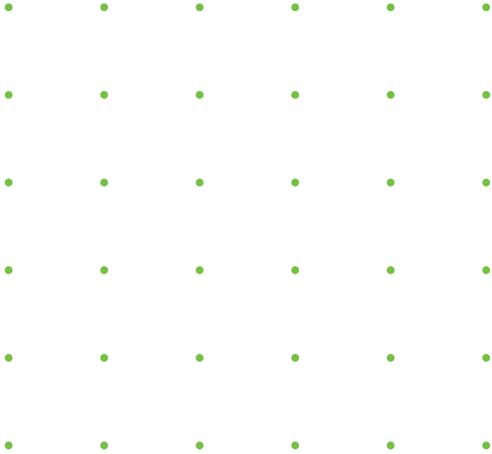




THE BOTTOM LINE

FIGHTING FOR THE MOST
MARGINALIZED INDIANS



ऑक्सफैम इंडिया
OXFAM
India

ANNUAL REPORT
2017-2018



OUR AFFILIATES

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

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CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

We are committed to redoubling our efforts in fighting the injustice of inequality, along all the many dimensions that it manifests itself in India, including income and wealth, geography, caste, religion, and of course, gender.



This has been a year of change for Oxfam India. After a decade, as we marked the milestone of the tenth anniversary of Oxfam India (as an integrated entity registered in India), our first CEO, Nisha Agrawal, retired. We will miss her ever-smiling, hard-working and very committed presence, as also her strong focus on gender and on issues related to the South. The Board initiated steps to select her successor in good time and we were able to find a most fitting one. I am delighted to welcome on-board the new CEO, Amitabh Behar, an eminent and greatly-respected civil society leader. His dedication to the cause of the disadvantaged, and his strong connect with Indian and global CSOs, will be invaluable to Oxfam India.

We have an extensive programme for 2018-19, as part of our strategy. This includes a review of how we execute, and what we can do to improve our performance in relation to the articulated objectives. We have also begun work on re-looking at the overall strategy, especially in the context of 2020, when we will put in place a new strategy that takes note of the emerging and evolving scenario and the context within which we function.

Amongst the highlights of the year 2017-18 was the release of our first report on inequality in India. 'Widening Gaps: India Inequality Report 2018', provides a picture of the current state of inequality in India, identifies the reasons behind this situation, and presents policy solutions. The report also broke the myth that India is a low-inequality country.

Oxfam India's work on gender included 'Bano Nayi Soch', a campaign on social norms, which reached out to more than 100,000 across five states.

Sadly, as in past years, we had the by-now-usual round of floods, necessitating the activating of our humanitarian relief programme. In 2017-18, Oxfam India responded to the flood situation under its humanitarian mandate in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Manipur, in a total of 12 districts. The year-long Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) work reduced the vulnerabilities in the pre, during and



post crisis situation. We reached out to over 100,000 people during the responses through Public Health Promotion Activities for improving community hygiene and sanitation practices.

Meanwhile, the fall-out of global events in the Oxfam federation caused much concern. In India, we seem to have weathered the storm, but it has affected our fund-raising from some companies (especially MNCs) and we are greatly worried about any possible cuts in present grants - and commitments for the future made to us - by sister organisations within the federation. In anticipation of difficulties, we have greatly tightened our budgets and are meticulously monitoring costs. Simultaneously, fund-raising has been given a fresh impetus and thrust.

During 2017-18, our total income was Rs. 57.21 crore, as against Rs. 58.53 crore in 2016-17, reflecting a decline of 2%. I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to Oxfam International and fellow Oxfam affiliates for their on-going help and commitment to Oxfam India. Our partners across India continue to be a source of exceptional strength, and I thank them for their dedication and cooperation.

As in past years, my colleagues on the Board provided tremendous support. Their guidance and inputs have been invaluable. Finally, I congratulate Nisha Agrawal, her senior management team and all our staff who, through their hard work, dedication and passion, are engaged in bringing about a better world; a vision that the team will continue to take forward under the leadership of Amitabh Behar.

Kiran Karnik
KIRAN KARNIK
Chairperson
Oxfam India Board

CEO'S MESSAGE

We continued to work in 105 districts of six states with 132 partners around our themes with special focus on Muslims, Dalits, Tribals, and Women.

Last year, we deepened the implementation of our new strategy for FY 2016-20 "Demanding Rights and Creating Opportunities". The focus was more on turning the focus on widening inequalities, especially in the area of gender justice. In February 2018, Oxfam India released its first ever India Inequality Report. The report argued that contrary to popular perception, India is a high inequality country by global standards. Inequality in India is multi-dimensional: There are inequalities in wealth, income and consumption, as well as structural inequalities of opportunity, region and social groups. Further, what is worrying is that inequality has been on the rise over the last 3 decades. What makes inequality a particularly volatile and potentially disrupting phenomenon in India is because of the existence of structural and historical inequalities in the society.

During the year, we continued our journey through the thematic areas we work on. Oxfam India, through its partner grass roots agencies, was involved in facilitating & developing models of community-based monitoring & management of schools & public health facilities, creating common platforms for village, district and state level networks towards improving access to quality health & education services. OIN partners were instrumental in enrolling 3000 children in schools in 2017-18. Our 'Access to Medicines' campaign in Bihar and Odisha was received well by the people and the government. It involved working with CSOs and health networks to demand state governments to implement 'Free medicine schemes' to ensure access to medicine on a sustainable basis through public health facilities.

In 2017-18, OIN took forward the "Bano Nayi Soch" campaign in our focus states. Oxfam India responded to the flood situation under its humanitarian mandate in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Manipur during the year. With the humanitarian response the yearlong DRR work reduced the vulnerabilities to the pre, during and post crisis situation. Our interventions supported around 101544 people during floods. In our Private Sector Engagement work, as a result of our continuing advocacy with regulatory bodies, both the national stock exchanges launched dedicated indices based



AMITABH BEHAR
Chief Executive Officer
Oxfam India

on environment, sustainability and governance (ESG) factors. Through our Economic Justice work, 554 new Individual Forest Rights (IFR) claims were submitted and 4300 IFR claims were followed up for recognition. The community groups were successful in getting 13 Community Forest Rights (CFR) claims.

