of the Trailwalker event through media and the launch of App and related expenses. Employee benefit expense is increasing due to normal increments, provision of staff benefits like leave, provident fund, and gratuity for all employees and strengthening of support function.

COMPARISON OF GRANT EXPENDITURE AS PART OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The grants to our focus states have increased by 27% in comparison to FY 13-14 in accordance with our strategy. Thematically, Gender Justice has got the maximum increase in funding this year in comparison to FY 13-14.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT EXPENDITURE

Geography	Amount in 2014-15	Crores 2013-14	% Change
Focus States Total	16.6	13.1	27%
Non-Focus States	7.8	7.6	2%
Grand Total	24.4	20.7	18%
Focus States			
 Assam	1.7	1.3	27%
 Bihar	2.8	2.5	13%
 Chhattisgarh	1.6	1.0	61%
 Jharkhand	2.1	2.1	-2%
 Odisha	4.3	3.2	35%
 Uttar Pradesh	3.0	2.1	41%
 Uttarakhand	1.1	0.9	31%

THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT EXPENDITURE

Themes	Amount in 2014-15	₹ Crores 2013-14	% Change
Economic Justice	6.7	5.2	30%
Essential Services	9.4	8.3	12%
Humanitarian Response & DRR	3.4	3.8	-11%
Gender Justice	1.8	0.3	46%
Emerging Themes	3.0	3.1	2%
Governance	0.1	0	-
Grand Total	24.4	20.8	18%

BALANCE SHEET

Oxfam India added ₹14.6 lakhs to its corpus fund through a fundraising event specifically meant for raising corpus. Decline in reserves is mainly on account of spending of last year reserves for current year programmes, which would get replenished next year. Catastrophe Reserve of ₹1.35 crore for immediate response to humanitarian crisis and Contingency Reserve of ₹1.5 crore continue to be the same as in FY 13-14.

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 the capital fund. Increase in 'Other Current Liabilities' under the head Current Liabilities is primarily for advance funding received from donors for next financial year. Increase in short-term provisions is on account of additional provision for leave and gratuity benefit for employees.

Tangible assets have declined on account of reduced capital expenditure during the year as well as increased depreciation for change in useful lives of assets in accordance with schedule II of Companies Act 2013. Increase in intangible assets is on account of App for Trailwalker and website development. The decrease in and long term loans and advances is on account of change in categorisation of security deposits from non-current to current, thereby, increasing 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.

No funds have been parked in mutual funds this year. Cash and bank balance representing primarily fixed deposits has increased because of advance funding received from donors for projects commencing next year.

Increase in short-term loans and advances is on account of advances with vendors for various purposes. Other current assets have declined on account of reduced accrual of income in comparison to FY 13-14.

OPERATIONS

50% OF STAFF IN
SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM OF
OXFAM INDIA IS WOMEN.

Oxfam is a people's organisation. We depend on our staff and volunteers, and we must value, understand and inspire them. For people to be able to deliver this strategic plan, we must ensure that organisational purpose, leadership, culture, capability, structure, processes and systems are aligned.

After taking inputs from our all Indian staff at the annual retreat, we arrived at six internal change goals. They are – programme quality, monitoring, evaluation and learning, strengthening accountability, cost effectiveness, investing in people and income strategy. These new internal change goals are crucial to Oxfam India moving smoothly towards achieving its objectives.

To create a better sense of connection with the work we do, project visits were made mandatory in the induction for all new Oxfam India employees. Two project visits were organised for all the new staff members and for those who hadn't visited a project. Feedback was taken on the field visit.

Important policies were also rolled out like – travel safety, child protection, gender mainstreaming and disability inclusion. The policies reinforce Oxfam's

view on the paramount importance of employees' and visitors' safety during humanitarian programmes; zero tolerance towards child abuse or exploitation, ensuring that gender and disability rights are taken mainstream across all Oxfam India programmes.

Our Policy Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace has been revised in accordance with The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) have been established in all our offices. Sensitisation of members of the ICC on Oxfam India's Policy has been completed. Sensitisation of the staff on the policy has been initiated and will be completed by the first quarter of 2015-16.

This year, we moved towards using ERP in accounting and leave management. Our focus now would be to strengthen the system and capitalise on its advantages.

Next year promises to be more exciting as we move towards revamping our technology capability, strengthening our procurement and other support processes to make employees' work easy and more effective.



GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

OUT OF 11 MEMBERS
IN OXFAM INDIA BOARD, SEVEN ARE WOMEN.

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

- Oversee policy formulation, strategic thinking, management supervision and accountability to supporters, donors, staff and those affected by its work.
- Determine the organisation's mission, purpose, strategic direction and policies.
- Provide strategic leadership to develop strategies, manage proposals and challenge assumptions.
- Recruit, encourage and support the CEO, while monitoring and evaluating his/her performance.
- Ensure that the views and concerns of key stakeholders are heard and addressed through efficient mechanisms and processes.
- 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.

BOARD MEETING DATES AND AGENDA	MAY '14	SEP '14	NOV '14	MAR '15
Kiran Karnik (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mridula Bajaj (Vice Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Farah Naqvi	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ammu Joseph	✓	✓	✓	✓
Somasekhar Sundaresan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sutapa Banerjee	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rohini Somanathan	✓	✗	✗	✓
Neelam Deo	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sunil Verma	✓	✓	✓	✗
P.S. Krishnan	✓	Resigned	—	—

BOARD MEMBERS

AS OF JUNE 2015



KIRAN KARNIK

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



MRIDULA BAJAJ

Mridula Bajaj is a specialist in Child Development with more than three decades of experience in programme, research and training. She is currently Executive Director of Mobile Crèches, an NGO that works for children at construction sites. She took over as the Vice Chairperson of the Oxfam India Board in August 2010, and has been a Board member since its inception. Holding a Master's degree in Science and Child Development from Lady Irwin College, Delhi University, she has worked extensively for empowerment of women and child development.



