



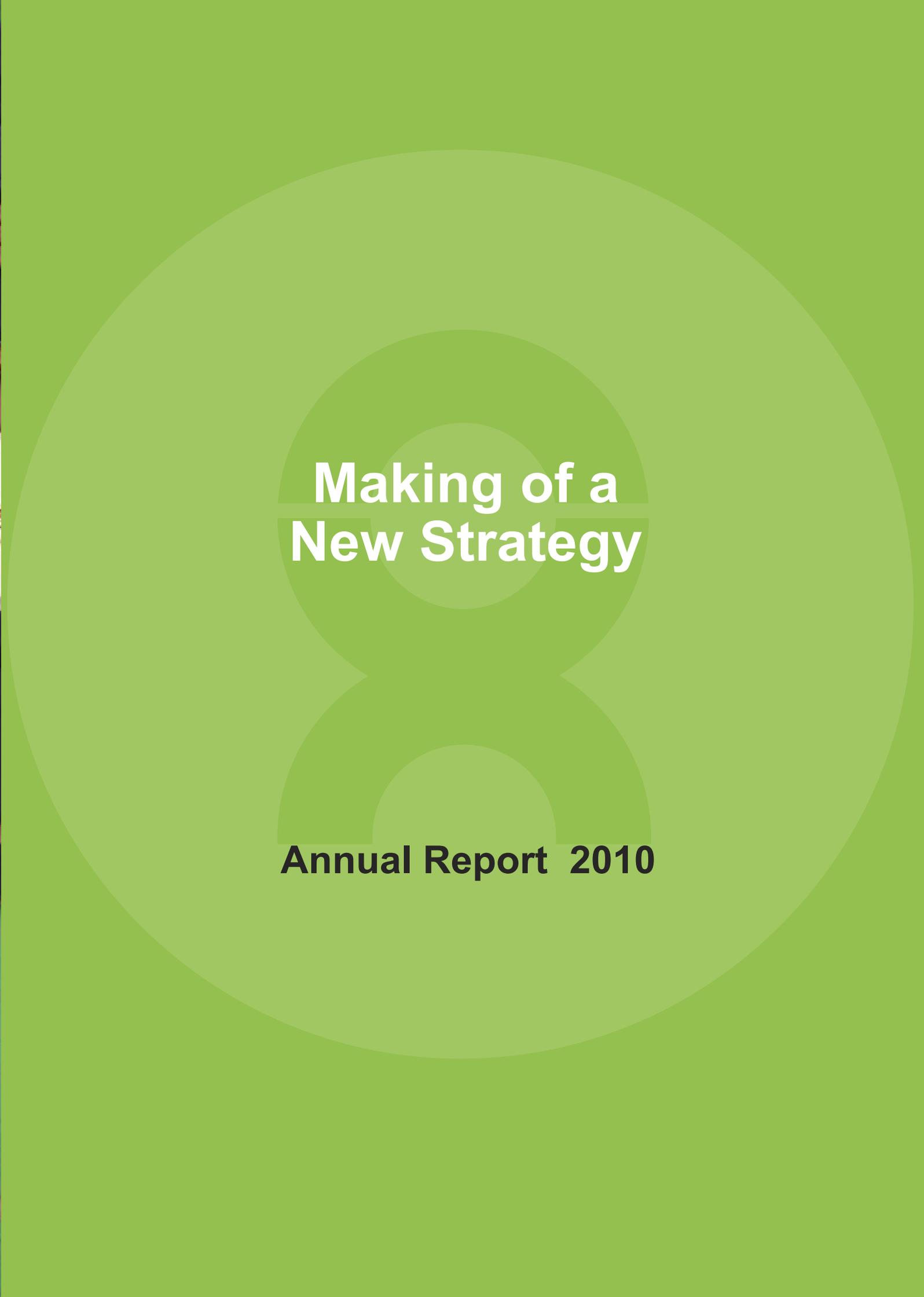
ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
Oxfam
India



Making of a New Strategy

Annual Report 2010





Making of a New Strategy

Annual Report 2010

Credits

Design, Layout and Printing: New Concept Information Systems Pvt. Ltd.

Execution: Oxfam India Communication Team

Images: Oxfam India/Ranjan Rahi, Rajendra Shaw, Sam Spickett, Nidhi Bhardwaj, Manisha Sharma, Nagender Chikara

Copyright: Oxfam India 2010



Contents

CHAPTER I		
Making of Oxfam India's New Strategy	6	
CHAPTER II		
Economic Justice	10	
CHAPTER III		
Gender Justice	14	
CHAPTER IV		
Essential Services	18	
CHAPTER V		
Humanitarian Response and Disaster Risk Reduction	22	
CHAPTER VI		
Oxfam India....New Directions	26	
CHAPTER VII		
Marketing, Fundraising and Communications	30	
CHAPTER VIII		
Governance and Management of Oxfam India	34	
CHAPTER IX		
Financial Information	40	
CHAPTER X		
List of Oxfam India's Partners	62	

Oxfam India

Making of a new strategy, envisioning right to life with dignity for all.



It is my privilege to present to you the annual report and audited accounts for Oxfam Trust for the financial year 2009-10.

As we continued our journey building Oxfam India as a dynamic Indian identity, we spent the last year trying to reflect on what we have done in the past and how we can do things differently in the future, while simultaneously delivering programme on the ground. One thing that emerged from this introspection is the need to have a new strategy to match our aspiration to be an institution that is gearing itself up to address the challenges of today's and future India.

The new strategy entitled "Demanding Rights, Creating Opportunities" focuses on the seven states rich in resources with high incidence of poverty and marginalisation – Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand – and on four groups holding potential to transform India – Dalits, Muslims, Tribal Communities and Women. Besides sharing our strategy with diverse stakeholders, we also held a series of consultations with partners, staff and experts to identify critical issues faced by these groups in the above mentioned States.

Last year witnessed expansion of our support base to reach out to 70,000 people who are now supporting our cause and feel the need to be part of a "thinking", "feeling" and "actively engaged" citizens. We have also been able to raise about ₹ 7.20 crore from individual donors for local programmes, a by no means insignificant achievement considering the fact that the fund-raising efforts are still pretty much new in India and the concept of giving to a rights-based organisation is yet to become first choice of the donors.

Along with establishing new programmes and expanding our support base, we have also been setting up robust internal mechanisms laying the foundations of a strong Oxfam India. This is the last year that we function as a trust. From April 1, 2010, Oxfam India would be a section 25 registered company with an expanded Board and a young and vibrant team that reflects our ambition to make a difference in the lives of poor and marginalised people.

The audited accounts of Oxfam Trust are presented for your information and review. The total income from various sources including money generated from India was ₹ 66.93 crore. A substantial amount, as stated earlier, was generated from within the country, highlighting the success of our efforts to engage the citizens in the country's development agenda.

As we march ahead in our journey, I would like to thank my colleagues in the Board for being strong pillars of strength in formulating a vibrant new strategy for Oxfam India, and I extend my congratulations to the management and the staff who passionately engaged in developing this new strategy. I also thank all our donors for playing a vital role by supporting us in our vision of building India where the right to life with dignity for all becomes a reality. I am sure that you will continue to support us as we continue to build on this vision.

Finally, my sincere appreciation to Oxfam International and fellow Oxfam affiliates for their continued support and conviction in the new Indian identity, Oxfam India.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Minar Pimple', written over a horizontal line.

Minar Pimple

Chairperson, Oxfam Trust

A snapshot

The year that was



Any new journey requires a clear and good roadmap of the future so that where we want to reach is clear and the milestones in the journey are also clearly defined. Oxfam India spent the whole of last year taking stock of its legacy and trying to define a roadmap for the future, through a series of consultations with partners and staff. What emerged was the need to focus our efforts on closing the widening gap between the two India's—the shining and the one in darkness—so that the goal of inclusive development becomes a reality for the millions in the country who are deprived of their basic rights. This has now clearly been articulated in a new strategy that captures the essence of what we want to do in the next five years.

Our work on the four significant themes – Economic Justice, Essential Services, Gender Justice, and Humanitarian Preparedness and Response – continued this year with introspection on how we can make it more effective in the light of the evolving new strategy. We have also started the work of aligning our traditional programme to be in line with the new strategy, while at the same time realising the need to expand our work into new directions like urban poverty, youth and active citizenship, communalism and peace building, and so on.

As we strengthen ourselves as an Indian identity, we feel that it is extremely important that we get the rich and the middle class in India to support the development causes in their own country. And we have built up a new and large fund-raising team to approach them and appeal to their sensibilities by making them understand the importance of actively supporting the development agenda. We are proud to report that over the last two years, nearly 70,000 Indian donors have become engaged with and supported our causes. In the coming year, we are also looking at how to engage more effectively with the corporate sector in India, to see how they too can become a more active part of the solution to fighting poverty and injustice in India.

In our journey into the future, we look forward to strengthening ourselves further as a strong rights-based advocacy organisation that is able to link the grassroots programmes implemented by our partners to effective advocacy at the State, national and international levels by carrying the voices of the poor and marginalised into policymaking fora. And for this to happen, we are putting in place strong systems like a comprehensive Monitoring-Evaluation-Learning (MEL) framework, a knowledge-based approach to advocacy and strong communications system so that we move forward in an integrated manner towards achieving our dreams. I would urge you to visit our website at www.oxfamindia.org to learn more about the work that we do and to see how you can be associated with the causes that we support.

I would like to thank our Board members for providing a clear vision and direction for the kind of Oxfam India they would like to see and for their support in helping realise that vision. I would also like to thank the management team, the staff, our partners and our donors for all their support and contribution during the last year. Each of you can and has made a difference. And I am sure with all of your continued support, we will continue to move forward towards achieving our dream of living in a truly inclusive society and a just, peaceful and sustainable world where every human being is not just entitled to but actually fulfills their dream of living a life of dignity by having all their basic rights realised.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nisha Agrawal". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Nisha Agrawal

CEO, Oxfam India



CHAPTER I

Making of Oxfam India's New Strategy



What is Oxfam India?

Oxfam India is a newly created Indian non-governmental organisation (NGO) integrating the 60-year-old India operations of six separate International Oxfam affiliates working in the country. We came into being on September 1, 2008, with an Indian staff and an Indian board and is a member of Oxfam International, which is a global confederation of 14 Oxfams (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, Quebec, Spain and the US). Three new Oxfams are currently forming in India, Japan and Italy. The Oxfams are rights-based organisations that fight poverty and injustice by linking grassroots programming (through partner NGOs) to local, national and global advocacy and policy making. Oxfam India works in the area of eradicating poverty and aims to be a role model in linking up four critical themes and areas of work – essential services, gender justice, economic justice and humanitarian response – into a comprehensive programme framework pursuing dignity of life as the overarching goal. It also vigorously pursues linking grassroots programmes with policy advocacy, thereby emphasising a rights-based approach.

The new organisation is a national entity with a Pan India presence. It is bringing together new and existing programmes being implemented through around 200 partners and allies, and building a strong national and international advocacy capacity. It has also built up a strong in-house and external team to support our programmes and raise funds in India.

Vision

Oxfam India's vision is to create a more equal, just and sustainable world.

The overarching vision of Oxfam India is "Right to Life with Dignity for All".

Mission

Oxfam India will fulfill its vision by empowering the poor and marginalised to demand their rights, engaging the non-poor to become active and supportive citizens, advocating for an effective and accountable state, and making markets work for poor and marginalised people.

Values

Oxfam believes that its find values are core to its vision and would seek to promote them through its work:

1. *Commitment*
2. *Honesty and Integrity*
3. *Inclusiveness, secularism, pluralism*
4. *Value and respect people's rights*
5. *Delivering high quality results in a manner accountable to stakeholders*

OXFAM INDIA FOCUSES ON FOUR PRIORITY AREAS

Economic Justice – More women and men will realise their right to secure and sustainable livelihoods.

Gender Justice – Women from all communities will gain power over their lives and live free from violence through changes in attitudes, ideas and beliefs about gender relations, and through increased levels of women's active engagement and critical leadership in institutions, decision-making and change processes.

Essential Services – People living in poverty, especially women and girls, will realise their rights to accessible and

affordable health, education and social protection.

Humanitarian Response and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – All women and men in humanitarian crises will be assured both the protection and the assistance they require, regardless of who or where they are or how they are affected, in a manner consistent with their human rights. Fewer people will suffer deprivation as a result of conflict, calamity and climate change. And to reduce risks and building community resilience to disasters, one of the critical areas of specialisation and pillars of Oxfam India's humanitarian work is disaster risk reduction programming.

A New Strategy for Oxfam India 2010-2015

Oxfam India's new strategy for 2010–15 has been formulated after nearly a year of integrated research and discussion with academicians, social activists, government officials and development experts and revolves around the four key pillars of change: empowered poor, active citizens, an effective and accountable state and a responsible and accountable private sector.

At the heart of Oxfam India's new strategy is the shared concern regarding the gap between the two Indias – the developed and the underdeveloped – and the lack of an inclusive development path that India is currently on. Based on our analysis, there are particularly large gaps in the economic and social indicators among four groups of people that we will focus on:

*Women and men;
Dalits and non-Dalits;
Tribals and non-tribals; and
Muslims and non-Muslims.*

Consultations in Focus States

A series of consultations organised by Oxfam India across the seven new focus states – Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh – has further reinforced the belief that increased focus on lagging states and groups will take the country closer towards a more inclusive development paradigm and also help India achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Consultations were organised to deepen Oxfam India's understanding of the political, economic and social context of these states so that specific strategies could be designed according to the needs in each state. Discussions were held with a wide range of local stakeholders including government, academics, media, international and national NGOs and people from social movements.