The civil society arena is also undergoing dramatic transitions and we as an INGO have added challenges. In this context, we do need to take a pause from doing routine things and re-visualize our role and responsibilities. During 2017-18, our total income was Rs. 57.21 crore, as against Rs. 58.53 crore in 2016-17. We continued to work in 105 districts of six states with 132 partners around our themes with special focus on Muslims, Dalits, Tribals, and Women.

This has been a difficult year for Oxfam globally. The serious allegations of sexual misconduct in Haiti and questions emerging from it have shaken up the entire system. Many believe that for a value driven organization like Oxfam, which took leadership in terms of norm setting in diverse arenas with a particular emphasis of the rights of women across the world, is a broken system after the shock. Oxfam certainly is shaken but far from being devastated I see a tremendous resolve to rebuild. Importantly, there is acknowledgement across the system that we first need to recognize the issue at hand, understand the procedural and systemic causes along with deeper culture issues; and simultaneously work towards ensuring justice for the local Haiti communities and other stakeholders. This is an honest and sincere attempt to transform the Oxfam system.

On behalf of Oxfam India, I would like to thank each and every donor (individuals and institutions) for their trust and support for our work. Their continued support

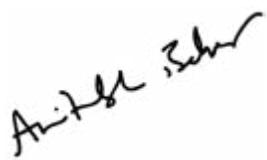
enables us to work towards our ambitious goals of dignity and justice. I would also like to thank our supporter, peers and co-travelers who walk with us and strengthen our work through collective energies and commitment. Any note of thanks is incomplete without acknowledging the work our partners do on the frontlines. We do share a deep bond of shared vision and mission with our partners, which enables us to walk the difficult and challenging path tirelessly. A big thanks to all our partners. The board continued to guide us with their sagely advise and backstopping support as and when we needed their help. A sense of gratitude to the team of Oxfam spread across India, as they work tirelessly and with unending passion to achieve our organizational goals.

Let me end this foreword with a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to Nisha Agrawal. She has very ably steered Oxfam India through the last ten years and I am extremely fortunate as a leader to inherit a very steady ship from her. Nisha, in her decade as the CEO of Oxfam India achieved several milestones and has set the foundations of a very strong organization. This was not an easy journey and entailed multiple challenges, both internal and external. She overcame all these challenges and set Oxfam India on a course from where we can make lasting contribution to help people lead a life with dignity.

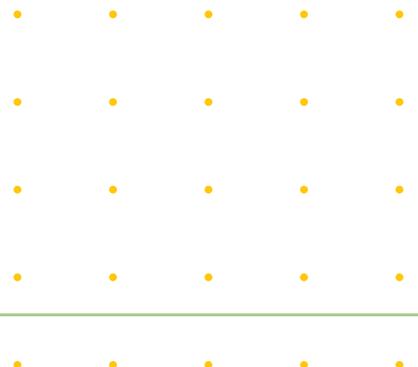
It is a personal privilege to be able to write this foreword on behalf of the organization as this annual report documents the work done by Oxfam India in the year 2017-18. I joined at the beginning of the financial year 2018-19. It is surely is huge honor and privilege to lead Oxfam India. However, I also see this as a huge responsibility in terms of measuring up to the high standards of Oxfam (globally) and more importantly in making a powerful contribution in our daily struggles for justice and dignity for all.

We would be very happy to hear from you and greatly appreciate any feedback that you might have for this annual report or for our work. I am sure your wisdom and advise would help us make become more effective and strengthen our resolve to build a just and peaceful future for all.

In solidarity,



Amitabh Behar



CONTEXT

Why inequality matters to India

In the 2018, Oxfam India released its first ever India Inequality Report. This is part of the global Even It Up campaign of Oxfam. At the national level in India, the inequality campaign focuses on evidence based advocacy for increased social spending on public services such as education, health and social protection. It also tries to influence the Government to adopt progressive taxation policies in which corporations and the richest individuals are taxed more in order to redistribute resources in society and ensure that increased share of direct taxes are spent for social development. The India Inequality Report is an outcome of this advocacy effort.

Over the years, the world has witnessed rising inequality. Globally, in 2017, the world has witnessed the biggest increase in the number of billionaires: one billionaire every 2 days and a total of 2,043 billionaires world-wide as of January 2018. In 2017, eighty-two percent of total global growth went to the top 1% while bottom 50% saw no increase. This figure is sufficient to wipe out extreme poverty globally, seven times over. As of November 2017, 42 people own the same wealth as the bottom 3.7 billion people. Consequently, a global narrative on inequality has emerged. India is not alien to such rising trends in inequality where 73% of total national wealth generated in 2017 went to the top 1% of the population.

The India Inequality Report 2018 argues that contrary to popular perception, India is a high inequality country by global standards. Inequality in India is multi-dimensional: There are inequalities in wealth, income and consumption, as well as structural inequalities of opportunity, region and social groups. Further, what is worrying is that inequality has been on the rise over the last 3 decades.

Inequality matters because of the following reasons: Recent research conducted across the world shows that persistent high inequality diminishes long-term economic growth. One way this happens is that inequality reduces the opportunities for education for the poor, which in turn keeps the quality and quantum of human capital suppressed and also curbs technical specialization. Inequality could also impact a poorer individual's health negatively and diminish productivity and, subsequently, economic growth. The greater focus on inequality, thus, is clear from the shift in the policy discourse to 'inclusive growth'.

The study of inequality is all the more important in a situation of 'jobless growth' in the economy, where even the jobs that are generated are largely in the unorganised sector or informal jobs in the organised sector. The phenomenon is particularly vexing since it paints a misleading picture of economic growth while simultaneously limiting the opportunity for upward socio-economic mobility for large swathes of the population. There is also the question of how the gains from growth are distributed among the vulnerable sections of the population and across the states of the country. Rising inequality usually correlates with a slower rate of poverty reduction, which is associated with poorer public health, limited educational opportunities and higher crime rates. All these outcomes place additional burdens on the economy and the wider political system whereby there is an increased threat to political stability and property rights while capital accumulation is discouraged.

Political power is typically captured by the wealthy in high income inequality nations which allows the upper





segment of the population to wield a disproportionate amount of decision-making power which could encourage the establishment of inefficient tax structures and other policies skewed in favour of the wealthy. A widening chasm between rich and poor also increases the rate of rent-seeking and predatory market behaviour which adversely impact economic growth.