FARAH NAQVI

Farah Naqvi is a writer, an activist, and was a member of the National Advisory Council. For over two decades, she has been involved in democratic interventions on issues of minority rights, gender rights, justice, communalism and violence against women. She has also worked with survivors, followed-up with investigative agencies, networked with women's groups, documented and shared information and undertaken fundraising and policy advocacy with the Government. Farah is also a founder member of Nirantar, an NGO working on gender and education. A post-graduate from Columbia University, Farah has done notable work in the area of broadcast journalism.



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.



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.



SUTAPA BANERJEE

Sutapa Banerjee has over 23 years of experience across two multinational banks in the financial services industry. She has built and led the business of banks in the last 16 years. She is well recognised as a thought leader in the Wealth Management industry. The Institutional Investor Group has voted her as one of the 'Top 20 Global Rising Stars of Wealth Management'. She drove Ambit Private Wealth to be the 'Best Private Bank in India' in the 2013 Asia Money Polls. She was shortlisted in the '50 most powerful women in India' by Fortune India in 2012.



ROHINI SOMANATHAN

Rohini Somanathan is a Professor of Economics at the Delhi School of Economics (DSE). She received her Ph.D in 1996 from Boston University and has held faculty positions at Emory University, the University of Michigan and the Indian Statistical Institute before joining DSE in 2005. Her research focuses on how social institutions interact with public policies to determine patterns of economic and social inequality. She has also worked on a variety of issues related to development policy in the Indian context. These include studies on the effects of economic liberalisation on productivity and wage inequality, access to microfinance, outcomes of the impact of school nutrition programmes on children and the assessment of alternative policies to counter environmental problems such as floods, solid waste and air pollution.



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-U.S bilateral relations, Bangladesh and other SAARC neighbours. Neelam is also a frequent commentator on issues that involve India's economic emergence, diaspora and global politics.



SUNIL VERMA

Sunil Verma has been associated, 37 years of service 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.



Shaik Anwar | Director, Programmes and Advocacy

Anwar has been working in the development sector in India for over 22 years. He has been working on a wide range of issues including poverty, socio-economic development of rural communities and livelihood of socially excluded groups. He has been with Oxfam India for six years and led programmes on various themes. Prior to working with Oxfam India, he has worked with Center for World Solidarity (CWS) on a range of developmental initiatives including agriculture, natural resource management and community development. He has conducted research work on common pool resources. Anwar enjoys networking and is passionate about working on community development processes.



Vivek Sharma | Director, Marketing and Communications

A Stanford University Business School graduate, Vivek's last assignment was as Communications Director with Greenpeace India. There, he led the strategic direction for the communications agenda and also contributed to co-create the global communications strategy framework for Greenpeace. Prior to that, he has been associated with organisations like Centre for Science and Environment, Development Alternatives, and Peepul Tree Initiative.



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.



Sanjiv Ray | Director, Operations

Sanjiv is a Chartered Accountant with more than 26 years of experience in both, private and non-profit sectors. Before joining Oxfam India, he has worked in development organisations like Welthungerhilfe and DFID in Delhi, and the Centre for People and Forests in South East Asia, where he managed Corporate Services and oversaw the function in multiple countries. He has also worked in Finance and Audit functions at Price Waterhouse Cooper (PWC) and the Tata group at the beginning of his career.



Ranu Bhogal | Director, Policy, Research and Campaigns

Ranu has been working in the development sector for more than 27 years, with specialisation on issues across water, gender, governance, sustainable development, education, health, food security and Dalit and Tribal communities. She has been involved in Policy analysis and dialogues on issues of livelihood, environment, and forest rights. She has also been engaged in working with State and Central Government specifically with Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. She has a deep understanding of ground realities which will support her policy-influencing work at Oxfam.

PARTNERS

BENEFICIARIES

ODISHA	1,79,908	2,81,361
CHHATTISGARH	1,09,776	1,03,088

CHHATTISGARH

ODISHA



Shikhar Yuva Manch

Grants released: ₹17.74 lakhs



Jan Swasthya Sahyog

Grants released: ₹34.67 lakhs



Chaupal

Grants released: ₹21 lakhs



Gram Mitra Samaj Sevi Sansthan

Grants released: ₹11 lakhs



Nav Rachna

Grants released: ₹11 lakhs



Samerth Charitable Trust

Grants released: ₹10.82 lakhs



KHOJ

Grants released: ₹20 lakhs



Lok Astha

Grants released: ₹10 lakhs



Prerak

Grants released: ₹17.8 lakhs



Saathi Samaj Sevi Sanstha

Grants released: ₹10 lakhs



Shikshasandhan

Grants released: ₹31.46 lakhs



Multiple Action Research Group (MARG)

Grants released: ₹18 lakhs



Chale Chalo

Grants released: ₹22.17 lakhs



Antodaya

Grants released: ₹11.07 lakhs



Centre for Youth & Social Development (CYSD)