The state level consultations highlighted the fact that the development processes in several of the lagging states of India are further marginalising groups, such as tribal people, that are already

extremely marginalised to start with. This is also recognised in official government documents but the implications and solutions have yet to be mainstreamed in government policies and programmes.

The consultations have resulted in the formulation of state strategies and this along with the focus on the themes and the emerging new areas would be consolidated into 10 programmes. These plans will capture the bulwark of the new strategy while at the same time laying the roadmap for Oxfam India for the coming years in terms of what it wants to achieve programmatically.

What We Do

Oxfam India works to address root causes of absolute poverty and injustice. Oxfam seeks to address this through a rights-based approach where people are seen as the bearers of civil, political and social and economic rights.¹ At the same time, institutions – both state and non-state institutions – are seen as duty bearers to guarantee and provide those rights to the people. It is also important to underline that without augmenting people's ability to exercise them, the rights will be meaningless. All of Oxfam's work is framed by our commitment to five broad rights-based aims: the right to a sustainable livelihood, the right to basic social services, the right to life and security, the right to be heard and the right to equality: gender and diversity.

How We Work

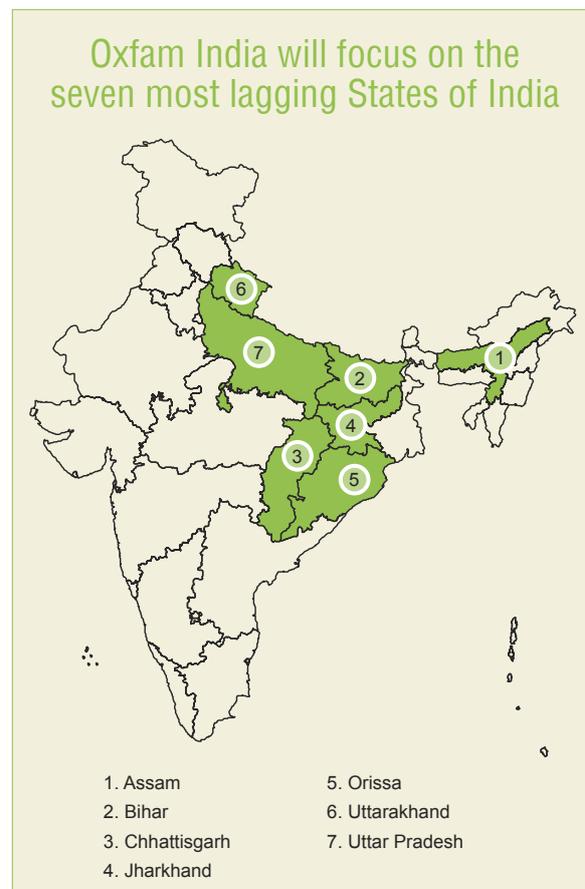
Oxfam works primarily through grassroots organisations to bring about deep-rooted sustainable changes in people's lives through long-term development programming linked to positive policy changes at various levels. We also work through the lens of social exclusion and most marginalised by facilitating their right

to be heard and mobilise them to campaign for greater economic and social reforms.

Where We Work

Oxfam India has its presence in almost all the states. According to Oxfam India's new strategy for 2010-15, two-thirds of our work will be focused on the seven lagging states of the country. These states are Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Given the growing poverty in urban areas, Oxfam India proposes to adopt a two-pronged strategy to address urban poverty. One, to ensure that the thematic programmes include projects in urban areas. Two, to formulate an urban strategy to address issues which are specific to urban areas or require different perspective and strategy like identity, housing etc.



¹ "Rights are long-term guarantees, a set of structural claims or entitlements that enable people, particularly the most vulnerable and excluded, to make demands on those in power who are known in the jargon as duty bearers." Duncan Green, From Poverty to Power: How Active Citizens and Effective States can Change the World, Oxfam International, 2008



CHAPTER II

Economic Justice



The Economic Justice portfolio of Oxfam India aims towards the right to sustainable livelihoods for the benefit of poor farmers, labourers, landless, vulnerable communities affected by climate change and people dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Oxfam India's work on Economic Justice (EJ) is spread in 14 key states. The main interventions are in three critical areas. (a) Natural Resource Management, (b) Small Holder Agriculture, and (c) Climate Change.

Natural Resource Management

The focus is to demand legal rights and increased access and governance of productive resources for the lagging groups like Dalits, tribals and women. Oxfam India is working for the implementation of the Forest Rights Act in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The programme ensures access to ponds and water bodies for fishing rights and governance of these resources by fisher folk in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, and legal ownership of common and agricultural land by the marginalised community in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Oxfam India is also working on management models and institution building for natural resources. This included support to models of Joint Forest Management and Community Forestry in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Maharashtra; Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) for productivity enhancement of small holder farmers in Orissa and Tamil Nadu, and

common property management models in Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

The strategy for access and governance of resources is to support grassroots movements for advocacy and mobilisation. The lobbying with members of parliament (MPs) by partner organisations and alliances has helped speed up the implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA). Advocacy and campaign was undertaken in the Konkan region of Maharashtra to reduce the lease money for fishing rights over water bodies. Initiatives were taken in Maharashtra to register the Bhoi Community members as traditional fishermen and issue them Identity Cards. The fisherfolk from Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts also contested the recent Panchayat and other elections in Madhya Pradesh and have successfully been elected to a number of positions. As a result of the Jameen Adhikar Andolan in the Marathwada region, 26 grazing land occupant families belonging to the Pardhi tribe secured titles to their homesteads which are on common grazing land in Sakhare Borgaon village of Beed block in Beed district. A total of 35,000 applications for land titles are pending.

Convergence of existing schemes and mainstreaming with government programmes helped in strengthening the rights and upscaling the impact. In Orissa, many progressive orders and circulars were passed by the Panchayati Raj Department for convergence of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) for beneficiaries under FRA. Around 250 cooperatives in Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur submitted their



applications for the transfer of lease agreement as per new policy to get the benefits of long-term lease, reduced lease amount, drought compensation, group insurance etc. The model of INRM based on micro planning exercise at village level in the Kandhamal district of Orissa has been adopted by the district administration for replication in another 300 villages.

India Agriculture Scale Up Programme

Small Holder Agriculture aims towards increasing the power of women and men farmers through investment in agriculture and integration of producers to markets. In order to achieve the viability of small holder farmers, the model also works towards enhanced gender access to productive assets and adoption of sustainable agricultural practice for productivity enhancement. Oxfam India is working in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on small holder agriculture. In Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, the focus has been on developing low input sustainable agriculture models and integrated approaches to climate adaptation and linkages with markets.

In flood-prone areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar, a model of agriculture practices of taking three crops in two-crop seasons by

taking early paddy, short duration mustard and a late variety of wheat has been developed. The model has become very popular amongst farmers and has spread to almost 20 districts. A model of organic farming is being supported in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, where small and marginal farmers have been linked to the organic outlet to sell their produce. In Andhra Pradesh, project partners and farmers trading company established linkages for collective marketing of organic cotton with local traders and international buyers like 'MONSOON'. This initiative helped farmers to receive 10 percent more payment (including savings in the form of not paying any commission to brokers, transport cost etc.). In Kutch, Gujarat, 950 women milk and agricultural producers have been organised in groups to tap the local market (block level). This is helping the community-based organisations (CBOs) to understand how they can market milk and milk products, and agricultural products. Two software applications and user-friendly handheld device have been developed for CBOs. The system is enabling them to consolidate and coordinate effortlessly on "realtime" basis and also handle their customers, members as well as other stakeholders efficiently. A producer company in Bundelkhand for fisheries project is formed to directly engage with the markets. Access to agricultural land by women farmer and recognition of women as farmers has been taken up as a state level campaign in Uttar Pradesh. Public hearings in all 70 districts of Uttar Pradesh brought about 2000 land-related issues of women farmers and 32 landless women succeeded in getting land.

Climate Change

Oxfam India adopted a multi-pronged strategy to build a Climate Change Campaign to work at different levels across sections of society to mobilise and advocate for a fair, ambitious and binding deal at Copenhagen Summit held in December 2009. At national level, the Climate Change Campaign aimed at mainstreaming the needs of the poor in climate policies and



CLIMATE CHANGE HEARINGS

Public hearing was used as a tool to mobilise people at the grassroots to highlight and bring forth testimonies on the impact of climate change on the lives and livelihoods of socially marginalised groups, especially women. A total of seven public hearings on climate change were held across India. Six of them were in different agro-climatic zones – coastal, floods, drought, forest, urban and Himalayan ecosystem, which culminated with the National Hearing on Climate Change in November in Delhi. Public hearings were done in partnership with various alliances

and networks of civil society organisations working on a cross section of development issues, especially livelihoods, gender, food security etc. Eminent people from the judiciary, legislature, academia, bureaucracy and media heard poor and marginalised people's testimonies on impacts of climate change. Jury reports and a memorandum urging India to take forward the people's agenda to protect the interests of the masses both at the domestic policy level and at international forums was handed over to India's environment minister.

advocate for investments by the Government of India for adaptation. Expertise was built on adaptation models which worked well on the ground by linking with programmes on livelihoods and disaster risk reduction.

In order to build public pressure to demand for strong domestic action by the Indian government as well as a fair post-2012 global climate deal by the heads of industrialised countries, Oxfam India launched the 'Stop harming, start helping' climate change signature campaign where an individual can sign up in solidarity and also 'be the change.' Oxfam India has successfully collected 10.3 lakh signatures across 10 states and 1 UT of India.

The 100-day countdown to the United Nations Copenhagen Climate Summit, and the launch of the TckTckTck campaign was held on August 28, 2009 to urge governments to agree on a fair, binding and ambitious deal at the summit. A melting ice sculpture, symbolically calling all for action and on a map of the world, melted fast on the Delhi grass, warning that the world would be washed away if glaciers melt because of climate change. The act was enacted by a coalition of climate groups with Oxfam India playing a proactive role.

A "door-to-door" intensive advocacy campaign was undertaken in India by involving youth as climate activists to create awareness among parliamentarians and their families on climate change and how they themselves should become agents of change.

In order to build the knowledge framework on adaptation models, a documentation of case studies on best practices on adaptation from programmes on livelihoods and disaster risk reduction was undertaken in seven states in India based on Oxfam India's work in the field. Adaptation models were delineated and showcased through a mobile photo exhibition series. The first exhibition was launched in November 2009 at New Delhi. The Oxfam India-Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability collaborative study "Adaptation to Climate Change in India: A Study of Union Budgets" was published. The study was undertaken to understand the existing public finance framework and its coherence with the policy framework of the Government of India on adaptation to climate change. The study based on the analysis of the Union Budgets for the years 2006-07 to 2009-10 on adaptation also received an award from International Development Research Centre for its high calibre potential impact on policy and practice.



CHAPTER III

Gender Justice



The struggle for gender equality touched a milestone in India recently with the long awaited legislative reform for reserving 33 percent seats in all state assemblies and national parliament getting passed in the upper house of the Indian Parliament on March 8, 2010.

The year also saw us setting our thematic agenda for the next five years. We also articulated our goal clearly to say that women from all communities will gain power over their lives and live free from violence through changes in attitudes, ideas and beliefs about gender relations, and through increased levels of women's active engagement and critical leadership in institutions, decision-making and change processes. The two programmatic goals identified for Oxfam India are reducing social acceptance of violence against women and increased and effective representation of women in decision-making forums in governance institutions. In addition, we will seek to mainstream gender justice in everything we do.

Oxfam India commissioned perspective papers on "Understanding Gender Justice", "Violence against Women in India" and "Political Empowerment of Women" to inform the approach of our future programmes in these areas. A national level Consultation on "Women's Political Empowerment: Roles, Representation and Reservation" was also organised to enable us to understand the scope of the issue.

Promoting Violence Free Lives for Women

This year, Oxfam rolled out one of its largest programmes to eliminate violence against women, "Promoting Violence Free Lives for Women from Poor and Marginalised Communities," covering more than 200 districts across 12 states. This programme is supported by the DFID-IPAP (INGOs Partnership Agreement Programme) resources for a period till 2013. The Project Goal is to reduce the social acceptance of violence against women and bring a positive change in the policy and programme environment that perpetuates its acceptance at institutional and community levels.

It has intensive programming in five states (Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa, and Gujarat) to improve access to the formal justice system and support services for women survivors of domestic violence and advocacy for the same by civil society, with leadership of women from vulnerable and socially excluded groups. Some of the achievements under this programme are:

- National and state level advocacy initiated on the effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- Formal collaboration with Police Department of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for setting up of Support Institutions. Ten Support Institutions are operational in these states.



Process of evidence-based advocacy initiated through studies on Short Stay Homes and Status Report of implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005 at the state level in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand. District level report was prepared for Rajkot district in Gujarat.

- Multiple strategies are being followed depending on the state and local context in some states such as Orissa and Gujarat. Forums like Maitree Dals and Nyay Samitis have been formed to build community level vigilance groups.

We Can Campaign

A total of 1,700,000 people have signed up as change makers (40 percent men and 25 percent under the age of 25) under the We Can campaign which now has an independent secretariat in New Delhi.

A National Change Makers Assembly was organised in Lucknow with more than 400 youth participating from 13 states. The programme focused on enhancing understanding of Violence against Women and taking action at individual and collective levels.

As part of the campaign, strong linkages have been established with educational institutions and government departments such as Health, Police and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for greater impact in the community. In the current year, special focus

was on educational institutions (25 in each district), special orientation modules have been developed for this purpose. A total of 3,963 educational institutions were engaged in this initiative across nine states.

Other works for eliminating violence against women were undertaken in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to usher in positive strategic changes in gender power relations by sensitisation of men and women on gender roles and equity.