The issues stemming from high inequality are important to policymakers as inequality poses bottlenecks in the path of growth through reduced economic opportunity, inadequate technical education, poor health leading to lower productivity, a corrosion in bargaining power and political influence for poorer segments.

Our study shows that inequality is high and rising on account of consumption, income and wealth. All-India consumption Gini coefficient has increased from 0.30 in 1983 to 0.36 in 2011-12. Urban gini is driving the overall inequality which has seen a rapid rise from 0.31 in 1983 to 0.38 in 2011-12. Common to both rural and urban areas, the topmost deciles witnessed faster rates of growth in their real consumption expenditure after 1991. This was unlike the 1980s when the lowest deciles experienced faster increases in rural areas. Between 1983 and 2012, while the urban bottom 40% witnessed an increase of real MPCE (monthly per capita expenditure) by 51%, the urban top 20% witnessed an increase of 98%. There is also increasing divergence between the consumption expenditures of different occupational groups, with slower increases among the vulnerable sections such as agricultural labourers and other labour households, and casual labour households in urban areas.

With respect to income inequality, the available data is more limited but still shows a rising trend since 2004-05. Top 10 percent in India had an average income that was 13 times higher than the bottom 10% in 2004-05. This rose to 14.2 times in 2011-12. Top 10% of wage earners accounted for 35% of total wage income in 1983. This increased to 40% by 2011-12. Share of bottom 50% declined to 18 percent in 2011-12 from 19% in 1983.

- Bottom 50% experienced wage growth rate of 97% between 1980 and 2014; while the top 10% saw a 376% increase over the same period.

Similarly, the data on the distribution of wealth shows that wealth inequality has increased since 1991, and the value of assets follow the hierarchy of the caste

structure and occupational groups. In 2010, 27 out of 69 Indian billionaires accumulated their wealth from rent-thick sectors, which require natural resources or depend on the state for licenses. The real-estate billionaires joined the club between 2005 and 2010; they have also enjoyed the fastest rates of accumulation of their wealth. While rent-thick billionaires accounted for 43% of all billionaires, the wealth they owned accounted for 60% of total billionaire wealth. Clearly, the wealthiest in India have made their fortunes from crony capitalism, rather than through innovation or the rules of the market. What makes inequality a particularly volatile and potentially disrupting phenomenon in India is because of the existence of structural and historical inequalities in society. In a more-or-less homogenous society, economic inequalities have limits to disrupt the socio-political fabric. However, in a society, such as India, which is ridden with structural and historical inequalities such as cast, religion, region etc. the potential of inequality to disrupt the equilibrium of the society is immense.

If we look at inequality across states, social and religious groups, spatial inequalities remained stagnant until the 1980s but rapidly increased after 1991. Considering the income/consumption/wealth shares of different social groups, it shows that members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes had lower shares relative to their population shares in 1993-94; this continues to be the case even after two decades. Among religious groups, this is the case for Muslims; the shares have declined for this group over the period.

One of the outcomes of high and persistent economic inequality is the deprivation that households face in accessing basic services such as health, nutrition and education. There is a clear imbalance in nutrition, where children of SC/ST communities have worse nutritional indicators than those of the forward caste communities; they also have a slower decline in their malnutrition prevalence. This continues to be the case in 2015-16.

Although there have been improvements across groups over the last decade, the nutritional gap between social groups has hardly changed. The figures for educational attainment also show multiple dimensions of deprivation that various groups face. This was clear in the disparity in literacy rates and drop-out rates by social group, gender and sector. These are clear indications of inequalities even in the completion of basic and primary education.

The declining female labour force participation rate, along with the gender wage gap and unequal access to decent employment opportunities, has exacerbated the economic and social disparities on gender lines.

In conclusion, we argue that the rapid rise in inequality is neither inevitable nor harmless. Societies with higher inequality tend to have poorly-functioning public services. This is reflected in India's low social sector expenditures on education and health. The experiences of many other countries show that inequality can be reduced through public action. India has much to learn from these experiences in ensuring financial inclusion and tax-compliance, removing corporate loan waivers and tax exemptions, introducing wealth and inheritance taxes, and enacting legislations to provide access to the basic entitlements of the citizens.

67 YEARS OF OXFAM IN INDIA

OXFAM IS MARKING ITS 67TH YEAR IN INDIA THIS YEAR. IN 1951, OXFAM GREAT BRITAIN CAME TO INDIA DURING THE BIHAR FAMINE TO LAUNCH ITS FIRST FULLSCALE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY.

Over the past 66 years, Oxfam has supported civil society organisations across the length and breadth of the country. In 2008, all Oxfams working in India came together to form Oxfam India, a fully independent Indian organisation (with Indian staff and an Indian Board), which is a member of a global confederation of 20 Oxfams.

OUR VISION

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

OUR MISSION

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

OUR VALUES

- COMMITMENT TO OUR VISION AND PURPOSE
- HONESTY AND INTEGRITY
- INCLUSIVENESS, SECULARISM AND PLURALISM
- RESPECT AND VALUE FOR PEOPLE’S RIGHTS
- HIGH QUALITY RESULTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO STAKEHOLDERS



- 
RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
- 
RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY
- 
RIGHT TO IDENTITY
- 
RIGHT TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES
- 
RIGHT TO BE HEARD

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

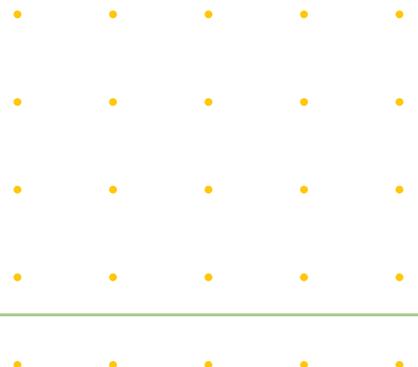


Envisioning improved livelihoods for forest dependent communities through rights over natural resources specifically land, minerals and energy

 In 2017-18, 554 new IFR claims were submitted and **4300 IFR claims** were followed up for recognition. The community groups were successful in getting 13 CFR claims.