Grants released: ₹81.25 lakhs



Parivartan

Grants released: ₹14.81 lakhs



Unnayan

Grants released: ₹14.02 lakhs



Pallishree

Grants released: ₹20.58 lakhs



Society for Leprosy Amelioration & Rehabilitation (SOLAR)

Grants released: ₹26.09 lakhs



Centre for World Solidarity (CWS)

Grants released: ₹12.85 lakhs



Centre for People's Forestry (CPF)

Grants released: ₹8.61 lakhs



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)

Grants released: ₹21.71 lakhs



District Fishermen's Youth Welfare Association (DFYWA)

Grants released: ₹12.66 lakhs



Adhar

Grants released: ₹24.96 lakhs



Friends Association For Rural Reconstructon (FARR)

Grants released: ₹17.50 lakhs



Indira Social Welfare Organisation (ISWO)

Grants released: ₹12.10 lakhs



Institute For Social Development

Grants released: ₹24.92 lakhs



Lokadrusti

Grants released: ₹24.96 lakhs

PARTNERS














BENEFICIARIES



BIHAR AND
JHARKHAND

1,79,908

2,81,361



-  **Association for Promotion of Creative Learning (APCL)**
Grants released: ₹18.77 lakhs
-  **East & West Educational Society (EWES)**
Grants released: ₹10.85 lakhs
-  **Rapid Action for Human Advancement Tradition (RAHAT)**
Grants released: ₹19.63 lakhs
-  **Bihar Voluntary Health Association (BVHA)**
Grants released: ₹26.23 lakhs
-  **Bihar Gramin Vikas Parishad (BGVP)**
Grants released: ₹78.32 lakhs
-  **Centre for Health & Resource Management (CHARM)**
Grants released: ₹13.75 lakhs
-  **Koshish Charitable Trust**
Grants released: ₹13.04 lakhs
-  **Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)**
Grants released: ₹21.62 lakhs
-  **Adithi**
Grants released: ₹12.10 lakhs
-  **Nav Jagriti**
Grants released: ₹16.85 lakhs
-  **Nav Bihar Samaj Kalyan Pratisthan Kendra (NBSKPK)**
Grants released: ₹18 lakhs
-  **Pragati Grameen Vikas Samiti (PGVS)**
Grants released: ₹19.76 lakhs
- 
Grants released: ₹11.89 lakhs

-  **Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK)**
Grants released: ₹10.98 lakhs
-  **Life Education & Development Support (LEADS)**
Grants released: ₹26 lakhs
-  **Chetna Vikas**
Grants released: ₹15.85 lakhs
-  **Society for Participatory Action & Reflection (SPAR)**
Grants released: ₹14.83 lakhs
-  **Mahila Mukti Sanstha (MMS)**
Grants released: ₹5.19 lakhs
-  **Child In Need Institute (CINI)**
Grants released: ₹46.08 lakhs
-  **Naya Savera Vikas Kendra (NSVK)**
Grants released: ₹21.84 lakhs
-  **Badlao Foundation**
Grants released: ₹14.52 lakhs
-  **Dalit Vikas Vindu**
Grants released: ₹21.10 lakhs
-  **Society for Promotion of Action Research and Knowledge (SPARK)**
Grants released: ₹

PARTNERS









MAHARASHTRA

KARNATAKA

-  **Amhi Amachya Arogyasathi**
Grants released: ₹30.93 lakhs
-  **Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha**
Grants released: ₹25.60 lakhs
-  **Ashish Gram Rachna Trust Pachod**
Grants released: ₹18.82 lakhs
-  **Vidarbha Nature Conservative Society (VNCS)**
Grants released: ₹1.8 lakhs
-  **SNDT Women's University**
Grants released: ₹78.97 lakhs
-  **Societies for Rural & Urban Joint Activities (SRUJAN)**
Grants released: ₹3.74 lakhs
-  **SPAD**
Grants released: ₹21.84 lakhs
-  **The Association for Promoting Social Action (APSA)**
Grants released: ₹16.50 lakhs
-  **Centre for study of society and secularism (CSSS)**
Grants released: ₹20 lakhs
-  **Kalpavriksh**
Grants released: ₹13.32 lakhs
-  **Majlis Manch**
Grants released: ₹10 lakhs
-  **Public Health Resource Society**
Grants released: ₹8.83 lakhs

RAJASTHAN

DELHI

-  **Joint Operation for Society Help (JOSH)**
Grants released: ₹26.92 lakhs
-  **Society for All Round Development (SARD)**
Grants released: ₹18.77 lakhs
-  **Empowerment For Rehabilitation Academic & Health (EFRAH)**
Grants released: ₹18 lakhs
-  **Centre for Budgets & Governance Accountability**
Grants released: ₹35 lakhs
-  **Sewa Delhi Trust**
Grants released: ₹14.23 lakhs
-  **Pravah**
Grants released: ₹23 lakhs
-  **Prayas**
Grants released: ₹67 lakhs
-  **Mine Labour Protection Campaign (MLPC)**
Grants released: ₹10 lakhs