Political Empowerment of Women

Projects for strengthening women's political roles and their participation in local institutions of governance were implemented in Maharashtra, MP, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. The objective was to empower women as leaders and agents of change in creating a politically and socially just environment. Women were encouraged to be active citizens of their village by participating in the local Gram Sabhas which are the forums for raising developmental issues of the area.

- Mahila Vikas Parishad (MVP) is a Women's Development Forum initiated and facilitated by Yuva Rural, in five districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra namely, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Amravati and Akola. The MVP members have been actively participating in local governance issues.
- In Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon and Kavardha districts of Chhattisgarh and neighbouring district of Balaghat in MP-Chhattisgarh border, 132 women from the Baiga and other backward and marginalised tribal communities contested in the panchayat elections for the first time.
- Pre-election dialogue in four districts of Rajasthan educated and informed women about their right to vote, their right to choose a good leader, and to stand for elections. Twenty-four women contested



for panchayat elections in Barmer of which two women became Sarpanch, 16 were elected as Wardpanch, one woman as Panchayat Samiti member and one woman

as Upsarpanch. Forty-nine women contested in Jalore, of which 15 were elected as Sarpanch, nine as Upsarpanch and 20 as Wardpanch.

CASE STUDY: CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF A GIRL CHILD

Vikalp in partnership with Oxfam India works towards reducing social acceptance of all forms of gender-based violence and creating positive changes in policy, practice, ideas and beliefs with respect to gender relations in Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalor and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan. The reach out in these four districts is to about 1,900 men and 2,900 women. Vikalp also partners with Oxfam India under the We Can campaign in about 12 districts of Rajasthan.



Kanta, a trained paralegal volunteer from Barmer, has been associated with Vikalp's work for more than two years now to end violence against women and girls. She is an active member of various community-based action groups facilitated by Vikalp and probably the only woman in the local Scheduled Caste (SC) community to have written the higher secondary school Tenth Class board exam. Last year, Kanta gave birth to her third child, a baby girl, the second daughter in her family. With the birth of a second girl child, her family expressed strong displeasure and Kanta had to once again stand up for what she believes in and fight discrimination against girls.

Kanta had decided that she would 'beat the thali' (plate) when her baby is born, be it a girl or boy. In many communities of Rajasthan, 'beating of the thali' is a tradition attributed only to celebration of the birth of a son; celebrating the birth of a girl child is traditionally considered inauspicious. In November 2009, Kanta announced the birth of her daughter to her friends and asked them to beat the thali to celebrate. Thus, by challenging this discriminatory practice, Kanta began a new journey with her baby girl.

This, of course, resulted in immediate opposition. When she came home from the hospital, her family greeted her with tears and called her daughter a tragedy. They refused to even hold the day-old baby. However, Kanta was not disheartened. The family's unhappiness and disrespect for the newborn was evident when they tried to name the child "Achuki," one of the many names in Rajasthan, which expresses disappointment on having a girl child. Achuki literally means 'we already have girls in the family and we want no more'. The neighbours were more supportive of Kanta and sensitive to the issue. The unexpected support for Kanta forced her husband to re-evaluate his disrespect and presumptions about his baby daughter. He didn't need to be coaxed again to give a proper naming ceremony for their little girl, who was then named Chandravati.

Kanta attributes her determination in celebrating her daughter's birth to her association with Vikalp. Kanta's story is discussed in trainings and with various staff and volunteers, which sets an example for many more families who are now reconsidering their attitudes towards girl children.

Source: Vikalp Sansthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan



CHAPTER IV

Essential Services



Oxfam India's direct programme and campaign interventions on Essential Services (ES) are spread across 10 key Indian states with a range of networks and partners especially in the areas of health, education and social protection. The ES strategy is to build and support strong grassroots-backed movements to realise the potential of the existing policy and plans while simultaneously pushing for greater policy reforms at the national and sub-national levels.

Oxfam India through its Essential Services National Campaign Partner, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, reviewed the performance of first 100 days of the National Government through National Consultation on Governance organised in New Delhi on September 15 and 16, 2009. For the fourth year in a row, millions of people around the country "stood up and took action" to demand that world leaders end poverty and achieve the MDGs. Oxfam India, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan and over 30 other leading civil society organisations, in partnership with the Planning Commission, Government of India, carried out a People's Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. As part of the appraisal process, the civil society consortium commissioned review studies on eight thematic areas including health, education, nutrition, employment, and socially marginalised groups.

Health

The primary focus on health has been institutionalising community monitoring of health services. Oxfam India's interventions include increasing awareness and capacity

building of civil society organisations about the right to quality healthcare, right to essential drugs and private sector accountability. Another important theme is to develop training methodology for ASHAs (Community Health Workers). The methodology developed through Oxfam India's work has not only been recognised but institutionalised by the Government of Maharashtra. Rajasthan too has seen some good grassroots work where besides activating the state delivery mechanism, the work has also seen success in state level advocacy which has resulted in making affordable generic drugs available at the Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

Oxfam India's work on HIV/AIDS has two main components: (a) develop the capacity of Oxfam India partner organisations to mainstream HIV/AIDS in their regular programme interventions; and (b) mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in government's flagship programmes like the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), ICDS and MNREGS. This work has become operational recently in Orissa with partners where sensitisation work with village level Gaon Kalyan Samitis, ASHAs and NREGS workers is being done. In one instance, five HIV-infected persons have been enrolled under an emergency feeding programme under ICDS. In Uttar Pradesh, HIV/AIDS issues were mainstreamed within the government agencies in collaboration with the UN. As a result, the first Migration Information Centre was started in M/s Marque Impaxe, a Moradabad-based brass industrial unit with the aim of providing information about HIV/AIDS.

Advocacy Highlights

- Oxfam India organised a roundtable discussion on the Oxfam International paper titled 'Blind Optimism: Challenging the myths about private healthcare in poor countries'. The paper argued that the realisation of the right to health for millions of people in poor countries depends upon a massive increase in health services to achieve universal and equitable access.
- Oxfam India and Centre for Legislative Research and Advocacy (CLRA) organised a National Consultation on the *Draft* National Health Bill, 2009. The Consultation was the first concerted effort to bring together different stakeholders to debate the draft version of the Bill.
- Oxfam India in collaboration with Human Development Foundation (HDF), Orissa had initiated a process to review findings of various review missions on NRHM and collect the perception of civil society including the grassroots service providers on community action on NRHM. Following the review study, a day-long state level consultation was organised in Bhubaneswar.

Education

Oxfam India's focus on education has been to ensure universal, inclusive and quality education for all, especially for girls. This is being done through capacity building of civil society organisations and communities to monitor education services at the community level; and advocacy at the national, state and district levels to enhance public spending and ensuring quality. Increased community awareness has led to setting up of Education Development Committees (EDCs) in the project villages in Maharashtra that actively took up advocacy at the village and block levels for improving the management of primary government schools. EDC members in many villages took up the issue of non-availability of

drinking water in the school premises with their respective Gram Panchayats.

Efforts to showcase alternative models of education for larger replicability through Oxfam's support have borne fruit in Rajasthan. The focus was on establishing a system by transforming government schools to community owned schools. The uniqueness of this model is community co-governance, and innovative teaching and learning practices to promote and practise inclusiveness. The model, currently replicated in two blocks will be replicated in the 110 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas (KGBVs) in the state. Partner NGOs in UP also took initiative in terms of organising a common platform for the implementation of recently passed Right to Education Act where the attempt is now to build pressure at the state level for the actualisation of these rights.

Advocacy Highlights

- The first phase of Prabal Bachpan - Advocacy Movement against Discrimination in Primary Education, in Uttar Pradesh, succeeded in bringing the issue of discrimination in primary education on the forefront with the support of partnerships and alliances formed during the course of the movement. In the second phase of the campaign, the activities focused on not only sensitising the stakeholders such as teachers, children, parents, officials and civil society but making them accountable and work towards promoting positive and inclusive practices in schools.
- The Essential Services team carried out an exercise during the months of July and August to map various Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) initiatives for providing quality education and produced a paper tentatively titled "Community as Vigilante: The Role of Community-Based Monitoring for Building Ownership and Ensuring Accountability in Education." As a follow-up to the mapping exercise, Oxfam India



organised a two-day National Consultation to augment the call for greater community participation in governance.

an official acknowledgment for their work when its chief K.S. Gopal was nominated as a member of the NREGA advisory council.

Social Protection

The major focus in this area was ensuring proper implementation of MGNREGS with a twin strategy to mobilise community to demand their entitlements and work with the government to strengthen implementation. The monitoring methodologies and devices developed through Oxfam's support have been widely recognised by the state and national governments. In Andhra Pradesh, Centre for Environment Concerns got

Inter-State Consultation on the proposed Food Entitlement Act was organised by Oxfam India in partnership with Hunger Free Bihar Campaign in Patna. The consultation was attended by over 200 participants covering five states – Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The discussions were moderated under five themes: Food Entitlements and Marginalised Groups, Women and Food Security, Enforcement Mechanism, PDS and Entitlement, and Children and Food Security.

CASE STUDY: THE WAY BACK TO THE SCHOOL

Despite all his dreams, attending school on a regular basis had always been a challenge for 11 years old Sarvesh. He was the eldest child in the family and had the responsibility to take care of his three younger siblings in the absence of his parents who were daily wage labourers.



Knowing Sarvesh's interest and academic performance, the teacher shared her concerns during the monthly meeting of *Basic Shiksha Manch (BSM)* – a village level forum of concerned parents and teachers to ensure quality education to the marginalised children promoted under Oxfam India's project. The project is implemented by Lokmitra in the Raebareli district of Uttar Pradesh.

BSM representatives approached Sarvesh's parents and tried to convince them but again they expressed their inability arguing that they would be the happiest persons to see that Sarvesh attends school regularly and receive good education for a better future but who'll take care of their children? And promptly came the response from one of the BSM representatives that the younger kids may be registered at the Anganwadi Centre (established under ICDS to provide pre-school education and nutritional support to children and pregnant women) located within the school premises where they would be taken care of by the trained Anganwadi staff. The duo agreed immediately.

Now Sarvesh regularly attends the classes while his three siblings learn and play at the Anganwadi Centre. Sarvesh is not just good in studies but has got a creative mind too. He makes beautiful clay toys. He was elated when school staff asked him to present a clay bullock cart made by him to the District Magistrate during his visit to the school who praised his creativity and self-confidence. Sarvesh is one of the brightest and well-behaved children in his school.

Source: Lokmitra, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh



CHAPTER V

Humanitarian Response and Disaster Risk Reduction



Oxfam India's Humanitarian Goal statement
- All people facing real or potential humanitarian crises in India will be assured both the protection and the assistance they require to prepare for, and cope with, shocks, regardless of who they are or where they are affected, in a manner consistent with their human rights.

Oxfam India's Humanitarian Role and Focus

Oxfam India's humanitarian interventions are designed to ensure that Oxfam's response and risk reduction work is systematically and effectively integrated into a "one programme" approach which links our humanitarian work with longer term development and campaigning and advocacy. The purpose is to enhance Oxfam capacity to work with partners to find and promote new and better ways of responding to humanitarian crisis and to enable the rural poor to anticipate, manage and reduce risks from disasters and poverty.

States Covered by Humanitarian Country Programme 2009-10

Disaster Risk Reduction Projects – Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

Emergency Response – West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Emergency Response

Over the years, Oxfam has worked to assist poor rural people living in disaster affected and

vulnerable areas to be prepared and more able to manage their hazard risks, thus reducing their vulnerability to disasters. Much of this work has been conducted under conditions of change – frequent disasters, rising population densities, deteriorating natural resources base, and increasingly uncertain and unpredictable climatic conditions.

During 2009, a significant achievement was in responding to two major humanitarian crises in India. In May 2009, we responded to **Cyclone Aila** in West Bengal covering 60,000 men, women and children, providing safe water, sanitation, and emergency shelter to the worst affected by the disaster. In October 2009, we responded again to the **South India floods** which affected two million people in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. We responded to the emergency by providing water, sanitation and shelter support to 78,000 men, women and children in partnership with local NGOs. The South India flood response was built on the success of Cyclone Aila response programme.

Disaster Risk Reduction

- Risk reduction through improved water sanitation and hygiene in flood plains and coastal areas.
- Improved flood coping agriculture development and conservation practices.
- Improved risk management services and effective production services.
- Improved disaster preparedness at the village and block levels.
- Access to basic insurance instruments (health and accident, life, crop, productive assets).
- A broad range of financial and technical services to partners and communities.

APPROACHES TO THE KOSI FLOODS DISASTER: EARLY RECOVERY WORK IN SUPAUL DISTRICT 2009-10

The breach in one of the major embankments on the Kosi river led to widespread flooding with over four million people affected and the Central Government declaring it a national calamity. The loss of assets and crops exposed hundreds of thousands of poor people to extreme hardship. Oxfam's relief effort focused on providing water and sanitation facilities and restoring existing ones, and providing hygiene kits and emergency shelter materials that targeted 120,000 people.

This was followed by an 'early recovery programme'. This was established to enable landless and marginal families to restore their incomes and improve their assets through poultry, livestock enterprises, income generating activities, and homestead gardening. The programme also worked with communities to develop contingency planning, community level emergency task force development, and flood preparedness activities such as raising hand pumps so that people are better prepared to withstand future shocks. This is an example of how an emergency intervention drew on DRR experience and integrated this into the programme as part of longer term development. Oxfam India was, however, less successful at advocacy in this programme and this remains a key development area for the humanitarian team.