 Awareness and training programs conducted in our focus states reached to **75237** women and men increasing their knowledge on FRA and CFR management.

 2684 women farmers from **35 project villages** (Munger and Bhagalpur) have been organized into 150 producer groups.



Oxfam India, through its Economic Justice theme, engages with marginalized communities in remote tribal areas of the country, simultaneously ensuring that the voices from the grass-roots find a platform where these are heard and issues emanating from the work find audience in the larger civil society and government institutions and systems.

The program also aims to improve livelihoods of marginalized communities (tribals and other forest dependent communities) through rights over natural resources specifically land, minerals and energy. The programme works towards improving capacities of communities and their institutions to assert their forest rights and strengthen their livelihoods through the implementation of legislations like Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 (MMDR). It also seeks to work with local and national networks and media to generate evidences of noncompliance of laws and policies that lead to violation of land and human rights. At the micro level, the programme works with communities in three central eastern states of India - Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha - on building their capacities to claim their rights and sustainable manage their forests as well to empower them to exercise the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in cases of land diversion.

Once community forest rights are granted, the focus is on capacity building of communities to develop Community Forest Management and Conservation Plans and advocate on policy changes regarding monopoly over sale and pricing of minor forest produce. Along with other technical agencies, the programme is trying to develop a comprehensible framework which can be adopted and used by the gram sabhas. Lack of quality access to energy for lighting, cooking and livelihoods is a huge issue in these villages located inside forests.

Although the Government of India, under its fast track village electrification programme, claims to have electrified 16,448 villages leaving only 881 un-electrified now (www.garv.gov.in) as seen on 9th Mar 2018), access of electricity at household level is still a big gap. Quality of supply and affordability are still concerns that are unanswered. The programme is working towards integrating renewable energy solutions to support subsistence agriculture, and other productive uses such as value addition of minor forest produces (MFPs).

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS OUTCOMES IN YEAR 2017- 2018

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT

One of the crucial work of the EJ theme is to ensure the implementation of the forest rights act for years. To understand the status of the FRA Oxfam India commissioned a study with Tata Institute of Social sciences, with focus on Rights recognition process under Forest Rights Act: reasons of rejection and impact of rights recognised on livelihood. According to the study out of 1703 individual titles, 80% titles have women names as joint titleholder. 4.6% titles are in the name of widows, less than 1% titles belongs to single women.

Below is the update of our intervention for implementation of FRA.

- In Raipur (April 2017 to March 2018), 318 households in project villages of Gariyaband, Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari and Surguja districts received IFR titles on 119.203 ha of forest land after filed revised claim through their respective Gram Sabha. While, earlier these claims were rejected on fallacious ground. Between April to March 2018, approx. Rs 453.09 lakh received for rural housing and land development on forest land recognized under FRA in project villages, due to constant follow-up and the recommendation of Gram Sabhas.
- Similarly in Bhubaneshwar, Community claim process completed in 8 villages (of 20 villages in Keonjhar). Verification completed and submitted to DLC.
- In Jharkhand, total 81 IFR title (59.76 acre) in Godda district and 35 IFR title (23.52 acre) and 1 CFR title (68.94 acre) of Chalkarikala village of Bishnugarh block of Hazaribagh district got approved & received patta. Furthermore, CFR of 7 villages had been processed for claim at gram sabha and 11 villages revenue map had been recovered for processing of Sunderpahari block of Godda district. In Hazaribagh, 6 CFR were reclaimed and submitted.

To ensure that the Communities are aware of their rights as well as status of their claims community centers were established where FRA related information were displayed and discussed and later being advocated with the government official. In Raipur 27, such Gram Sabha Kendra was established. Similarly, in Bhubaneshwar a Panchayat level FRA facilitation center in the field location

of Keonjhar District, which helped number of community members to get undated information on the forest rights act. Whereas in Jharkhand, 2 'Van Adhikar Sahayata Kendra' (a legal help desk) in Giridih & Hazaribagh district with support of community contribution was successfully

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

opened. Oxfam India with its partners ensured that communities have enough livelihood options throughout the year. Under this, Oxfam India took the initiative to organise an exposure visit for the partner organisations from the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha, representatives of the communities and the Oxfam India regional and national staff to visit the field area of Udyogini in Jharkhand. Udyogini has been working on the issue of value addition to forest based products like Lac and tamarind through women managed business enterprises and cooperatives. The team visited Indian Institute of Natural Resins & Gums (IINRG), Ranchi to understand the Lac processing.

Also in Bhubaneshwar, 80 women from 40 SHGs were trained on business plan and out of them 14 have started their business as per plan and getting livelihood benefits. The women are engaged in vegetable cultivation in FRA land, rice processing and Tamarind value addition which fetches a monthly income of Rs 2500-3000/- Rupees. In an another effort FRC members of the Golamunda block (Kalahandi District) mobilized Rs. 10 Lakhs for Construction of Cooperative Facilitation Centre (CFC) in Golamunda Block of Kalahandi.

In Jharkhand, 3 new NTFP based aggregation and value chain model had been established to strengthen a sustainable and replicable community led rural business unit which is successfully supporting community in

ADVOCACY

accessing market and getting fair value of produce. In order to do the advocacy, a national consultation was undertaken with civil society groups, with the media to highlight how the provisions of CAF have been misused, and FRA has been violated. A charter of demands was sent to the nodal ministries. Furthermore, the members of CFRLA met various elected representatives during the winter parliamentary session to discuss on the CAF issues and issue related to order by National Tiger Conservation Authority wherein they had arbitrarily declared that the rights under FRA, 2006 (Forest Rights

Act) need not be recognised in Tiger Reserves. Also, CFRLA developed a community based framework for the conservation and management of the forest. This framework has been adopted by the State Government of Maharashtra and guidelines issued for Gram sabhas to prepare the conservation and management plan in the State where community rights have been realised.

In Raipur, 5 meetings of state level network was organized. Network submitted a memorandum to Chief Secretary demanding for speedy implementation of forest rights. Due to this memorandum, The Chief Secretary has written to all District Collectors, ensuring speedy redressal of pending claims and issuance of CFR titles.