PARTNERS

BENEFICIARIES

















UTTARAKHAND AND
UTTAR PRADESH





350,275 281,361

UTTARAKHAND

UTTAR PRADESH

ASSAM

-  **Samudaik Kalyan Evam Vikas Sansthan**
Grants released: ₹19.61 lakhs
-  **Lokmitra**
Grants released: ₹28.37 lakhs
-  **Samarth Foundation**
Grants released: ₹10 lakhs
-  **Grameen Development Services**
Grants released: ₹26.29 lakhs
-  **Vinoba Sewa Ashram**
Grants released: ₹14.30 lakhs
-  **Poorvanchal Gramin Vikas Sansthan (PGVS)**
Grants released: ₹15.56 lakhs
-  **Vigyan Foundation**
Grants released: ₹21.16 lakhs
-  **Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group**
Grants released: ₹31.12 lakhs
-  **Foundation for Education & Economic Development (FEED)**
Grants released: ₹13.50 lakhs
-  **Asian Institute of Management**
Grants released: ₹12 lakhs
-  **Astitva Samajik Sansthan**
Grants released: ₹18.91 lakhs
-  **Sahayog Society for Participatory Rural Development**
Grants released: ₹12.70 lakhs
-  **Samudaik Kalyan Evam Vikas Sansthan (SKEVS)**
Grants released: ₹19.60 lakhs
-  **Shohratgarh Environmental Society**
Grants released: ₹15 lakhs
-  **Sri Ramanand Saraswati Pustakalaya**
Grants released: ₹11.80 lakhs
-  **Vanangana**
Grants released: ₹12.70 lakhs

-  **Jan Vikas Sansthan (JVS)**
Grants released: ₹23.51 lakhs
-  **Mountain Valley Development Association**
Grants released: ₹15.23 lakhs
-  **Association for Rural Planning & Action**
Grants released: ₹12.63 lakhs
-  **Daliyon Ka Dagariya**
Grants released: ₹14 lakhs
-  **Gene Campaign**
Grants released: ₹16.50 lakhs
-  **Jai Nanda Devi Swarojgar Shikshan Sansthan**
Grants released: ₹15 lakhs
-  **Vimarsh**
Grants released: ₹14.59 lakhs
-  **North East Affected Area Development Society (NEADS)**
Grants released: ₹26.89 lakhs
-  **Morigaon Mahila Mehfil (MMM)**
Grants released: ₹32.35 lakhs
-  **Rural Volunteers Centre**
Grants released: ₹68.92 lakhs
-  **Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi**
Grants released: ₹-3,061.00
-  **Society for Social Transformation & Environment Protection (SSTEP)**
Grants released: ₹18.72 lakhs
-  **North East Research & Social Work Networking (NERSWN)**
Grants released: ₹34.29 lakhs
-  **Social Action for Appropriate Transformation & Advancement in Rural Areas (SATRA)**
Grants released: ₹25.40 lakhs
-  **People Action For Development (PAD)**
Grants released: ₹23.28 lakhs

PARTNERS

KOLKATA
NATIONAL

BENEFICIARIES


1,01,341
38,228


98,605
32,148



Anusandhan Trust

Grants released: ₹40.51 lakhs



Swadhikar - NCDHR - Dalit Watch

Grants released: ₹12 lakhs



Act Now for Harmony & Democracy (ANHAD)

Grants released: ₹25 lakhs



Ekta Foundation Trust

Grants released: ₹22 lakhs



MMP Network (Environics Trust)

Grants released: ₹19.49 lakhs



Rural Development Institute

Grants released: ₹11.74 lakhs



Credibility Alliance

Grants released: ₹11.61 lakhs



Centre for Alternative Dalit Media (CADAM)

Grants released: ₹11 lakhs



Access Development service

Grants released: ₹16.50 lakhs



Himalayan Action Research Centre

Grants released: ₹32 lakhs



Vasundhara

Grants released: ₹25.19 lakhs



Council for Social Development

Grants released: ₹14.37 lakhs



Navdanya

Grants released: ₹14.73 lakhs



Centre for Sustainable Agriculture

Grants released: ₹14.93 lakhs



Youth for Unity & Voluntary Action (YUVA)

Grants released: ₹44.64 lakhs



Centre for Equity Studies

Grants released: ₹39.61 lakhs



Access Development service

Grants released: ₹16.50 lakhs



Centre For Community Economics and Development Consultant Society (CECOEDECON)

Grants released: ₹15 lakhs



Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion (CSEI)

Grants released: ₹18.25 lakhs



Financial Management Service Foundation

Grants released: ₹6.15 lakhs



Women Power Connect

Grants released: ₹12.50 lakhs

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & NOTES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Oxfam India

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Oxfam India ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with 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 maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of accounting records relevant to preparation and presentation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation and presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the 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 March 31, 2015, its deficit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This report does not include a statement on the matters specified in the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2015 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure, 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 March 31, 2015, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2015, from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (f) 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:
 - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W



per **Yogesh Midha**

Partner

Membership Number: 94941

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Date: 13 June, 2015



OXFAM INDIA
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015

	Notes	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Corpus fund	2	4,484	3,023
Reserves and surplus	3	1,11,405	1,38,576
Capital assets fund	4	18,090	22,793
		<u>1,33,979</u>	<u>1,64,392</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	20,666	24,456
Other current liabilities	6	91,078	4,463
Short-term provisions	5	11,106	8,068
		<u>1,22,850</u>	<u>36,987</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>2,56,829</u></u>	<u><u>2,01,379</u></u>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	12,141	18,429
Intangible assets	8	5,949	4,364
Long-term loans and advances	9	2,729	9,444
Other non-current assets	11	9,485	5,130
		<u>30,304</u>	<u>37,367</u>
Current assets			
Current Investments	12	-	5,058
Cash and bank balances	10	1,40,946	56,507
Short-term loans and advances	9	29,211	19,014
Other current assets	11	56,368	83,433
		<u>2,26,525</u>	<u>1,64,012</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>2,56,829</u></u>	<u><u>2,01,379</u></u>