- Marine fishery post harvest and alternative agro and non-agro based livelihood promotion.
- Agricultural inputs, provisions and linkages
- opportunities for non-agro off-farm employment and enterprise development.
- Local and national policy and programming processes.
- Improving management of arid land and water resources, and minimising water security risks.

Results

The following results contributed to the achievement of Oxfam India's DRR objectives:

- In Andhra Pradesh, in the Coastal DRR programme, the partners have been successful in developing distinct market infrastructure, leveraging large sums of funds and acquiring land for the community to set up market centres. The coastal DRR project in Andhra Pradesh has made a humble beginning by developing micro market infrastructures. The bigger projects in collaboration with local bodies such as

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) are also being pursued to open up trading outlets including exports.

- Throughout 2009, Oxfam India continued to support its DRR programme by empowering community-based village institutions and groups working on vulnerable livelihoods programmes including crop management in flood prone areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, marine fishery and non-agro based livelihood development and marketing in coastal Andhra Pradesh, and dryland horticulture and rain water harvesting in ensuring water security in Rajasthan.
- In East India, our DRR programme in Assam, Orissa, and Bihar covers 67 blocks across 18 districts, successfully implemented by 10 local partners. A climate change research initiative was launched in Bihar. The purpose of the climate change adaptation research initiative is to harness in building a foundation for our risk reduction and adaptation work in the region.



- Oxfam continued to make empowerment of poor rural women a priority in its DRR programme, ensuring that the majority of programme benefits accrued to women participants, supporting them to secure their livelihoods and building their capacity to minimise risks.
- In Uttar Pradesh, Oxfam supported its partners to promote innovative activities such as flood resilient agricultural cropping in vulnerable areas. This was done with the aim that with the new variety of early harvest crop, communities would be able to harvest their crop early, thus reducing the risk of their produce being destroyed by flood waters. This programme featured a link to agricultural universities for research and piloting purposes.
- Our DRR programmes across the country were successful in forging a broad range

of linkages with technical and specialist institutions. The coastal DRR programme in Andhra Pradesh leveraged support from institutions such as Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT); National Fisheries Development Board; Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI); Indian Council for Agriculture Development; Department of Fisheries, Govt. of AP for insurance and asset subsidies; RedR India for emergencies training; and State Bank of India (SBI) and NABARD for financial inclusion and seed capital business support.

Oxfam India’s humanitarian interventions have been supported by Oxfam affiliates such as Oxfam GB, Oxfam Australia, Oxfam Novib, Oxfam Hong Kong and Oxfam America. Oxfam’s DRR programmes in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan are supported by GDS Trust UK.

CASE STUDY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: VILLAGE TASK FORCE TEAM



Name: (L-R) Ravinda (69), Jayanta (34), Shapali (42)

Village: Ajabari, Dhemaji, Assam

Disaster Risk Reduction: Village Task Force Team

The Task Force Team also known locally as the Disaster Management Committee was set up in 2006 and the premise of the committee is to constantly facilitate training, provide advice and invest in mitigation like the raising of homesteads and the purchase of contingency materials like life jackets, torches, boats, first aid kits, water butts, tarpaulins and megaphones, and of course for post-emergency repairs. The community themselves pay ₹ 5 per month to the committee and this gets deposited in a ‘contingency’ bank account.

Ravinda explained that although the contingency bank account was initiated at a community level, the creation of the committee and the knowledge required that they had gained on disaster risk reduction, water and sanitation, and health promotion would not have been possible without the support of Oxfam India.

“It is through the training that the committee was able to function as we now know how to cope much better during a disaster.”

Jayanta is immensely proud of his role in the search and rescue team and continually carries out mock drills with the community to ensure they are best prepared and ensures that the community is prepared but most importantly, confident during an emergency.



CHAPTER VI

Oxfam India.... New Directions



In addition to the four themes on which Oxfam India has been working, it has identified strategic new directions. These are communalism and peace building, urban poverty, and youth and active citizenship. In the coming years, Oxfam India plans to deepen its understanding on these issues and evolve programmes in line with its new strategy.

1. Communalism and Peace Building

Oxfam India firmly believes in the secular-democratic values enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It believes that secularism is the corner stone of Indian democracy. It

also believes that conflict not only hampers the development process but also adversely affects the poor and the marginalised much more. It is also Oxfam's understanding that communalism is an issue which needs to be made part of general sensitivity of all the development practitioners regardless of their areas of work. At the national level, last year it entered into a partnership with ANHAD to do a series of public consultations and cultural events to bring the issue in sharper focus.

The first one in the series was to do a national meet in the form of a public hearing on the theme 'What it Means to be a Muslim in India Today' from October 3-5, 2009. A large number





of individuals as well as representatives of organisations participated and spoke about their experiences and problems. The meet echoed an almost universal sentiment of fear and discrimination reduced to second class citizenship. It gave a series of recommendations in terms of policy reforms, appointing judicial commission to look at human rights violations, giving statutory status to Prime Minister's 15 point programme which includes the development agenda for the Muslim, passing of a progressive Communal Violence Prevention Bill etc.

A second national consultation was organised on the current draft of **The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control & Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2009** during February 12-13, 2010 in New Delhi which included participants from various states as well as activists working on this theme as well as former judges, legal professionals etc. It recommended a series of reforms on themes like definition of communal violence, sexual violence, reparations, victim's rights, state's accountability etc. **Recently the recommendations were presented before the National Advisory Council which have been accepted by the government to a large extent.**

Recently, another key event titled 'Mumbai Meri Jaan' was organised in Mumbai on March

6, 2010 to celebrate diversity and pluralism in the wake of recent onslaught on people's fundamental rights in Mumbai. More than 150 children from 25 local schools participated. Besides, key artists and public personalities like Rahul Bose, Nandita Das, Shabana Azmi, Anand Teltumbe, Gerson Da Cunha, Mahesh Dattani, and Rajat Kapoor participated in the same to give a strong public message towards cultural diversity and tolerance.

2. Urban Poverty

India's urban population is likely to grow from 285.3 million² to 410 million in 2015. Though cities contribute 60 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), urbanisation of poverty has been an issue of concern. Currently, nearly a quarter of India's urban population, i.e. 81 million people live below the poverty line and 62 million live in slums.³ The urban poor comprise seasonal migrants, homeless and people living in abysmal conditions in the notified and non-notified slums, and on pavements in cities. Urban poor face multiple challenges of insecure livelihoods and low and irregular employment, lack of identity and access to basic services, lack of access to housing, and no participation in the urban governance. They also have no fall back mechanisms in case of death, disability, unemployment, ill health and old age. Many of them do not possess an identity proof and are unable to access benefits from government programmes. Moreover, the government too spends low amounts on alleviation of urban poverty as compared to rural poverty.

The rate of poverty in urban areas is likely to increase with the increase in urbanisation rates unless substantial changes are made in the government policies, and urban planning processes, and collectives of the urban poor are strengthened. Oxfam India proposes to adopt a

² GOI. 2001. Census Data

³ India Urban Poverty Report, 2009



two-pronged strategy to address urban poverty. One, to ensure that the thematic programmes include projects in urban areas. Two, to formulate an urban strategy to address issues which are specific to urban areas or require different perspective and strategy like identity, housing etc.

3. Youth and Active Citizenship

Today over half of the World's population is under the age of 25.⁴ Oxfam India believes in the power of youth to engage in social action which will transform themselves as much as the world around them. Youth and active citizenship is one of the emerging areas of focus of Oxfam India, which fits well with its role as a vibrant civil society advocacy organisation. Out of 1.2 billion youth (15-24 years) in the world; 225 million are only from India, constituting 18.9 percent in India.⁵ The Government of India's Youth Policy defines the youth in the age group of 13-35 years which constitutes 41.1 percent of India's population⁶ and is a major force to reckon with in social change and development.

Weighing up the enormous potential to convert this massive cohort into active citizens, Oxfam India initiated a process of sharpening its perspective on youth and active citizenship. The first step was to work in partnership with Pravah, a national level organisation working with youth to develop a perspective paper on youth. Subsequently, Pravah had an interactive session with Oxfam India staff to discuss the perspective paper and orient them to the world of youth work.

Oxfam India had supported a Pune based organisation, CYDA to organise a South Asia Youth Camp (SAYC) from February 1-5, 2010 involving 61 young people from seven countries with the objective of making them change agents for peace and harmony. The camp offered them a common space to share their experiences, views, ideas and dreams. It brought them closer to respect their diversity and uniqueness. At the conclusion of the camp, the participants declared a 'youth charter' which emphasised on working together to enhance democratic development in South Asian countries.

Oxfam International Youth Partnership (OIYP) is a global network of young people working with their communities to create positive, equitable and sustainable change. Every three years, OIYP organises an international youth forum called Kaleidoscope. Oxfam India, together with Oxfam Australia, is leading the preparations for Kaleidoscope 2010 which will take place in November 2010 in New Delhi and bring together 350 young people (action partners) from 100 countries.

⁴ World Youth Report (2005), UN

⁵ World Youth Report (2007), UN

⁶ Census of India, 2001, Government of India's Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, India Youth Portal - <http://youthportal.gov.in/statistics/demographicdetails.htm>



CHAPTER VII

Marketing, Fundraising and Communications



Fundraising

The fundraising model of Oxfam India essentially revolved around face-to-face efforts supplemented by tele-calling, tele-facing and corporate fundraising. As of March 2010, Oxfam India was operating eight fundraising offices – two each in Bangalore and Mumbai and one in Delhi, Pune, Noida and Chandigarh recruiting 26,097 new donors and retaining 2,910 of our existing donors through them. All the fundraising offices are doing well with cost ratios hovering around 29 to 33 percent.

In the current financial year, a total of ₹ 7.20 crore (US\$ 1.67 million) has been raised from individuals and corporates. For the first time, Oxfam India participated in the Airtel Delhi Half Marathon netting about ₹ 7.19 lakh. In addition, ₹ 1.64 crore was raised from other Oxfam affiliates for special projects.

Another experiment initiated this year was the direct mail campaign. The first round of the direct mail campaign had a subdued response but the second wave of the direct mail campaign on girl children's education was sent to 150,000 people. A good response has been received.

Oxfam India also responded to the South India floods in Andhra Pradesh this year. A total of ₹ 63.56 lakh was raised from individuals, corporate and institutional donors.

In Financial Year 2010-11, we will be approaching corporates and institutions in a more systematic manner, with the appointment of a Manager for institutional fundraising. There are also plans to open six new fundraising offices in country. The fundraising team has 30 staff and 145 consultants as of March 2010.

Institutional Fundraising in 2009-10

The total amount of the institutional funding was ₹ 59.39 crore. This includes monies from Oxfam GB (₹ 26.06 crore), Oxfam Novib (₹ 18.20 crore), Oxfam Intermon (₹ 5.26 crore), Oxfam International (₹ 4 crore), Oxfam Australia (₹ 3.43 crore), Oxfam Hong Kong (₹ 2.33 crore) and Oxfam America (₹ 13 lakh).

Additional funding for pre-approved programmes was received and were from European donors like the European Commission (EC), UN agencies like UNDP and UNICEF, DFID, UK based trusts like the GDS Trust, The John Davidson Trust, Kanka Gajendra Foundation and the University of Bangor. The Accenture Global Foundation and CSO partner also supported the programmes this year.

The funding strategy for the future will focus on the building on past relationships with donors and exploring new and creative ways of engagement so as to diversify and expand our funding base.



Developing a vibrant communications strategy for Oxfam India

The communications strategy for Oxfam India is derived from a perception and programming shift that aims to create a brand that exhorts people to reach out while at the same time building the “voice” at the grassroots that can put pressure on planners and policy-makers to have policies in their favour. The call for action and the change is captured in the tagline “**Demanding rights for all**”.

The objective of the communication strategy for Oxfam India therefore is three-fold:

1. To support the Oxfam India aspiration to be a leading player and actor in the Indian civil society firmament by helping it to reach out to concerned stakeholders and duty-bearers in innovative ways.
2. To support the Oxfam India strategy in linking innovative grassroots programmes to policy-making by helping to support “voices” that can make it possible.
3. To help include more and more people in our mission and vision by exhorting them to join us in our endeavor to create a “just, equitable and fair society”.

How can you get involved?

1. Individual Support

1. Donation: You can make a contribution financially and help us in reaching out to more people. You can inform your colleagues, family and friends about our work, and motivate them to make a contribution.
2. High Value Donors: We request affluent professionals and individuals to donate regularly and spread our message to others. We would



like high value donors to support us through gifts in cash or kind, starting trusts, writing wills, or by adopting a project.

3. Wills & Trusts: Formation of trusts will help build a relationship between Oxfam and you where the beneficiary will be the people whom we work for and with. We have eminent lawyers to regulate and form trusts and wills. We will give you regular information about how Oxfam is using your funds.

2. Corporate Donations

Building corporate relationships is of extreme importance to Oxfam India to bring about a progressive change. Corporate donations include events, charity shows, project adoption, payroll giving etc. It will motivate your staff, give you a positive social image and even increase sales.

Adopt a Project: Donors can sponsor a specific project and they can adopt from causes like education, women empowerment, sustainable livelihood for small farmers etc. Oxfam India will stand by you and give you regular information about the project you adopt.

Payroll Giving: A simple and unique way for thousands of individuals who would like to do something for the community, it comes directly from the employees' gross salary before the tax is deducted. It assures an income to Oxfam India which helps in better planning for the future. Supporting the community has never been so easy.

Cause Related Marketing: You can do what you do best – marketing – and help Oxfam India in the process. If you have a special promotion planned to boost your profit/sales, you could donate a percentage of the same to Oxfam India. For example, if you have a Diwali gift promotion scheme, you could state that a percentage of the proceeds would go to Oxfam India.