A state level consultation on benefit sharing of affected communities through DMF was organized, in which DMF trust members, academician and researcher, media representatives, activists, trade union representatives participated to discuss the impact of mining, need of benefit sharing and the accountability of DMFs. Also, 3 groups are constituted in Korba, Raigarh and Ambikapur, to follow up with DMF trust, using right to information (RTI) to extract necessary information, sharing information with journalist and mobilising community to get their plan accepted at DMF.

In Bhubaneshwar, Oxfam India with the facilitation support of the partner organization 'WOSCA' organised a bilateral discussion with the district level government officials to discuss on the magnitude of collection and utilization under the District Mineral Foundation (DMF). A factsheet on DMF has been developed which is to be circulated among different organisations and forums.

In Jharkhand, to advocate and monitor the FRA rights and post IFR/CFR claims, 8 federations at district/block level had been formed in Hazaribagh, Giridih & Godda districts. The success of their advocacy effort was fruited in an incident mentioned below



CHANGE STORY



WOMEN FARMERS LEADING NEW TECHNOLOGY IN CULTIVATION

Ramni*, a women farmer is a leading member of the group, Om Mahila Sewa Sabji Utpadak Samooh formed by SEWA Bharat. Her family owns an acre of land in Bhagalpur district, Bihar. The prime occupation of her family is the cultivation of cereals including vegetables. Before joining the SEWA group, her family's income was low due to low yield and high input cost. This was due to the lack of knowledge of new technology in agricultural practices.

Since Ramni joined hand with the innovative programme of SEWA, after attending regular meetings and trainings, she was convinced to adopt new technology in vegetable cultivation. After which, she became ready for demonstration in the field for vegetable cultivation with new technology. She finally chose potato cultivation for demonstration in about 8 Kattha (0.25 Ac) of her land. She was also trained in sustainable agricultural practices and new agriculture innovation including seed treatment, pest management, vermi-composting, nutrient management & balance doze of fertilizer. She

even received proper guidance in the drip irrigation system. During the training, emphasis on storage, grading, sorting to increase the marketability of the produce was also given. It helped them choose the market according to the type of product.

Ramni followed all the instruction that led to an increase in the production. Such interventions through Oxfam India helps empower women farmer like Ramni to gain knowledge and training to yield a good income and live self-sustainable life.

Note: Yield rate of Potato in this village normally varies from 90-100 Qnt per acre. Therefore, about 30 percent of the Potato production has been increased after following the recommended package of practice.





ESSENTIAL SERVICES



Financing for Development and Universal Essential Services: By 2020, Inequality takes center stage of the development discourse leading to increased public financing & people's access to universal, free & quality health care and education

The year 2017-18 has been transformative for the Essential Services theme of Oxfam India in many ways, which include innovative thematic interventions at district, state and national levels, participation in the 'Even It Up' campaign at national and international levels and development of a design which has restructured the functioning of the theme for next three years.

INEQUALITY CAMPAIGN

In the February 2018, Oxfam India released its first ever India Inequality Report. This is part of the global 'Even It Up' campaign of Oxfam. At the national level in India, the inequality campaign focuses on evidence based advocacy for increased social spending on public services such as education, health and social protection.

The India Inequality Report 2018 argues that contrary to popular perception, India is a high inequality country by global standards. Inequality in India is multi-dimensional: There are inequalities in wealth, income and consumption, as well as structural inequalities of

opportunity, region and social groups. Further, what is worrying is that inequality has been on the rise over the last 3 decades. Simultaneously policy briefs have been developed on Corporate Tax Evasion, Wealth Taxes and Inheritance Taxes to show that apart from bridging the economic gap, redistributive policies linked to resources generated out of progressive tax systems can effectively strengthen financing of public education and health and can have intergenerational impact in the process of reducing inequality. Release and dissemination of the reports and public and media engagement under the umbrella inequality campaign have helped positioning Oxfam India as a champion of 'inequality' issue.

While the year 2017-18 has been foundational in shaping the ES theme for future years, there have been some significant tangible results achieved in the focus areas of education and health as highlighted below:



-  OIN partners were instrumental in enrolling 3000 children in schools in 2017-18.
-  Over 14200 SMC (school management committees) members were engaged through the state forums on advocacy and awareness on compliance of RTE Act. SMC federation has been formed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
-  524 teachers were supported and trained on various teaching methodologies.
-  120 school development plans were prepared with active participation from SMC and community leaders. We were successful in making 400 schools functional in terms of quality education, infrastructure, MDM etc.
-  Learning level of 4057 children got improved with the usage of teaching learning materials and support classes. The remedial support provided to children focusing on enhancing their learning level in language, mathematics and EVS proved very useful for the children. This has bought back the enthusiasm of the children who were drop out from school to re enrol themselves. As a result 2700 children were re-enrolled (new and dropped out) in various schools.

In 2017-18 education programme focused on establishing a stronger link between policy, campaign and advocacy as well as the on ground programming. As part of this initiative, Oxfam worked on the issues and dangers of scrapping the No Detention Policy proposed under The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017. The team initiated offline and online campaign #LearningOverFailing #SayNoToDetention asking people to take action by requesting their parliamentarians and standing committee members to withdraw the bill. This campaign aims to benefit the children from the marginalized communities in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The campaign also plans to mobilize the general public to demand for withdrawal of the amendment bill. As part of the offline campaign a round of NDP consultations, group discussions and advocacy meetings activities were conducted in Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand in collaboration with Right to Education forums, other civil society organizations, academia and the communities. This was followed by state level recommendations submitted to the concerned state parliamentarians.

Oxfam India joined the delegation of members of the national RTE Forum and made submission on NDP in front of the Parliamentary Standing Committee of the HRD at the Parliament House in New Delhi on 24th Nov 2017. This was followed by online campaign by releasing two videos and asking audience to sign the petition. Through online, the campaign reached out to over one lakh online individuals and over eighteen thousand individuals took action by signing the petition.

Odisha, UP and Jharkhand states have worked closely with the RTE forum and have developed the status reports on the implementation of Right to Education Act in the respective states.

During the year, partnerships were established with 11 organisations across Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, U.P., Delhi and national level to mobilise community action in advocating for educational rights of the marginalized, monitoring the implementation of provisions under the RTE Act in public schools and advocating strengthening financing, implementation and grievance redressal systems in public education at block, district, state and national levels. Besides, an innovative project targeting mobilization of youth, media and civil society towards building a narrative against the ill consequences of rising inequality was launched.