Summary of significant accounting policies 1.1

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batlilbhai & Associates LLP

Firm registration number: 101049W

Chartered Accountants

per Yogesh Midha
Partner

Membership no. 94941



For and on behalf of the board of directors of Oxfam India

Kiran Karnik
(Director)

Mridula Bajaj
(Director)

Nisha Agrawal
(Chief Executive Officer)

Sanjay Ray
(Director Operations)

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 13 June, 2015

OXFAM INDIA
Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2015

	Notes	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
INCOME			
Grants/Donations received	13	7,47,385	6,65,679
Other income	14	14,563	14,134
TOTAL INCOME (I)		7,61,948	6,79,813
EXPENSES			
Programme expenses	15	4,69,608	3,99,329
Fundraising cost	16	51,153	47,463
Employee benefit expenses	17	1,44,745	1,20,534
Co-ordination and administration costs	18	1,14,375	99,799
Capitalised assets purchased	19	8,670	13,099
Prior period expenses	20	568	349
TOTAL EXPENSE (II)		7,89,119	6,80,573
Excess of income over expenditure (I-II)		(27,171)	(760)
[(Deficit)/Surplus]			
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Excess of income over expenditure after tax		(27,171)	(760)
[(Deficit)/Surplus]			

Summary of significant accounting policies 1.1

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliloi & Associates LLP
Firm registration number: 101049W
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership no. 94941



Place: Gurgaon
Date: 13 June, 2015

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Oxfam India

[Signature]
Kiran Karnik
(Director)

[Signature]
Nisha Agrawal
(Chief Executive Officer)

[Signature]
Mridula Bajaj
(Director)

[Signature]
Sanjiv Ray
(Director Operations)

OXFAM INDIA
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2015

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Excess of Income over expenditure	(27,171)	(760)
Adjustments for:		
- Capitalised assets purchased	8,670	13,099
- Interest income on fixed deposits	(12,522)	(8,493)
- Profit on sale of mutual funds	(434)	(308)
- Profit on sale of fixed assets	(102)	(470)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(31,559)	3,068
Movements in working capital :		
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	3,038	(293)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	(3,790)	(1,262)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	86,615	(32,645)
Increase in loans and advances	(3,482)	(189)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other assets	30,525	(31,544)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(A) 81,347	(62,865)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(8,670)	(10,386)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	102	470
Investments made in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(80,985)	34,000
Proceeds/(Investment) from mutual fund	5,492	(4,750)
Interest received on bank deposits	9,192	9,246
Net cash used in investing activities	(B) (74,868)	28,580
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Addition to corpus fund	1,461	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	(C) 1,461	-
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A + B + C) 7,939	(34,285)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19,447	53,732
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	27,386	19,447
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	285	223
Balances with banks:		
- On saving accounts	27,061	19,025
Cheques in hand	40	199
Total cash & cash equivalents (note 10)	27,386	19,447

Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Associates LLP
Firm registration number: 101049W
Chartered Accountants

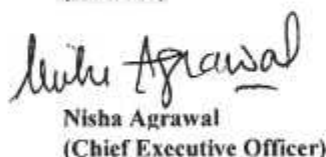
For and on behalf of the board of directors of Oxfam India



per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership no. 94941




Kiran Karnik
(Director)



Nisha Agrawal
(Chief Executive Officer)



Mridula Bajaj
(Director)



Sanjiv Ray
(Director Operations)

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 13 June, 2015

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 (Section 8 of 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: Basis of preparation

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, except grant paid to partners. Refer Note 1.1 (c) for details.

The financial statements are presented in INR (Rs.) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000) except when otherwise indicated.

1.1: Summary of significant accounting policies

a) 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.

b) 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.

Donations received in kind are not valued or accounted for in the books of account. During the year, donations worth Rs. 8,141 (31st March 2014: Rs 2,109) have been received from various corporate donor.

(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.

c) Expenditure

Grants made to other partners/projects are accounted for in the year of disbursement.

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.

d) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provision

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

Contingent Liability

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

e) 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.



Note 1: Basis of preparation (continued)

f) 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.

g) 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.

h) Depreciation on tangible fixed assets

Depreciation on fixed assets except intangibles asset is provided on the written down value method at rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013

Name of tangible assets	Revised Life (Company Act 2013)
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.

Change in estimate

Till the year ended 31 March 2014, depreciation was being provided as per rates prescribed under Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956. Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 prescribes useful lives for fixed assets which, in many cases, are different from lives prescribed under the erstwhile Schedule XIV.

Considering the applicability of Schedule II, the management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its fixed assets. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets.

Had the company continued to depreciate the assets at the earlier rates, depreciation for the year would have been lower by Rs.5,125.

Change in accounting policy

Till year ended 31 March 2014, the company was charging 100% depreciation on assets costing Rs.25,000 or less in the year of purchase. However, Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, applicable from the current year, does not recognize such practice. Hence, to comply with the requirement of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, the company has changed its accounting policy for depreciations of assets costing Rs.25,000 or less. As per the revised policy, the company is depreciating such assets over their useful life as assessed by the management. The management has decided to apply the revised accounting policy prospectively from accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2014.

This change in accounting policy did not have any material impact on financial statements of the company for the current year.

i) 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 three 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.