Events: Your organization probably creates or sponsors events to promote your brands. Joint events can be worked out according to your organization's needs/policies which also create awareness about underprivileged sections of society. You could assist us by providing us space to facilitate fundraising at the event, contributing a part of your sponsorship budget to our social development efforts, etc.



CHAPTER VIII

Governance and Management of Oxfam India



Oxfam India is registered as a trust (known as the Oxfam Trust bearing registration no. 881/IV, New Delhi). The organisation is governed by the trust deed, which specifies its objectives and powers.

From April 2010, Oxfam India will function as a company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (known as Oxfam India bearing corporate identity number U74999DL2004NPL131340).

Oxfam India Board

At the core of governance practice is the Oxfam India Board which facilitates and oversees how the management serves and protects the long-term interest of all stakeholders. An active, well-informed and independent Board is necessary to ensure highest standards of governance.

The Board comprises independent directors and is supported by two sub-committees - Audit committee and the Nominations committee.

The Board bears ultimate responsibility for Oxfam India achieving the purposes for which it exists. The four main tasks of the Board are policy formulation, strategic thinking, management supervision and accountability to the organisation's supporters, donors, staff, and those who are affected by its work.

Responsibilities of the Board

1. Determine the organisation's mission, purposes and strategic direction and the policies that will best enable the achievement of these.
2. Provide strategic leadership through constructive challenging of key assumptions and strategies and of management views and proposals.
3. Ensure there are effective strategic planning processes and approve the Strategic Plan.
4. Recruit, encourage and support the CEO, whilst also constructively monitoring and evaluating his or her performance.
5. Ensure there are mechanisms for hearing the views of key stakeholders.
6. Ensure high levels of organisational accountability and transparency.
7. Ensure that Oxfam India is well-managed, but does not attempt to manage the organisation itself.

Board Meetings Dates and Agenda

Dates of Board meetings are decided in advance. The Chairperson, after consulting other Directors, will draft the agenda for each meeting. The agenda will be circulated to all members before it is finalised. The Board will meet a minimum of four times in a calendar year. Each meeting lasts for 1 to 1.5 days. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of eight members or one fourth of its total strength whichever is less, provided the quorum shall not be less than two members in any case. One of these will be to carry out statutory business in the annual general meeting. This annual meeting will be held within six months of the close of the financial year.

Our Board Members



Minar Pimple – Chairperson

Minar Pimple is an expert on poverty reduction, governance and accountability with particular expertise in human rights, sustainable development and land rights/ownership. He has undertaken extensive campaign and advocacy work to promote basic social services, including education, health and sustainable livelihoods for the rural and urban poor at the sub-national, national and international levels.

Minar currently serves as the UN Millennium Campaign's Deputy Director for Asia, based in Bangkok. A social worker by training with a Master's degree in Social Work from the University of Bombay, Minar has worked on issues of poverty and socio-economic-political development in India since 1977. Minar was also the founder and former Chief Executive Director of YUVA, Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, a large NGO in India, working on economic and social justice issues within the human rights framework.



Farah Naqvi

A committed activist and writer, Farah has for over two decades been involved in democratic interventions on issues of minority rights, gender rights, justice, communalism and violence against women, including direct work with survivors, follow-up with investigation agencies, networking with women's groups, documentation, information sharing, fundraising, and policy advocacy with government. She is one of the founder members of Nirantar, an NGO working on Gender & Education. A post graduate from Columbia University, Farah also has distinguished experience in Broadcast Journalism. Currently she is serving as a Member of the National Advisory Council.



Jagdananda

Jagdananda has been a social activist for more than two decades. An M.A. in

English Literature and a Commonwealth Diploma in Youth and Development from London, until recently, he was leading CYSD (Centre for Youth and Social Development), a grassroots organisation working with the tribal and rural poor in Orissa. As a member of the State Planning Board, he helped steer the bottom-up planning process in the backward districts of the State. In Orissa, he was a member of the State Council on Re-settlement and Rehabilitation. At the national level, he became a member of the National Council set up under the leadership of the Prime Minister on agrarian reform and the unfinished task of land and land related issues set up at the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.



Miloon Kothari

Miloon Kothari is a leading voice at

national, regional and international forums on human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights.

An architect by training, Miloon has extensive experience in the area of housing and land rights. He is the coordinator of the South Asian Regional Programme of the Habitat International Coalition's (HIC) Housing and Land Rights Network and is founding member of the International NGO Committee on Human Rights in Trade and Investment (INCHRITI). Mr. Kothari is also a member of the Leadership Council of the Global Women and AIDS Coalition, UNAIDS.



Vimala Ramachandran

Vimala Ramachandran has around three decades of experience in qualitative research,

policy and programme development and process documentation. She specialises in planning, design and management of social sector programmes in India, with specific focus on integrated child development, primary education, women's education, rural livelihood, social security, primary healthcare and women's health. She was the first National Project Director of Mahila Samakhyia (1988-1993), and founder Trustee of Health Watch (1994-2007), a network of social activists and researchers working on women's health issues. She has significant experience of grant making, programme design, appraisal, and evaluation, with Government of India, and bilateral and multilateral agencies in India and in the South Asian region.

Vimala did her M.Phil in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.



Shankar Jaganathan

Shankar is a Chartered Accountant and Law graduate with varied experience in corporate, academic and

social sectors. He worked with Wipro Limited for 18 years between 1985-2003. The last position he held was as Corporate Treasurer from 1995. From 2003-06, Shankar headed the Technology Initiatives Programme and Academic and Pedagogy function in Azim Premji Foundation, a non-profit organisation focused on elementary education.

He is an independent, non-executive director on the boards of select Indian companies and NGOs.

Shankar is the author of the book 'Corporate Disclosures' 1553-2007: The Origin of Financial and Business reports' published by Rutledge in August 2008.



Jayant Verma

A well known journalist and media activist, Jayant Verma

is presently serving as Secretary & Executive Director at Samvad Society for Advocacy & Development, Jabalpur. Jayant has held a large number of media sensitisation workshop across the country training and motivating journalists to focus on issues of Marginalised Sections of Society, Sustainable Livelihoods and Constitution & Good Governance. Mr. Verma holds a Master's degree in Modern History. He has also done LL.B and holds a diploma in Journalism.



Mridula Bajaj

Mridula Bajaj is a specialist in Child

Development with more than three decades of experience in programme, research and training. She holds a Master's degree in Science in Child Development from Lady Irwin College. Mridula currently serves as Executive Director of Mobile Creches. She has been a member of various committees like - Steering Committee member for the 10th Five Year Plan for the Empowerment of Women & Development of Children, Expert Committee to evaluate proposals & field inspection under Experimental & Innovative Education projects by Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, among others.



Kiran Karnik

Kiran Karnik held the office of President of NASSCOM, the premier trade body and the "chamber of commerce" for the IT software and

services industry in India, till January 2008. Prior to joining NASSCOM in 2001, he worked as Managing Director at Discovery Networks in India; from 1991 to 1995, Founder-Director of the Consortium for Educational Communication and he also worked for over 20 years at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

Kiran has been on many key government committees, and is a member of the Scientific Advisory Council to Prime Minister and the Central Employment Guarantee Council. Presently, he chairs the international Steering Committee of the Commonwealth Connects programme.

Kiran was awarded the Padma Shri in 2007 and the 'DATAQUEST IT Person of the Year, 2005'. BusinessWeek named Mr. Karnik as one of the 'Stars of Asia' in 2004 and he was selected as Forbes magazine's 'Face of the Year 2003', for being a driving force behind India's offshoring wave. In 1998, International Astronautical Federation awarded Kiran with the Frank Malina medal for Space Education.

A post graduate from Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Mr. Karnik holds an Honours degree in Physics from Bombay University.



V. S. Vyas

Prof. Vijay Shanker Vyas, a Ph.D in Economics from the University

of Bombay has taught in Bombay University, Sardar Patel University, and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. He was a Senior Fellow of the IDRC, Canada, and a Visiting Scholar at the South Asia Centre of the Boston University, USA.

Prof. Vyas served as Director of the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Senior Advisor in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of the World Bank, Washington, DC.

Honoured by Padma Bhushan by the President of India on Republic Day 2006, Prof. Vyas is also the former Director of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, and a member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister of India, and a member of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India. The RBI has recently nominated Prof. Vyas as chairman of the advisory committee on flow of credits to agriculture.



Moumita Sen Sarma

Moumita Sen Sarma, a Chartered

Accountant by training, has served the Financial Services sector for the last 21 years in several capacities.

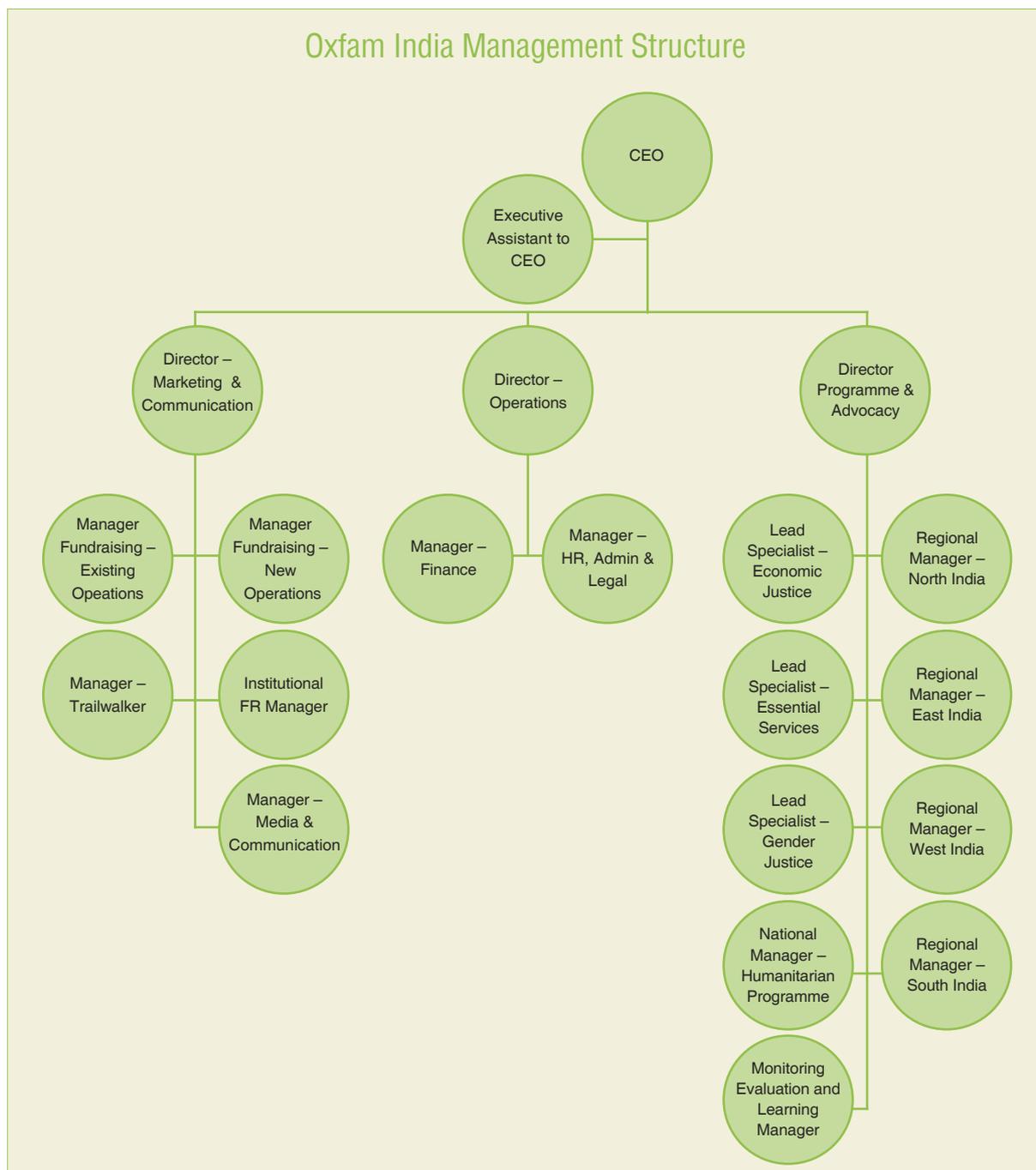
Graduate in Physics from the Presidency College, Chennai, Moumita in her last assignment, served as the Head of Microfinance and Sustainable Development at ABN AMRO Bank, India.

Moumita is a frequent speaker at conferences on both Microfinance and Sustainable Development in India and abroad (incl USA, EU: World Bank/IFC, Tallberg, WEC, Ethical Corporation, Women's World Banking, Euro Market Forum, Sa-Dhan, WRI). She is actively engaged with a wide diversity of stakeholders, including NGOs, RBI, policymakers and academia.

Governance Philosophy

Our governance philosophy is based on five key governance principles:

1. Focus on realising the vision of the organisation. Have a long-term orientation and be prepared to take short-term costs for long-term benefits.
2. Conform to the spirit of law and not just the letter of the law. Governance standards practised should go beyond the law.
3. Be transparent and maintain a high degree of disclosure levels. When in doubt, disclose.
4. Communicate to the stakeholders clearly about how the organisation is run internally. Promote participation as a work culture in the organisation.
5. Have a simple organisation structure solely driven by the organisational objective. Be prepared to change when the situation warrants.



Senior Management Team



CEO
Nisha Agrawal

Nisha has been working on poverty, inequality and development issues for more than two decades. For the last 18 years, she has worked with the World Bank on development issues, and has extensive experience working in countries in the East Asia Region (Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia) and in the East Africa Region (Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda). She has a Ph.D 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.