As a core, institutional member of the National RTE Forum, Oxfam India has initiated focused work on strengthening the governance and overall functioning of the forum and its collaboration with the state level RTE Forums in the focus states. In this regard regional planning meetings with state forums were initiated that focused on supporting state forums in identifying issues to campaign in 2018. Technical and managerial support has been provided to the National RTE Forum in the process of formation and capacity building of an RTE cadre involving youth, the school management committee members, non-SMC community members and general public to advocate on specific issues under the RTE Act.

With an objective to understand inequalities in public elementary education system from social (ie. Caste, gender & religion) and economic perspective (class & region), a national level study has been commissioned. The findings of the study will provide the technical, intellectual base for the upcoming campaigns on inequality and education as planned for the future years under the integrated programme of the ES theme.

HEALTH

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

-  106 Gaon Kalyan Samitis were engaged for Access to medicine campaign and other advocacy efforts at village and block level.
-  We have reached to 57776 community members on the issues of health services in our intervention areas.
-  Through our intensive campaign on access to medicine we have reached to 6 lakhs people in 23 districts of our focus states.
-  35 Primary health centers were made functional.

Two Campaign spikes on access to free essential medicines (known as ATM campaign, in short) were carried out in states of Bihar and Odisha in the period April-May 2017 and January-March 2018 and in Chhattisgarh between November 2017 to March 2018. These campaign covered 15 districts in Bihar, 14 in Odisha and 10 districts in Chhattisgarh reaching out to over 60,00,000 people in these states. The campaign was done collaboration with Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) and other Health Networks. The campaign was designed to create awareness among general mass and strengthen communities' voice for availing their rights for free medicine and diagnostic facilities. It involved working with CSOs and health networks to demand state governments to implement 'Free medicine schemes' to ensure access to medicine on a sustainable basis through public health facilities. The campaign had a clear cut ask for the state governments to allocate substantial share of state budget for free medicines and diagnostic facilities. Evidence was generated through essential medicine surveys, tracking and exit interviews of patients and presented during state and district level consultations and used for advocacy at various levels – village, district and state, with the public, government officials, media, civil society organizations, intelligentsia etc.

In Bihar, the name of the campaign on essential medicines carried out under the tagline of #HaqBantaHai campaign was "Struggle from 14 to 40" with an ask to increase the per person, per capita government expenditure on medicines from Rs. 14 to Rs. 40. As a result of the campaign the then Finance Minister, Government of Bihar, committed to provision INR 500 crore in the budget of Bihar for year

2018-19. He committed that GoB will strive to spend Rs. 40 per person, per capita during FY 2018-19.

In Odisha, over 1000 letters written by the community members were posted to the Chief Minister's office in Odisha demanding free medicines and free diagnostic services at the health centers, and faster transportation services. Post the campaign spike, the State Health Minister ordered for the display of information including CDMOs contact number in all the public health centres. The national political parties in Odisha invited Oxfam India to make presentation on the campaign in their Economic Affairs Committee meeting.

In Chhattisgarh, in partnership with the state JSA the data generated from active tracking of stock of essential medicines in public hospitals in 56 facilities of 10 districts has been used for state level advocacy with high media outreach. Various stakeholders, like Chhattisgarh Medicine Services Corporation (CGMSC), Chhattisgarh State AIDS Control Society (CGSACS), CBOs and patients organisations were brought together for joint consultations. During one consultation, the Chhattisgarh Positive People's Network raised concerns related to shortage and non-procurement of HIV/AIDS medicines and related consumables, as a result of which a three month inventory of the required items were procured and distributed by the state health department. Additionally, through training and survey on medicines, the capacities of civil society organisations have been built around the issue of medicines. Regional consultations have been held in order to build solidarity and a campaign around the Right to health and health equity.

A series of consultations were held with state JSAs, different health organisations and experts in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to understand the issues and topics of advocacy were identified which fed into the design of the integrated inequality campaign of Oxfam India.

Oxfam India conducted a survey on the availability of free essential medicines in 20 districts in the state with an objective to understand the situation, and if needed develop intervention measures in future.

To support the inequality campaign at national and global levels, stories on access to public health were collected and two films on health and inequality were made. One of the films highlighted the functioning of Mohalla clinics in Delhi and the other the universal health coverage issues

in the context of Odisha.

With a shift in the government's policy towards delivery of healthcare services in the country, promoting private healthcare sector and its rapid growth raises concern on the poor regulation, lack of standardisation, quality of care norms and costs of treatment across the wide-spectrum of private players in the health sector. In this context, Oxfam India commissioned a policy brief on regulation of private healthcare sector in India in 2017 to add to the existing body of knowledge on the issue and provided recommendations on role of private players in health sector and the role of public sector in regulation of private healthcare.

CHANGE STORY



Megha* was always keen to attend school but with hardly any money to survive, her parents stopped her from going to school. Every morning, Megha would assist her parents in collecting leaves to earn a living. While in the evenings, she would look after her siblings and learn domestic skills.

Oxfam India with its partner organization undertook a project and conducted a survey in Odisha villages to identify dropouts and out-of-school children. They also carried counselling sessions on the importance of education for parents. Workshops were conducted to create awareness on the Right to Education (RtE) Act as also regular meetings with child cabinet and School Management Committee (SMC) in village and schools.

When Oxfam India recognized Megha as a dropout, she was enrolled in a learning program. It was observed that she was afraid to communicate with teachers due to language barriers. Megha was unable to follow Odia language. Oxfam India helped in appointing a language

teacher in the school. As part of the project, several child-centric activities and teaching-learning activities in tribal language were facilitated in the school. Regular classroom transactions in local language helped Megha to achieve minimum learning competencies and encouraged her to attend school regularly.

Megha, now in class five is a confident girl being able to write and read in Odia language. She has also fared well in other curricular activities such as singing and sports. Recently, she was awarded by the school for her multiple talents both at Panchayat and Block level. Oxfam India continues to conduct systematic and focused interventions in the most marginalized communities that will help in enrolling drop out children in school and become champions.

*Name changed to protect identity.