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Note 1: Basis of preparation (continued)

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

<u>Name of intangible assets</u>	<u>Rates (SLM)</u>
Website development cost	33.33%
Software	20.00%

j) 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 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 Income & Expenditure account.

k) 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 income and expenditure account.

(ii) Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective fund.

(iii) Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefit and the accumulated leave, expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months is treated as long – term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Accumulated compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year but classified as current since there is no unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

l) 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.

m) 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.

n) Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

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NOTE 2 :Corpus Fund

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Corpus Fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	3,023	23
Add: Reserve transferred from general reserve	-	3,000
Add: Corpus amount received during the year (note 30)	1,461	-
Closing Balance	4,484	3,023

NOTE 3: Reserves & Surplus

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
General fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	1,10,076	1,13,836
Add: Excess of income over expenditure transferred from Income and expenditure account	(27,171)	(760)
	82,905	1,13,076
Less: Reserve transferred to corpus fund	-	(3,000)
Closing balance	(A) 82,905	1,10,076

*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)

1,11,405 1,38,576

NOTE 4: Capital Assets Fund

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Balance as per last financial statements	22,793	19,005
Add: Additions during the year	8,670	13,099
	31,463	32,104
Less: Deletion of fixed assets	-	(230)
Less: Depreciation and amortization for the year	(13,373)	(9,081)
Closing balance	18,090	22,793

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OXFAM INDIA
Notes to financial statements as on 31 March 2015
NOTE 5: Provisions

	Non - current		Current	
	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (note 21)	-	-	690	-
Provision for leave benefits	-	-	10,416	8,068
	-	-	11,106	8,068

NOTE 6: Other liabilities

Trade and other payables		-	20,666	24,456
[Refer note 25 for detail of dues to micro and small enterprises]	-	-		
	-	-	20,666	24,456
Other Liabilities				
Unearned grants	-	-	86,386	-
TDS payable	-	-	3,322	4,367
Other duties and taxes payable	-	-	1,319	11
Lease equalisation reserve	-	-	51	85
	-	-	91,078	4,463
	-	-	1,11,744	28,919

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OXFAM INDIA

Notes to financial statements as on 31 March 2015

NOTE 7: Tangible assets

	Leasehold Improvements (Rupees in '000)	Office Equipment (Rupees in '000)	Furniture & Fittings (Rupees in '000)	Computers (Rupees in '000)	Vehicles (Rupees in '000)	Total (Rupees in '000)
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 April, 2013	5,504	8,002	7,079	13,316	4,133	38,034
Additions	428	3,465	496	2,414	2,132	8,935
Disposals	-	(354)	(306)	(134)	-	(794)
At 31 March 2014 (A)	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 (B)	5,932	12,787	8,184	18,221	6,265	51,389
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 April 2013	219	3,893	5,060	9,426	1,124	19,722
Charge for the year	2,160	1,553	1,750	2,152	973	8,588
Disposals	-	(251)	(200)	(113)	-	(564)
At 31 March 2014 (C)	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 (D)	4,540	9,082	6,866	15,312	3,448	39,248
Net Tangible Assets						
At 31 March 2014 (A - C)	3,553	5,918	659	4,131	4,168	18,429
At 31 March 2015 (B - D)	1,392	3,705	1,318	2,909	2,817	12,141

NOTE 8: Intangible assets

		Computer Software (Rupees in '000)	Website and Application Development (Rupees in '000)	Total (Rupees in '000)
Cost or valuation				
As at 1 April, 2013		-	854	854
Additions		4,164	-	4,164
Disposals		-	-	-
At 31 March 2014 (A)		4,164	854	5,018
Additions		150	2,885	3,035
Disposals		-	-	-
At 31 March 2015 (B)		4,314	3,739	8,053
Accumulated Amortization				
At 1 April 2013		-	161	161
Charge for the year		208	285	493
Disposals		-	-	-
At 31 March 2014 (C)		208	446	654
Charge for the year		843	607	1,450
Disposals		-	-	-
At 31 March 2015 (D)		1,051	1,053	2,104
Net intangible assets				
At 31 March 2014 (A - C)		3,956	408	4,364
At 31 March 2015 (B - D)		3,263	2,686	5,949



OXFAM INDIA
Notes to financial statements as on 31 March 2015
NOTE 9: Loans and advances
(Unsecured, considered good)

	Non - current		Current	
	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Security deposits	2,729	9,444	8,804	2,195
(A)	2,729	9,444	8,804	2,195
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	-	-	10,826	8,945
(B)	-	-	10,826	8,945
Other loan and advances				
Advance income tax	-	-	1,534	918
Prepaid expenses	-	-	5,968	5,026
Loan to employees	-	-	2,079	1,930
(C)	-	-	9,581	7,874
Total (A) + (B) + (C)	2,729	9,444	29,211	19,014

NOTE 10: Cash and bank balances

	Non - Current		Current	
	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks:				
On Saving accounts	-	-	27,061	19,025
Cheques/draft in hand	-	-	40	199
Cash on hand	-	-	285	223
(A)	-	-	27,386	19,447
Other bank balances				
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months	-	-	92,985	30,000
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-	30,060	12,060
(B)	-	-	1,23,045	42,060
Amounts disclosed under non-current assets (note 11) (C)	-	-	(9,485)	(5,000)
Total (A) + (B) + (C)	-	-	1,40,946	56,507