Director Operations
Ratna Vishwanathan

Ratna worked with the Indian Audit and Accounts Service for 21 years before resigning from the government to join Oxfam India. She has also worked with the Ministry of Defence for five years in various operational capacities. Her last position with the government before she joined Oxfam India was Senior General Manager, Finance, Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi. She has significant experience in financial management, budgeting, procurement and all aspects of HR planning and management.



Director Programmes and Advocacy
Moutushi Sengupta

Moutushi Sengupta has more than 21 years work experience, more than 16 of which has been in the development sector. She has worked with Government of United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) in India on a range of development initiatives across different sectors, including livelihoods promotion, rural development, financial and governance reforms and enterprise development. Moutushi is an MBA (University Gold Medalist) from Punjab University and an M.Sc. in Applied Environmental Economics from the Imperial College of United Kingdom.



Director Marketing & Communications
Kunal Verma

Kunal has over a decade of experience spanning the corporate and development sector, starting his career in marketing with organisations such as Oswal Chemicals and Lucky Star Entertainment. He transitioned to working in the development sector taking a lead role in setting up the fundraising initiatives/units operations for Action Aid International India and Christian Children Fund. Before joining Oxfam, he worked with Meenakshi Mission Hospital & Research Centre, Madurai as Director of Resource Mobilisation. He currently holds the Chair of the South Asian Fundraising Group.



CHAPTER IX

Financial Information



Oxfam Trust 2009-10

“Facts Behind The Figures”

General Comments

On September 1, 2008, Oxfam (a trust) and Oxfam India (a section 25 Company) entered into an arrangement with Oxfam International and other Oxfam affiliates operating in India pursuant to which the affiliates have agreed to transfer their Indian operations to Oxfam (initial transferee) and Oxfam India (ultimate transferee) upon the terms set out in the bilateral agreements with these affiliates.

As the merger of all Oxfam in India was effective in September 2008, the figures for the year 2008-09 represent only seven months of the merged operations as compared to the current year 2009-10 which is a 12 month operation. However, the local fundraising started much earlier, and hence the figures for the year 2008-09 represent complete picture of such operations.

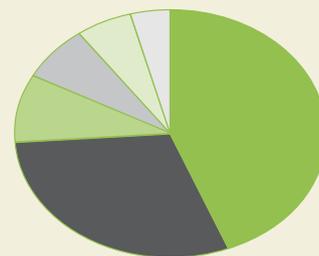
Income

1. The total Income has increased from ₹ 29.67 crore to ₹. 66.93 crore. The increase is about 127 percent compared to the previous year.
2. Grants from Affiliates has increased from ₹ 23.39 crore to ₹. 59.39 crore, increase of more than 150 percent as the previous year figures were not representing a full year and the Affiliate projects were not fully transferred in the year 2008-09. Oxfam GB

contributed about 44 percent of the total Affiliate contribution but this proportion will decrease next year as Oxfam Novib transferred its operations to India only in September 2009.

Grants from Affiliates	Amount in ₹ lakhs	
	2009-10	2008-09
Oxfam Great Britain	2,605	1,340
Oxfam Novib	1,820	220
Oxfam Intermon	526	225
Oxfam International	400	402
Oxfam Australia	343	152
Oxfam Hong Kong	233	-
Oxfam America	13	-
Total From Affiliates	5,939	2,339

Affiliate % Contribution



3. Donations by Fundraising operations, has over the last year increased from ₹ 6.21 crore to ₹ 7.20 crore, growth of 15 percent

over the previous year. As Oxfam started raising funds in India before the merger, the comparison is year to year. Donation from Individuals has increased from ₹ 4.21 crore to ₹ 6.60 crore increase of more than 56 percent over the previous year. Oxfam had received ₹ 1.39 crore from a corporate donor in 2008-09 which had led to higher donations in the said period.

Income from Individual, Corporate & Institution	Amount in ₹ lakhs	
	2009-2010	2008-2009
Donation-Corporate & Institutions	60	199
Donation-Individuals	660	421
Total expenditure	720	621

4. Bank Interest income has increased by 377 percent from ₹ 6.84 lakh to ₹ 32.65 lakh as our overall income had increased over the last year resulting in surplus funds which were invested in Fixed Deposits during the year.

Expenditure

1. The total expenditure has doubled from ₹ 27.35 crore to ₹. 56.06 crore. The increase is mainly on account of higher programme expenditure and investments to enhance fundraising operations. The assets purchased were higher in 2008-09 being the first year of the merger and the organisation had to incur higher Infrastructure costs as it moved to new premises to consolidate its offices.

Total Expenditure	Amount in ₹ lakhs	
	2009-10	2008-09
Programme expenses	3,990	1,604
Fundraising cost	501	260
Other staff cost	444	286
Coordination and administration costs	635	370
Capitalised assets purchased	34	206
Prior period expenses	2	9
Total expenditure	5,606	2,735

- The expenditure ratios have improved considerably over the previous year. 2008-09 was not a true representation of our ratios it being an unusual year as it represented only seven months of operations post merger and high infrastructure and merger costs.
- Programme expenses in the year 2009-10 are 71 percent (₹ 39.90 crore) of the total cost as compared to 59 percent (₹ 16.04 crore) over the previous year figures. This is mainly on account of higher Grant to partners (increase ₹ 17.84 crore over last year) and relief material for humanitarian relief (increase ₹ 2.56 crore over last year) purchased during the year.

% of Expenditure to Total	2009-10	2008-09
Programme expenses	71%	59%
Fundraising cost	9%	10%
Other staff cost	8%	10%
Coordination and administration costs	11%	14%
Capitalised assets purchased	1%	8%
Prior period expenses	0%	0%
Total expenditure	100%	100%

4. During the year 2009-10, 43 percent of our grants were made to partners working towards Economic Justice followed by Essential Services 24 percent, Humanitarian 22 percent and Gender Justice 10 percent.

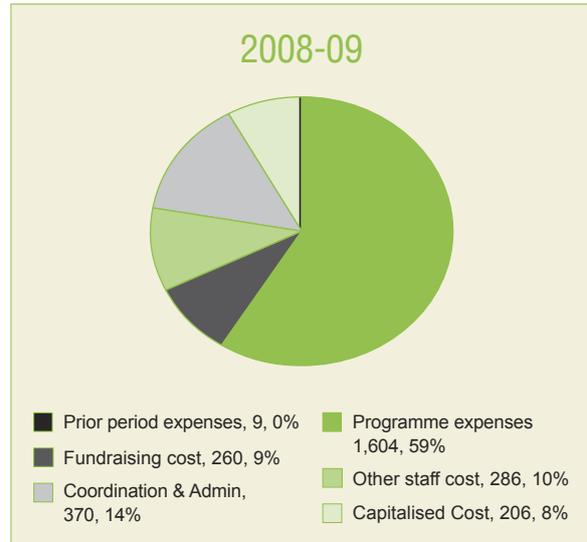
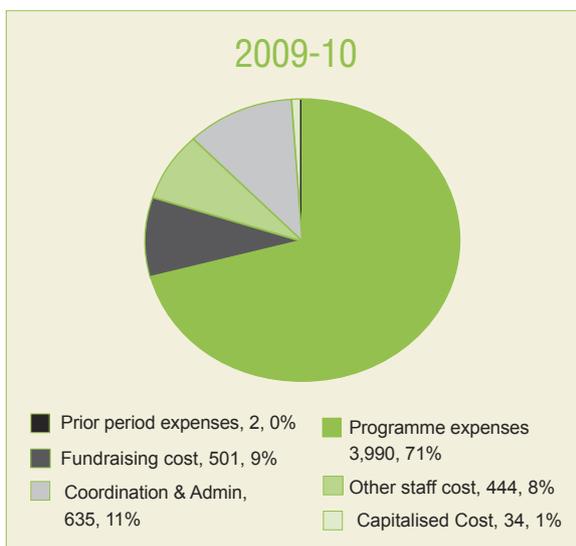




5. Fundraising costs have almost doubled from ₹ 2.60 crore in the year 2008-09 to ₹. 5.01 crore in 2009-10. The increase is on account of shift in fundraising operations from outsourced agencies to in-house operations which required initial infrastructure costs to set up new offices. Six Fundraising Offices were opened during the year. The impact of this investment has led to increase in the donation from in-house institutions. ₹ 2.66 crore (which includes ₹ 1.39 crore from a single organisation) in the year 2008-09 to ₹. 4.72 crore in 2009-10.

Income from Individual, Corporate & Institutions	Amount in ₹ lakhs	
	2009-10	2008-09
In-house	472	266
Agency	248	355
Total	720	621
% of In-house to Total	66%	43%
% of Agency to Total	34%	57%

- Other Staff cost has increased from ₹ 2.86 crore in the year 2008-09 to ₹. 4.44 crore in 2009-10. This is mainly on account of last year's figures represent the only seven months post merger of operations.
- Coordination and administration expenses have increased from ₹ 3.70 crore in the



year 2008-09 to ₹. 6.35 crore in 2009-10. This is mainly on account of last years figure's, represent only seven months post merger of operations. Oxfam was able to reduce the ratio of coordination and administration expenditure to total expenditure from 14 percent last year to 11 percent in 2009-10.

Balance Sheet

- General Fund has increased from ₹ 3.04 crore as of March 31, 2009 to ₹ 13.91 crore as at March 31, 2010. The increase of ₹ 10.87 crore is due to excess of Income over expenditure during the year. This excess income has been received due to various affiliates having different Financial Years (FYs). While Oxfam India's Financial Years is from April to March, Affiliates have Financial Year from July to June & January to December. As a result, they transfer funds to Oxfam India in accordance with their FY. This results in Oxfam India receiving income in advance for programmes to be conducted next year.
- Capital Fund has been created to reflect on the face of the balance sheet the cost and written down value of the assets. All fixed assets are stated at cost. Cost includes purchase price and all other

attributable costs of bringing the assets to working condition for intended use. Assets purchased out of funds are capitalised and an equal amount is transferred to Capital Fund. Accordingly, deletions of such fixed assets are also adjusted from the Capital Fund.

3. As of March 31, 2010 the Cash and Bank balance was ₹ 15.63 crore as against ₹ 4.72 crore as of March 31, 2009. The increase is on account of unspent Balances from Affiliates carried over to the next year.
4. Loans and Advances have increased mainly on account of Security Deposits towards rent and utilities paid for opening new Fundraising offices. There is also an amount recoverable from an Affiliate paid towards programme expenses undertaken on their behalf.
5. Current Liability & Provisions are higher by ₹ 45 lakh. The Creditors are higher by ₹ 37 lakh on account of payment due for Relief materials. The gratuity liability is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation and the same has increased by ₹ 35 lakh.



OXFAM
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2010

(Rupees in thousands)			
Particulars	Schedules	As at March 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2009
Sources of Funds			
Corpus Fund		I	I
General Fund	A	139,108	30,396
Capital Assets Fund	B	19,661	17,026
TOTAL		158,770	47,423
Application of Funds			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	C	33,611	23,081
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(13,950)	(6,055)
Net Block		19,661	17,026
Current Assets, Loans & Advances			
Cash and Bank Balances	D	156,348	47,217
Loans and Advances	E	12,251	9,383
Grants Receivable	F	3,814	2,644
		172,413	59,244
Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions	G	33,304	28,847
Net Current Assets		139,109	30,397
TOTAL		158,770	47,423

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to accounts

N

The schedules referred to above and notes to accounts form an integral part of the balance sheet

As per our report of even date

S.R. Batliboi & Associates
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 101049W

Yogesh Midha
per **Yogesh Midha**
Partner
Membership No. 94941
Place : New Delhi
Date : August 23 2010

For and on behalf of trustees of Oxfam

Ratna Vishwanathan
Ratna Vishwanathan
(Director Operations)

Nisha Agrawal
Nisha Agrawal
(CEO)

Mridula Bajaj
Mridula Bajaj
(Managing Trustee)



OXFAM
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2010

(Rupees in thousands)

Particulars	Schedules	For the year ended March 31, 2010	For the year ended March 31, 2009
INCOME			
Grants/Donations Received	II	665,925	295,996
Bank Interest		3,266	685
Other Income		92	10
		669,283	296,691
EXPENDITURE			
Programme expenses	I	398,992	160,418
Fundraising cost	J	50,080	25,996
Other Staff Cost	K	44,394	28,564
Co-ordination and Administration Costs	L	63,494	36,954
Capitalised assets purchased	M	3,403	20,635
Prior period expenses		208	938
		560,571	273,505
Surplus during the year transferred to General Fund		108,712	23,186

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to accounts

N

The schedules referred to above and notes to accounts form an integral part of the balance sheet.