MATERIAL

Handwritten notes in a notebook, likely detailing materials or instructions for the jewelry-making process. The text is in a non-Latin script, possibly Hindi or Gujarati.

Handwritten notes in a notebook, showing calculations and diagrams. The text is in a non-Latin script, possibly Hindi or Gujarati. The person is currently writing on this page with a blue marker.

GENDER JUSTICE



By 2020, more poor & marginalized women will claim & advance their rights, and violence against women is less prevalent.

The Advancing Gender Justice program works towards the goal that 'more poor and marginalized women claim and advance their rights through the engagement and leadership of women and their organizations; and violence against women is significantly less socially acceptable and prevalent'. Violence against women and girls (VAWS&G) is partly a result of gender relations that assumes men are superior to women. Given the subordinate status of women, much of VAWS&G is considered normal and enjoys social sanction. There is a need to challenge structures and ideologies that justify and perpetuate gender inequality and power imbalances and that is possible through the vision of transformative leadership for women's rights (TLWR). This form of leadership promotes gender justice by advancing women's participation and leadership. While the year 2017-18 has been foundational in shaping the ES theme for future years, there have been some significant tangible results achieved in the focus areas of education and health as highlighted below:

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 1420 cases of domestic violence were handled by our women support centers and community-based committees in 2017-18.
- Reached to 23480 youth through 101 educational institutes (colleges and Universities) on the issue of gender social norms.
- 20054 Women and men have received training on various laws, schemes and acts and are leading community actions at various levels in claiming their rights.

- OIN partners have reached to more than 1 lakh men, women, boys and girls on the issues of violence against women in 2017-18 through various activities, events and public engagement programs in intervention areas.
- 1100 women survivors were supported for accessing government schemes and 800 women survivors were linked to livelihood.



2017-18 has been a year of great gains for women's struggles the world over. With increasing stories of sexual harassment in the film industry, academia, including the aid sector, the #MeToo campaign has finally brought attention to the underlying social norms that perpetuate gender based discrimination and violence.

Oxfam India continued its focus on bring about normative change in the year of 2017-18. Bano Nayi Soch, Oxfam India's campaign on social norms reached out to over 100,000 people across the five states. Focusing on young women and men across the age group of 18-29 years, the attempt was to challenge and change norms that inhibit women from participating actively in decision making within the family and community. One key strategy that OIN and partners adopted is the mobilisation of young people in the villages, colleges and universities in large numbers to understand the links between social norms, discrimination and violence.

Under the banner of Bano Nayi Soch campaign in Chhattisgarh, Oxfam India organized an event in collaboration with Pt. Ravishankar University, Indira Kala and Sangit Vishwavidyalaya and Centre for Women's studies. With this cultural event 1200 students were reached and sensitized on the issue of gender

discrimination and Empowerment. Also, with effort of The RAHAT network partners in Bihar a Police Paramarsh Kendra has been established at Kishanganj SP office which gives counselling to the violence related issues.

Gender Resource Centre (GRC), Bihar launched a campaign 'Soch Badlo' in schools of Patna after Bano Nayi Soch campaign activities were conducted in colleges of Patna and Vaishali. Also, SDM department appreciated the Sexual Reproductive Health Rights toolkit developed by DRR and GJ and showed their interest in training stakeholders across the state of Bihar.

In Uttar Pradesh, 1500 youth from more than 40 colleges and universities got mobilized on the issue of VAWG and gender social norm. The state Women and Child Development Minister Prof. Rita Bahuguna Joshi gave positive message and urged youth to become vocal on the issue of VAWG.

In Odisha:

- 6 youth festivals were organized in three districts through which engagement happened with 590 young minds.
- 4 university level youth festivals in four universities and

1 inter-university level youth festival were organized in which nearly 770 young minds were sensitized.

- A Collaboration was made with Odia TV channel for disseminating successful and challenging stories from the community. In this regard, 12 episodes comprising different issues of gender justice were collected and telecasted the local electronic channel which generated discourse around the issue.

Our partners have begun a continuous engagement with these young people. In order to build a larger narrative of positive norms, Oxfam India helped develop a small booklet on the relevant laws around domestic violence and child marriage, as a supplement to a leading Hindi journal with a high readership throughout our focus states. It also shared few case studies of champions who are already challenging the existing norms. Oxfam also collaborated with a leading radio channel and Hindi newspaper to lend their support to the cause of challenging social norms. Young artists were asked to share their perspectives on violence against women and girls. These paintings were then shared with the millennials in collaboration with an online magazine. Many young people were interested in knowing or sharing about diverse issues such as ideas related to masculinity and its harm on the men, division of labour, and how we could overcome the power dynamics that patriarch has created. Oxfam along with our partners also experimented with an accountability mechanism to reach out to community influencers like the panchayat leaders, the service providers in order to show them the situation of violence in their communities.

The media was also a stakeholder that we have engaged with to build more gender sensitive reporting. In order to also engage with larger institutions that help create social norms Oxfam India continued its engagement with the Bollywood film industry as part of the second edition of the Mumbai Film Festival 'Best Award for Gender Sensitive Films'. Many women actors rendered their opinions on the existing biases within the film industry. Hearing a story of grit, determination and courage from a young, articulate and feisty survivor of violence changed their perception to the need such support.

Oxfam and its partners continued to raise issues related to the implementation of laws pertaining to domestic violence and child marriage. A Charter of Demands was developed in consultation with many women's organisations and networks for the better implementation

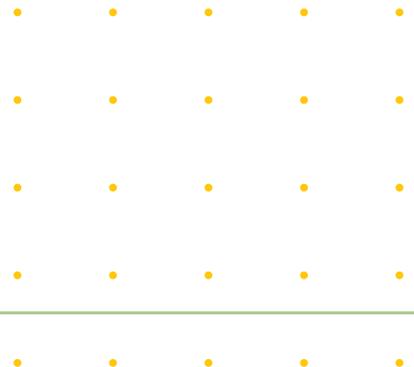
of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005. This has been shared with the policy makers by individual organisations and networks.

Oxfam and our partners continued to provide support to women experiencing violence in their lives. During the year, 1420 cases of domestic violence were handled by our women support centers and community-based committees. With the commitment to provide support services to the survivors and with the continued engagement and advocacy following achievements were made last year.