NOTE 11: Other assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	Non - Current		Current	
	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Non-current bank balances (note 10)	9,485	5,000	-	-
(A)	9,485	5,000	-	-
Others				
Employee benefit plan surplus (note 21)	-	130	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	5,271	1,941
Other accrued income	-	-	51,097	81,492
(B)	-	130	56,368	83,433
Total (A) + (B)	9,485	5,130	56,368	83,433



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NOTE 12: Current Investments

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Investments (valued at lower of cost and fair value, unless stated otherwise)		
Quoted mutual funds	-	5,058
Nil for CY (31 March 2014: 188723.027 units of Rs. 26.7861) each fully paid-up of HDFC Cash Mangement Fund - Saving Plan - Growth		
	-	5,058

NOTE 13: Grants/ Donations received

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Grants from affiliates	4,45,142	3,71,876
In-house fundraising:		
Donation - corporate & institutions	1,82,604	1,54,558
Donation - individuals	54,670	51,150
Donation - affiliates	17,656	48,335
Donation - events	47,313	39,760
	7,47,385	6,65,679

NOTE 14: Other income

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Other operating income (note 31) (net of expenses directly attributable to such income of Rs. Nil (31 March 2014: 112))	-	2,876
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits	12,522	8,493
- Others	1,394	1,313
Net gain on sale of assets	102	470
Exchange differences (net)	-	394
Net gain on sale of current investments	434	308
Other non-operating income	111	280
	14,563	14,134

NOTE 15: Programme expenses

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Grant paid to Partners	2,44,049	2,07,431
Humanitarian response including relief materials	1,49,479	1,30,692
Workshops and consultation charges	69,952	55,620
Programme evaluation and training cost	6,128	5,586
	4,69,608	3,99,329

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OXFAM INDIA
Notes to financial statements as on 31 March 2015
NOTE 16: Fundraising cost

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Retainership fees	21,094	26,448
Fundraising agency charges	752	1,228
Other fundraising expenses	29,307	19,787
	<u>51,153</u>	<u>47,463</u>

NOTE 17: Employee benefit expenses

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Salary, wages and bonus		
- Programme staffs	56,569	44,239
- Fundraising staffs	18,634	16,120
- Other staffs	42,327	36,574
Contribution to provident fund	7,973	6,397
Gratuity	2,590	1,704
Leave benefits	3,089	937
Staff welfare expenses	7,921	6,454
Training & recruitment expenses	5,642	8,109
	<u>1,44,745</u>	<u>1,20,534</u>

NOTE 18: Co-ordination and administration costs

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Rent	26,170	25,315
Travelling and conveyance	43,318	37,839
Communication costs	5,995	7,159
Repair and maintenance		
- Computers	7,169	2,018
- Other than computers	11,756	11,614
Electricity charges	2,949	2,641
Printing and stationery	7,614	5,840
Professional charges	5,529	5,203
Insurance	299	235
Rates and taxes	41	228
Bank charges	1,210	556
Payment to auditors		
- Statutory audit fee	675	476
- Tax audit fee	367	367
- Out of pocket expenses	34	57
Exchange differences (net)	1,030	-
Miscellaneous expenses	219	251
	<u>1,14,375</u>	<u>99,799</u>



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NOTE 19: Capitalised assets purchased

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Capital assets purchased	8,670	13,099
	<u>8,670</u>	<u>13,099</u>

NOTE 20: Prior period expense

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Salary	-	151
Professional charges	28	198
Accrued interest on fixed deposit	540	-
	<u>568</u>	<u>349</u>

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 2 years of service gets a gratuity on departure @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service, however, with effect from 1 October 2012 the minimum service period has been revised to 3 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**Net employee benefit expense**

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Current service cost	2,460	2,664
Interest cost on benefit obligation	440	358
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	220	(1,044)
Expected return on plan assets	(530)	(274)
Net expense	<u>2,590</u>	<u>1,704</u>

Balance Sheet**Benefit asset/ liability**

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(7,507)	(5,828)
Fair value of plan assets	6,817	5,958
Plan asset	<u>(690)</u>	<u>130</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Opening defined benefit obligation	5,828	5,347
Current service cost	2,460	2,664
Interest cost	440	358
Benefits paid	(1,570)	(1,600)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligation	350	(941)
Closing defined benefit obligation	<u>7,507</u>	<u>5,828</u>



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Note 21: Post - employment benefit plan (continued)

Changes in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Opening fair value of plan assets	5,958	5,581
Expected return	529	274
Contributions by employer	1,462	1,600
Benefits paid	(1,262)	(1,600)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	130	103
Closing fair value of plan assets	6,817	5,958

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2013 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2012 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2011 (Rupees in '000)
Defined benefit obligation	(7,507)	(5,828)	(5,347)	(3,426)	(2,858)
Plan assets	6,817	5,958	5,581	5,294	2,115
Surplus/ (deficit)	(690)	130	234	1,868	(743)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	73	(433)	693	(1,239)	1,481
Experience adjustments on plan assets	131	103	84	(212)	49

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

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Discount rate	8.00%	9.00%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Expected return on plan assets	9.00%	6.75%
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 2015 was Rs. 26,170 (31 March 2014 Rs. 25,315).

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

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Within one year	1,521	12,527
After one year but not more than five years	1,134	1,379
More than five years	-	-
	2,655	13,906



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OXFAM INDIA**Notes to financial statements as on 31 March 2015****Note 23: Related party transactions**

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

Key management personnel

Ms. Nisha Agrawal, CEO of the Company

Related party transactions during the year:

Remuneration to key management personnel

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Ms. Nisha Agrawal, CEO of the Company		
Salary	5,194	4,808

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.