As per our report of even date

S.R. Batliboi & Associates
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 101049W

For and on behalf of trustees of Oxfam

Yogesh Midha
per **Yogesh Midha**
Partner
Membership No. **94941**
Place : New Delhi
Date : August **27**, 2010

Ratna Vishwanathan
Ratna Vishwanathan
(Director Operations)

Nisha Agrawal
Nisha Agrawal
(CEO)

Mridula Bajaj
Mridula Bajaj
(Managing Trustee)





OXFAM
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2010

(Rupees in thousands)

Particulars	Schedules	For the year ended March 31, 2010	For the year ended March 31, 2009
OPENING BALANCES			
a. Cash in hand		65	386
b. Balances with Scheduled Banks			
- Saving Accounts			
Local Contribution Account		26,048	1,033
Foreign Contribution Account		21,104	547
- Fixed Deposits		-	66
Sub Total		47,217	2,032
RECEIPTS			
Grants/Donations Received			
- Grants from Affiliates		587,639	246,818
- Donation-Corporate and Institutions		6,241	19,660
- Donation-Individuals		65,993	40,616
- Other Donations		-	1,522
Bank Interest		3,154	685
Other Income		92	10
Sale of Fixed Assets		28	4
Recovery of advances		2,414	77
Sub Total		665,561	309,392
Total		712,778	311,424
PAYMENTS			
Programme expenses			
- Grant paid to Partners		298,729	119,859
- Personnel Expenses		35,728	19,072
- Relief Material		23,889	2,452
- Workshops and consultations		23,463	9,977
- Programme evaluation and training cost		12,760	7,569
Staff Cost			
- Salaries and Benefits		35,941	19,620
- Other Staff Cost		2,008	3,355
- Staff Training		1,185	238
Fundraising cost			
- Fundraising Agency Cost		13,375	19,415
- Consultants Other Costs		11,869	1,613
- Fundraising-Staff Cost		9,233	2,274
Co-ordination & Administration Costs			
- Office Rent		15,671	12,233
- Electricity and water expenses		1,759	886
- Security and housekeeping expenses		4,207	1,724
- Repair and maintenance expenses		3,199	1,083
- Communication Expenses		5,486	2,180
- Board Meeting Expenses		220	1,273
- Documentation and Dissemination		1,629	385
- Travel & Transport		23,320	8,897
- Staff Meeting Expenses		3,293	1,407
- Consultancy Charges		7,478	3,092
- Statutory Audit Expenses		598	466
- Printing & Stationery		4,151	1,586
- Other Administrative Cost		524	236
- Capitalised assets purchased		10,660	19,980
- Advance paid to Staff		1,645	1,093
- Other advances paid		2,424	1,410
- Security deposits paid		1,988	832
Sub Total		556,430	264,207



CLOSING BALANCES

a. Cash in hand	108	65
b. Balances with Scheduled Banks		
- Saving Accounts		
Local Contribution Account	33,591	26,048
Foreign Contribution Account	122,649	21,104
- Fixed Deposits	-	-
Sub Total	156,348	47,217
Total	712,778	311,424

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to accounts **N**

The schedules referred to above and notes to accounts form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

As per our report of even date.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration no. 101049W

For and on behalf of trustees of Oxfam

Yogesh Midha
 per **Yogesh Midha**
 Partner
 Membership No. 94941
 Place : New Delhi
 Date : August 22, 2010

Ratna Vishwanathan
Ratna Vishwanathan
 (Director Operations)

Nisha Agrawal
Nisha Agrawal
 (CEO)

Mridula Bajaj
Mridula Bajaj
 (Managing Trustee)



OXFAM
 Schedules to the Accounts

(Rupees in thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2009
-------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

SCHEDULE A

General Fund

Opening Balance	30,396	7,210
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure	108,712	23,186
	139,108	30,396

SCHEDULE B

Capital Assets Fund

Opening Balance	17,026	884
Add: Fixed Assets purchased during the year	10,558	21,105
Less: Deletion of Fixed Assets	(24)	(4)
Less: Depreciation charge for the year	(7,899)	(4,959)
	19,661	17,026

(This space has been left blank intentionally)





OXFAM
Schedules to the Accounts
Schedule - C

Description	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at April 01, 2009	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2010	As at April 01, 2009	Charge for the year	Sale/ Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2009
Office Equipments	2,754	2,177	-	4,931	445	538	-	3,948	2,309
Furniture and Fixture	8,114	3,257	28	11,343	531	902	4	9,514	7,183
Computers	12,213	5,124	-	17,337	4,679	6,459	-	6,199	7,534
Total	23,081	10,558	28	33,611	6,055	7,899	4	19,661	17,026
Previous Year	1,980	21,105	4	23,081	1,096	4,959	-	6,055	17,026

(This space has been left blank intentionally)



OXFAM
Schedules to the Accounts

(Rupees in thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2009
SCHEDULE D		
Cash and Bank Balances		
a. Cash in hand	108	65
b. Balances with Scheduled Banks		
- Saving Accounts		
Local Contribution Account	33,591	26,048
Foreign Contribution Account	122,649	21,104
	156,348	47,217

SCHEDULE E
Loans & Advances recoverable in cash or in kind

Security Deposits	8,016	6,912
Travel Advances	439	327
Salary Advance	1,206	709
Recoverable from affiliates	1,455	30
Recoverable from partners	680	-
Other advances	318	1,379
TDS Recoverable-IT Refund Due	137	26
	12,251	9,383

SCHEDULE F
Grants Receivable

Grants from Affiliates	3,814	2,387
From others	-	257
	3,814	2,644

SCHEDULE G
Current Liabilities & Provisions

Sundry Creditors	5,541	1,803
Other Liabilities	2,941	2,037
Deffered Income	10,381	15,263
Provision for Expenditure	4,930	5,091
Provision for Gratuity Allowance	6,000	2,523
Provision for Leave Encashment	2,737	1,813
Employee Loyalty Payable	774	317
	33,304	28,847





OXFAM
Schedules to the Accounts

(Rupees in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2010 (Rs.)	For the year ended March 31, 2009 (Rs.)
-------------	---	---

SCHEDULE H**Grants/Donations Received**

Grants from Affiliates	593,948	233,941
Donation-Corporate & Institutions	5,984	19,917
Donation-Individuals	65,993	40,616
Other Donations	-	1,522
	<u>665,925</u>	<u>295,996</u>

SCHEDULE I**Programme Expenses**

Grant paid to Partners	298,903	120,539
Relief Material	28,015	2,452
Personnel Expenses	35,763	19,072
Workshops and consultations	23,363	10,787
Programme evaluation and training cost	12,948	6,447
Other Programme Expenses	-	1,121
	<u>398,992</u>	<u>160,418</u>

SCHEDULE J**Fundraising cost**

Fundraising Agency Cost	12,280	20,405
Consultants Other Costs	12,453	1,613
Fundraising-Staff Cost	9,233	2,274
Add: Admin Expenses for Fundraising	8,959	1,234
Add: Capital Expenses for Fundraising	7,155	470
	<u>50,080</u>	<u>25,996</u>

SCHEDULE K**Other Staff Cost**

Salaries and Benefits	41,034	25,811
Other Staff Cost	2,175	2,515
Staff Training	1,185	238
	<u>44,394</u>	<u>28,564</u>



SCHEDULE L

Co-ordination and Administration Costs

Office Rent	15,648	12,296
Electricity and water expenses	1,757	886
Security and housekeeping expenses	4,210	1,883
Repair and maintenance expenses	3,112	1,077
Communication Expenses	5,324	2,465
Board Meeting Expenses	220	1,273
Documentation and Dissemination	1,630	440
Travel & Transport	23,501	9,922
Staff Meeting Expenses	3,536	1,407
Consultancy Charges	7,548	3,321
Consultancy-Legal Matters	254	753
Statutory & Other Audit Expenses	598	466
Printing & Stationery	4,579	1,586
Bank Charges	284	219
Other Administrative Cost	252	194
<i>Less: Admin Expenses related to Fundraising activities transferred to Fundraising Cost</i>	(8,959) #	(1,234)
	<u>63,494</u>	<u>36,954</u>

SCHEDULE M

Capitalised assets purchased

Assets Purchased during the year	10,558	21,105
<i>Less: Assets purchased related to Fundraising activities transferred to Fundraising Cost</i>	(7,155)	(470)
	<u>3,403</u>	<u>20,635</u>



**SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS****SCHEDULE – N****NOTES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS****1. Background and significant developments during the year**

Oxfam (the trust) is the Indian member of Oxfam International. It was registered as a permanent and irrevocable Public Charitable Trust for services to the society at large on March 8, 2002 with its registered office in New Delhi and offices in New Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune.

On September 1, 2008, Oxfam and Oxfam India entered into an arrangement with Oxfam International and other Oxfam affiliates operating in India pursuant to which the affiliates have agreed to transfer their Indian operations to Oxfam (initial transferee) and Oxfam India (ultimate transferee) upon the terms set out in the bilateral agreements with these affiliates.

According to the terms of this agreement, Oxfam India and Oxfam had to exist concurrently until Oxfam India received approval to receive foreign contributions under the Indian Foreign Contribution regulation Act 1976 (FCRA). It was agreed that the trust will be dissolved as soon as possible after Oxfam India receives approval for receiving Foreign contributions under FCRA, and in any event within twelve months of approval. Oxfam International would continue to License two entities as Oxfam India on the terms of the Oxfam trade mark License which in relation to Oxfam will, subject to its terms, terminate when Oxfam India is able to assume its operations in India. Oxfam India has received the requisite approval in September 2009, pursuant to which the board of trustees has resolved to transit the operations from Oxfam trust to Oxfam India no later than 12 months starting from September 9, 2009.

2. Significant Accounting Policies**2.1 Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on an accrual basis, in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to the extent applicable, except otherwise stated.

2.2 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.

2.3 Fixed Assets and depreciation

All fixed assets are stated at cost. Cost includes purchase price and all other attributable costs of bringing the assets to working condition for intended use.



Assets purchased out of funds 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.

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on the written down value method at rates prescribed in Income tax act, 1961:

	Depreciation per annum (%)
Furniture & Fittings	10
Office Equipments	15
Computers	60

Depreciation on fixed assets purchased out of grants received is debited to the Capital Fund through the Income and Expenditure account.

2.4 Accounting for grants/donations

(a) 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. Amounts received to meet administration expenses are recognized as income in the period in which the expenses are incurred.

(b) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on time proportionate basis.

2.5 Expenditure

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

2.6 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.

2.7 Employee benefits

(a) The Trust's gratuity liability is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation and provided for in the books of accounts.

(b) Contributions to Employees provident fund maintained with Government are recognized as an expense in Income and expenditure account.





(c) The liability for compensated leave absences is accrued on actual basis.

2.8 Lease commitment

Operating Lease

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.

2.9 Provisions & contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Trust has a present obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A contingent liability is recognised where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

2.10 Income Tax

The trust is exempt from income tax under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

3. Leases

The Trust has taken properties on operating leases and has recognised lease rental expense of Rs. 15,648 (Previous year Rs. 12,295). The total of future lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

Particulars	(Rupees in thousands)	
	Year ended March 31, 2010	Year ended March 31, 2009
a. Not later than 1 year	17,154	14,216
b. Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	8,733	13,164
Total	25,887	27,380

4. Payment made to Trustees

Particulars	(Rupees in thousands)	
	Year ended March 31, 2010 (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2009 (Rs.)
Reimbursement of travel and lodging expenses for the Board Meetings	54	235
Reimbursement of identified Telephone expenses	11	16
Total	65	251



5. **Payments to Auditors ***

Particulars	(Rupees in thousands)	
	Year ended March 31, 2010 (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2009 (Rs.)
Audit Fee	540	390
Out of Pocket Expenses	-	25
Total	540	415

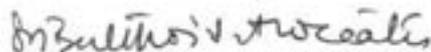
* Exclusive of Service Tax

6. **Disclosures as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED).**

Based on the information available with the Trust, none of the parties is registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

7. Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

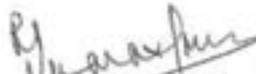
As per our attached report of even date.

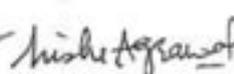

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES

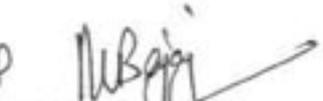
For and on behalf of the Trustees of Oxfam



Per **Yogesh Midha**
Partner
Membership No. 94941


Ratna Vishwanathan
Director-Operations


Nisha Agrawal
(CEO)


Mridula Bajaj
(Managing Trustee)

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 27, 2010





S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Golf View Corporate Tower-B
Sector-42, Sector Road
Gurgaon-122 002, Haryana, India
Tel: +91 124 464 4000
Fax: +91 124 464 4050

FORM NO. 10B
[See Rule 17B]

**Audit Report under section 12A (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of
charitable or religious trusts or institutions**

We have examined the balance sheet of Oxfam (the "Trust") as at March 31, 2010 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Trust.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above named trust so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us the said accounts give a true and fair view: -

- (i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named trust as at March 31, 2010 and
- (ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure account, of the surplus for its accounting year ended on March 31, 2010.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registration number: 101049W
Chartered Accountants

Per *Yogesh Midha*
Partner
Membership No. 94941
Place: New Delhi
Date: August 27, 2010



**ANNEXURE
STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS**

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year. | Rs. 560,569,908
As per Income and Expenditure Account |
| 2. | Whether the trust has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11 (1)? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year. | Yes,
Rs. 8,319,888 |
| 3. | Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly /in part only for such purposes. | Rs. 100,392,317 |
| 4. | Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) [Give details] | Nil |
| 5. | Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) | Nil |
| 6. | Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b)? If so, the details thereof. | N.A. |
| 7. | Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B)? If so, the details thereof | N.A. |
| 8. | Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year: - | |





- | | |
|--|------|
| a) has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or | N.A. |
| b) has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2)(b)(iii) or | N.A. |
| c) has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof | N.A. |

II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3).

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Whether any part of the income or property of the trust was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) [hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person]? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any | No |
| 2. Whether any land, building or other property of the trust was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any. | No |



- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary allowance or otherwise? If so, give details. | Yes.
Payments made to trustees against reimbursement of travel and lodging expenses for Board Meetings Rs. 55,930 and reimbursement of identified Telephone expenses Rs. 10,592 No payments were made by way of salary. |
| 4. Whether the services of the trust were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any. | No |
| 5. Whether any share, security, or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid | No |
| 6. Whether any share, security, or other property was sold by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year to any such person? If so, the details thereof together with the consideration received. | No |
| 7. Whether any income or property of the trust was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted. | No |
| 8. Whether the income or property of the trust was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details. | No |

Note: For ascertaining the persons covered under Section 13(3), the auditors have relied on the list prepared and certified by the management. The particulars in Part II above have been broadly verified by the auditors in light of the aforesaid certificate, as also the information and explanations given by the management.



(This space has been left blank intentionally)



III. INVESTMENT HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR(S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST.

Sl. No	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company number and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment	Income from the investment	Whether the amount in Col. 4 exceeded 5% of the capital of the concern during the previous year-say. Yes/No
1	2	3	4	5	6
----NIL----					
Total					

S.R. Batliboi & Associates
For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES
Firm Registration number: 101049W
Chartered Accountants

Per *Yogesh Midha*
Partner
Membership No. 94941
Place: New Delhi
Date: August 27, 2010



SARD & Oxfam India



ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
Oxfam
India



CHAPTER X

List of Oxfam India's Partners



List of Partners

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Funds Disbursed to Partners (in lakhs)	Place
Delhi			
1	Action India	7.35	Delhi
2	ANHAD	14.15	Delhi
3	Centre For Social Research	10.00	Delhi
4	Centre for Alternative Dalit Media (CADAM)	45.44	Delhi
5	Centre for Education (CEC)	20.20	Delhi
6	Centre for Media Studies (CMS)	9.55	Delhi
7	Control Arms Federation of India	0.06	Delhi
8	Consortium for Trade and Development (CENTAD)	56.25	Delhi
9	CREA	30.60	Delhi
10	Empowerment for Rehabilitation, Academic & Health (EFRAH)	22.09	Delhi
11	Environics Trust	12.89	Delhi
12	Institute of Human Development (IHD)	20.46	Delhi
13	Partners in Change	129.90	Delhi
14	Panos Institute India	40.81	Delhi
15	PRADAN	70.85	Delhi
16	PRAVAH	3.00	Delhi
17	Rajeev Neelu Kachwaha Public Charitable trust	11.31	Delhi
18	SEWA Bharat	29.09	Delhi
19	Society for Rural, Urban & Tribal Initiative (SRUTI)	30.60	Delhi
20	Society for All Round Development	46.64	Delhi
21	SWADHIKAR	9.00	Delhi
22	UNDP	0.88	Delhi
Northern Region			
23	Aajeevika Bureau	5.06	Rajasthan
24	Aman	16.41	Uttarakhand

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Funds Disbursed to Partners (in lakhs)	Place
25	Association for Advocacy and Legal Initiatives	11.60	Uttar Pradesh
26	Association for Rural Planning & Action	5.83	Uttarakhand
27	Beti Foundation	4.40	Uttar Pradesh
28	Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society	7.64	Rajasthan
29	Daliyon Ka Dagaria	13.07	Uttarakhand
30	Foundation for Education & Development	3.17	Rajasthan
31	Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group	107.26	Uttar Pradesh
32	Grameen Development services (GDS)	108.82	Uttar Pradesh
33	Gram Niyojan Kendra	17.12	Uttar Pradesh
34	Gram Vikas Navyuuvak Mandal Laporiya (GVNML)	6.75	Rajasthan
35	Himalyee Paryavaran Shiksha Samiti (HPSS)	23.23	Uttarakhand
36	Institute of Development Education and Awareness (IDEA)	11.04	Rajasthan
37	Janhit Foundation	5.90	Uttar Pradesh
38	Janhit Vikas Samajik Sanstha	46.01	Uttar Pradesh
39	Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS)	28.90	Chattisgarh
40	Jan Vikas Sansthan	14.01	Uttarakhand
41	Lokmitra	30.09	Uttar Pradesh
42	Lok Jeewan Vikas Bharti	9.03	Uttarakhand
43	Manav Seva Sansthan	2.16	Uttar Pradesh
44	Mount Vally Dev. Association	12.45	Uttarakhand
45	Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan	12.13	Uttar Pradesh
46	Poorvanchal Gramin Vikas Sansthan (PGVS)	11.86	Uttar Pradesh
47	Poorvanchal Gramin Vikas Sansthan (PGVS)	4.77	Uttar Pradesh
48	PRAYAS Health	12.72	Rajasthan
49	Sahayog Society for Participatory Rural Development	6.00	Uttar Pradesh
50	Samarpan Jan Kalyan Samiti	9.82	Uttar Pradesh
51	Sri Ramanand Saraswati Pustkalaya	5.00	Uttar Pradesh
52	Urmul Marusthali Bunker Vikas Samiti	12.87	Rajasthan
53	Urmul Setu Sansthan	11.36	Rajasthan
54	Vividha	8.99	Rajasthan
55	Vikalp	52.52	Madhya Pradesh
56	Vimarsh	17.49	Uttarakhand
57	Vigyan Foundation	16.63	Uttar Pradesh
58	Vinoba Sewa Ashram	12.23	Uttar Pradesh
59	Vanangana	9.00	Uttar Pradesh
60	Vikalp Sansthan	12.38	Rajasthan



S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Funds Disbursed to Partners (in lakhs)	Place
Western Region			
61	Academy of Development Science	22.89	Maharashtra
62	ANANDI	5.00	Gujarat
63	Ankur Trust	5.57	Maharashtra
64	Awajkunj Bhudarpura Ahmedabad (AWAG)	5.00	Gujarat
65	Baihar Nari Utthan Mahila Mandal	7.55	Madhya Pradesh
66	Centre for Development (CFD)	2.50	Gujarat
67	Centre for Development (CFD)	5.00	Gujarat
68	Chetna Mahila Vikas Kendra	20.14	Maharashtra
69	COHESION Foundation Trust	1.75	Gujarat
70	CYDA	2.00	Maharashtra
71	Department of Continuing & Adult Education	5.55	Maharashtra
72	DILASA Sanstha	7.38	Maharashtra
73	DSC	7.09	Gujarat
74	Gramin Samassya Mukti Trust	6.38	Maharashtra
75	Gramin Mahila Vikas Sanstha	2.01	Maharashtra
76	Janvikas	5.00	Gujarat
77	Jan Seva Mandal (JSM)	11.27	Maharashtra
78	Kalapandari Magaswargiya Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS)	53.64	Maharashtra
79	Kutchh Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS)	5.71	Gujarat
80	Krishak Sahayog Sansthan	4.94	Madhya Pradesh
81	KHOJ	10.36	Maharashtra
82	KUTCH NAV NIRMAN ABHIYAN	1.43	Gujarat
83	Lokvikas Samajik Sanstha	6.75	Maharashtra
84	Lokhit Samajik Vikas Sanstha (LOKHIT)	7.96	Maharashtra
85	Mahila Shram Sewa Nyas	13.00	Madhya Pradesh
86	MAHITI Rural Development Centre	68.71	Gujarat
87	National Centre for Advocacy Studies	25.00	Maharashtra
88	National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development	33.55	Maharashtra
89	Paryay	49.52	Maharashtra
90	PARIVARTAN	15.81	Maharashtra
91	PRAYAS	3.70	Maharashtra
92	Rajarshi Shahu Gramin Vikas Prakalp	2.56	Maharashtra
93	SAHJEEVAN	1.10	Gujarat
94	SAKAV Pen Prakalp	41.02	Maharashtra
95	SAMERTH Charitable Trust	12.63	Gujarat

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Funds Disbursed to Partners (in lakhs)	Place
96	SANTULAN	12.66	Maharashtra
97	Savitribai Phule Mahila Mandal (SPMM)	3.99	Maharashtra
98	Shramik Janata Vikas Sanstha	6.67	Maharashtra
99	Shree Vivekanand Research Institute & Training	29.77	Gujarat
100	Shramjivi Janata Sahayyak Mandal	15.60	Maharashtra
101	SNDT Women's University, Department of Continuing & Adult Education	11.26	Maharashtra
102	Shree Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI)	8.24	Gujarat
103	Society for Rural and Urban Joint Activities	7.64	Maharashtra
104	Society for Women's Action & Initiative (SWATI)	3.28	Gujarat
105	SRISHTI	1.86	Maharashtra
106	Social Institute Programme for Rural Area	5.25	Maharashtra
107	Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP)	9.90	Maharashtra
108	Stree Aadhar Kendra	5.50	Maharashtra
109	SWATI	5.00	Gujarat
110	Tata Institute of Social Service	9.00	Maharashtra
111	UNNATI	39.92	Gujarat
112	Vidarbha Nature Conservation Society	5.21	Maharashtra
113	Village Uplift Society (VUS)	6.96	Maharashtra
114	Youth for Unity & Voluntary Action	127.04	Maharashtra
Eastern Region			
115	Abhigyan Disha	12.89	Bihar
116	ADITHI	7.32	Bihar
117	Bihar Sewa Samiti	13.18	Bihar
118	Ekta Parishad	0.01	Jharkhand & Orissa
119	Fellowship	3.98	Orissa
120	Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction	12.09	Orissa
121	Indian Red Cross Society	9.17	Orissa
122	Indranarayanpur Nazrul Smriti Sangha	21.10	West Bengal
123	Indira Social Welfare Organisation	2.52	Orissa
124	Institute for Social Development	13.40	Orissa
125	Integrated Development Foundation	32.86	Bihar
126	K G Foundation	7.77	West Bengal
127	Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGKS)	12.20	Jharkhand
128	Lead Trust	10.00	Jharkhand
129	Mahila Mukti Sansthan (MMS)	8.50	West Bengal
130	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK)	8.91	Jharkhand
131	Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra (Ekta Parishad)	16.24	Jharkhand

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Funds Disbursed to Partners (in lakhs)	Place
132	NIDAN	21.59	Bihar
133	PALLISHREE	8.38	Orissa
134	Regional Center for Development Cooperation (RCDC)	31.85	Orissa
135	Rural Volunteers Centre	9.62	Assam
136	Society for Participatory Action Reflection (SPAR)	14.64	Bihar
137	Society For Leprosy Amilioration And Rehabilitation	9.84	West Bengal
138	SPADE	3.21	West Bengal
139	Sunderban Social Development Centre (SSDC)	9.03	West Bengal
140	Unnayan	5.74	Orissa
141	United Artists Association	33.21	Orissa
142	Vidyasagar Samajik Suraksha Seva Evan Sodh	1.50	Bihar
Southern Region			
143	Anantha Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi (APPS)	45.01	Andhra Pradesh
144	BHUMIKA	8.92	Andhra Pradesh
145	Bijapur Integrated Rural Development Society (BIRDS)	4.02	Karnataka
146	Centre for Handloom Information and Policy Advocacy (CHIP)	4.73	Andhra Pradesh
147	Centre for People Forestry	29.57	Andhra Pradesh
148	Centre for Rural Operation Programmes Society (CROPS)	23.77	Andhra Pradesh
149	Centre for Sustaibnable Agriculture	16.80	Andhra Pradesh
150	Centre for World Solidarity	17.83	Andhra Pradesh
151	Chetna Society	39.46	Andhra Pradesh
152	Civil Initiatives for Development and Peace-India (CIVIDEP)	26.09	Karnataka
153	Convenent Centre of development	9.51	Tamil Nadu
154	CWS	1.82	Andhra Pradesh
155	District Fishermen Youth Welfare Association	12.62	Andhra Pradesh
156	Indian Grameen Services - Basix	165.69	Andhra Pradesh
157	Modern Architects for Rural India	34.76	Andhra Pradesh
158	Pragathi Seva Samithi	34.73	Andhra Pradesh
159	Sarvodaya Youth Organisation	38.52	Andhra Pradesh
160	Society for National Integration through Rural Development (SNIRD)	18.50	Andhra Pradesh
161	Sanghamitra Service Society	12.62	Andhra Pradesh
162	Society for Women's Awareness and Rural Development (SWARD)	8.09	Andhra Pradesh
163	Samatha Vidya Vyavasaya Abhivrudhi Samkshema Sangham (SVAS)	5.62	Andhra Pradesh
164	Vijaya Mahila Mandali	4.49	Andhra Pradesh
	Total	2,989	

Oxfam Novib Partners*

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Place
1	ANUSANDHAN - CEHAT	Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra
2	SATHI	Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra
3	ASTHA	Rajasthan
4	BODH	Rajasthan
5	BREAKTHROUGH	Karnataka, Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh
6	CYSD	Orissa
7	CPF	Jharkhand, Orissa , Andhra Pradesh
8	CWS	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Bihar & Jharkhand
9	CUTS	AP, TN, WB, Orissa, UP, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
10	CREA	Jharkhand, Bihar, UP, Delhi, Assam
11	DHAN	TN, AP, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Orissa, MP and Maharashtra
12	Ekta Parishad	National
13	FED	Rajasthan
14	GEAG	Uttar Pradesh
15	GDS	Uttar Pradesh & Bihar
16	JSS HEALTH	Chhattisgarh
17	LOKMITRA	Uttar Pradesh
18	MARG	Bihar, Jharkhand, UP
19	MYRADA	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
20	NIDAN	Bihar
21	PANOS	Bihar
22	PIC	National
23	PANI	Uttar Pradesh
24	PGVS	Bihar
25	PRAKRITI	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
26	PRATHAM	National (more than 20 states in India)
27	PRAYAS HEALTH	Rajasthan
28	REACH	Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Assam
29	RCDC-ORISS	Orissa
30	SRUTI	Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar-West, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi
31	YUVA	Maharashtra and Jharkhand
32	GCAP (NACDOR)	National
33	GCAP (NACDOR)-TPMS	National
34	GCAP (SAMARTHAN-WNTA)	National
35	NBJK (Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra)	Jharkhand
36	EFRAH	Delhi
37	Leads Trust	Jharkhand

* The full transfer of these partners from Oxfam Novib to Oxfam India was not completed during 2009-10, but has been done later during 2010-11.





ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
Oxfam
India