Note 24: Capital commitments

At 31 March 2015, estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for amounts to Rs.Nil (31 March 2014: Nil).

Note 25: Disclosures required as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	744	69
Interest due on above	-	-
Total	744	69

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting 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 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting 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 section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006



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OXFAM INDIA
Notes to financial statements as on 31 March 2015
Note 26: Earnings in foreign currency (on accrual basis)

Year of remittance (ended on)	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Grants from affiliates	4,45,142	3,71,876
In-house fundraising:		
-Donation - corporate & institutions	1,02,758	1,25,911
-Donation - individuals	5,831	3,475
-Donation - affiliates	17,656	48,335
-Donation - events	11,652	14,949
Other non-operating income		
-Consulting income	-	2,876
	5,83,039	5,67,422

Note 27: Expenditure in foreign Currency (on accrual basis)

Year of expenditure ended on	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Consultancy cost	474	1,017
Staff international travel	499	268
Programme Workshop	106	
Capital expenditure	-	584
Others	432	737
	1,511	2,606

Note 28: Value of imports calculated on CIF basis

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Capital goods	-	584
	-	584

Note 29: Trailwalker event of Oxfam India

During the year, the Company has organized two Trailwalker events in India near Bengaluru and Mumbai. 153 teams participated in Mumbai trailwalker (133 in 100km event and 20 teams in 50kms event) - (31 March 2014: 70 teams, only 100kms) and 181 teams participated in Bengaluru trailwalker (31 March 2014: 187 teams) from India and abroad participated in the Trailwalker in India and the Company has raised Rs. 47,312 (31 March 2014 Rs. 39,093) 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. 42,952 (31 March 2014 Rs. 30,101) on this event. Out of this total expenditure Rs. 2,485 (31 March 2014 Rs. 414) pertains to various capital expenditure incurred in relation to the event during the year.

Note 30: Board designated funds
Corpus fund

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

During the year ended 31 March 2014, board designated a sum of Rs.3,000 towards corpus fund from surplus available in general fund.

Note 31: 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.



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Note 32: 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 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

Geographical and thematical summary of Grant paid to partners for the year ended 31 March 2014:

Geography / Theme	Humanitarian Response & DRR	Economic Justice	Emerging Theme	Essential Services	Gender Justice	Governance And Accountability	Grand Total
Focus States							
-Assam	11,717	-	1,439	-	-	-	13,156
-Bihar	4,518	4,844	979	13,802	700	-	24,843
-Chattisgarh	-	5,887	-	4,285	-	-	10,172
-Jharkhand	-	6,568	-	13,142	1,230	-	20,940
-Odisha	8,973	10,642	-	12,308	-	-	31,923
-Uttar Pradesh	5,411	4,648	7,194	4,107	-	-	21,360
-Uttarakhand	7,138	1,316	-	-	-	-	8,454
	37,757	33,905	9,612	47,644	1,930	-	1,30,848
Non Focus States	500	17,468	21,482	35,768	1,365	-	76,583
Multi States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	38,257	51,373	31,094	83,412	3,295	-	2,07,431



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Note 33: *Expenses based on functional classification

The table below shows expenses based on functional classification. These are classified under Income & Expenditure Account based on their nature as required by the Guidance Note on Revised Schedule VI (Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013)

	31 March 2015 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2014 (Rupees in '000)
Programme Expenses as per Income & Expenditure Account	4,69,608	3,99,329
Add : Personnel expenses related to programme activities	56,569	44,239
	<u>5,26,177</u>	<u>4,43,568</u>
Fundraising cost as per Income & Expenditure Account	51,153	47,463
Add : Personnel expenses related to fundraising activities	18,634	16,120
Add: Co-ordination and administration cost related to fundraising activities	17,119	10,284
Add: Capital assets purchased related to fundraising activities	2,485	414
	<u>89,391</u>	<u>74,281</u>
Employee benefit expenses as per Income & Expenditure Account	1,44,745	1,20,534
Less : Personnel expenses related to programme activities	(56,569)	(44,239)
Less : Personnel expenses related to fundraising activities	(18,634)	(16,120)
	<u>69,542</u>	<u>60,175</u>
Co-ordination and administration costs as per Income & Expenditure Account	1,14,375	99,799
Less: Co-ordination and administration costs related to fundraising activities	(17,119)	(10,284)
	<u>97,256</u>	<u>89,515</u>
Capital Assets purchased as per Income & Expenditure Account	8,670	13,099
Less : Capital assets purchased related to fundraising activities	(2,485)	(414)
	<u>6,185</u>	<u>12,685</u>

* The information above is as certified by management.

Note 34: Previous year figures

Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Associates LLP

Firm registration number: 101049W

Chartered Accountants

Yogesh Midha

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership no. 94941



Place: Gurgaon
Date: 13 June, 2015

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Oxfam India

Kiran Karnik
Kiran Karnik
(Director)

Nisha Agrawal
Nisha Agrawal
(Chief Executive Officer)

Mridula Bajaj
Mridula Bajaj
(Director)

Sanjiv Ray
Sanjiv Ray
(Director Operations)

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UNTIL WE GET **EQUALITY** IN EDUCATION,
WE WON'T HAVE AN EQUAL SOCIETY.



A SPECIAL THANKS!



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SOURCES

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United Nations World Food Programme

"We have this liberty in order to reform our social system, which is full of inequality, which conflicts with our fundamental rights."

-B.R. Ambedkar



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