In Chhattisgarh, support was provided to 273 women and girls who experienced violence. Out of this 194 cases i.e. 71% cases have been resolved due to the initiative of the support centers in the project districts in Raipur.

In Uttar Pradesh, Oxfam partner is selected as the NGO representative of Internal Complaints Committee of "Woman Power Line 1090" established by Uttar Pradesh government for prevention of atrocities against women. Azamgarh police invited Oxfam partner to orient their staff on Child protection and related Laws including child marriage prohibition, Juvenile Justice Act and Prevention of Child from Sexual Offence (POCSO.)

In Odisha, A total of 672 cases of violence have been dealt with by 4 Women Support Centres of 4 districts out of which 56 % of cases have been reconciled through counselling. 37 cases have been facilitated to file DIR under PWDV Act. 11 women survivors have been linked with economic services (4 by ISD and 7 by NAWO) out of which 7 were linked to SBI's skill training on tailoring.



CHANGE STORY



MEN ARE BREAKING SOCIAL NORMS

In a village of Muzaffarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh, education for girls is not considered a priority. Most girls drop out of school after completing primary education and remain confined within the boundaries of their homes.

Prem*, 22, the eldest among three brothers and a sister, met with Oxfam India's partner organization Astitva and became part of a youth group to mobilize other young adolescents in the village. Soon, he became an active member of the youth group and attended the sessions regularly. These sessions helped him to discard his regressive perceptions about gender stereotypes.

After his mother's death, his sister was burdened with all the household chores that led her to discontinue her education. During one of the discussions, he realized that while he was mobilizing other young people to promote positive norms, these ideals were not followed at his home. This realization was a turning point in his life and thus began his journey of transformation.

He knew that change starts from home and so he started helping his sister in household chores and received retaliation from his father. But he was firm and tried to convince his family that every girl including his sister have the same right to education as any boy. He also motivated his brothers to help their sister and break social norms. He encouraged his sister to continue her education and helped in her studies.

He now narrates his story of change to motivate other group members. Seeing his enthusiasm and zeal, he was made the youth group leader in the village. "Such training sessions have helped me change my attitude towards women. Today, I want my sister to complete her education and hope that girl's education becomes a top priority in every village," says Prem.

*Name changed to protect identity.





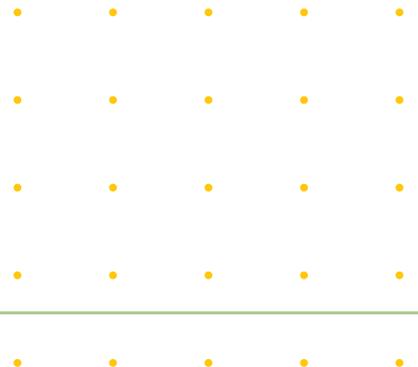
HUMANITAR AND DRR



By 2020 fewer women, men and children will die or suffer from injustice and deprivation from increasingly frequent natural disasters and conflict. At risk communities realise their rights to have clean water, food, sanitation and other fundamental needs. The communities will be free from violence during a crisis and take control of their own lives in dignity

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

-  Approximately, 101544 persons were supported during India floods.
-  750 existing water sources including hand pumps and open wells and supply water points were tested and repaired.
-  We have reached to 94603 men, women and children for public health promotion activities.
-  16924 families were supported with NFI, Shelter and livelihood opportunities.



IAN

Oxfam India’s humanitarian and DRR strategy is built following a thread that runs from maintaining Oxfam India’s quality programming at scale to enhancing its monitoring, evaluation and learning, translating this to communication of findings and through which building an Oxfam India humanitarian and DRR profile that is defined by good practice. Oxfam will leverage this profile not only to influence national and state policy and mechanisms, but also to attract and secure donor sources. The realisation of the ambition outlined in this Strategy is dependent on the conversion of Oxfam’s good practice at program level into communicable and compelling cases for donors and government departments alike.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

HUMANITARIAN

5 STATES

13 DISTRICTS

19347 HOUSEHOLDS

102723 PEOPLE

4 STATES

12 DISTRICTS

155 VILLAGES

25090 HOUSEHOLDS

143000 PEOPLE

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

ASSAM

Relief Phase:

Cyclone Mora that made a landfall in May 2017 in Bangladesh, led to heavy torrential rains in the northeastern states of India, which resulted in rising water levels of various rivers in Brahmaputra and Barack valley, leading to severe flooding particularly in Assam. The state faced the worst flood in the last 29 years. From June till October there were 4 phases of flooding in the different parts of the states which affected 31/33 districts in Assam.

Within the affected communities, women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and/or who are socially excluded were the most vulnerable as they had limited contingency resources to draw on for support.

Use of innovative ‘Oxfam India ICT (Mobile App+WebGIS) Application for Humanitarian and Emergency Response Operations’

Strategic use of ICT to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian work, including data collection, registration of beneficiaries, conducting Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys and integrating enhanced mechanism of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL), the innovative ICT based application was used. This helped in ensuring effective, timely and impactful implementation of the programme.

The innovative platform solution employed location based technologies (GPS), map enabled systems (web-GIS), open source satellite imageries (Google earth) through internet and smart phone/tablet based applications.

The ICT led solution enabled the humanitarian workers to capture and share, the location-based data on real time basis in various formats required for effective planning and implementation.

- It improved the effectiveness of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) in the project.
- The application captured the progress of different components of Disaster Response projects at different

phases and gives a ready-to-monitor format for providing supportive supervision.

- The project-wise dashboard provided instant idea about the progress of the project on real time basis.
- It generates reports in a very easy manner (beneficiary report, Spatial reports based on geographical location or date, Muster Roll report with photographs and fingerprints of beneficiaries, summary reports etc.).
- The use of ICT solution ensured the inclusion of Women (single, pregnant, lactating mothers), adolescent girls and people from differently able groups in beneficiary list and increased their access to and control of resources provided through Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) interventions

Oxfam humanitarian team reached the location within 24 hours of the onset of the emergency and responded in the most affected 4 districts of Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Dhubri and South Salmara with emergency shelter and hygiene NFI. Oxfam provided support to the most affected communities specially focussing on women, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, disabled, household who have lost their house or crop during the flood etc.

1. Assisted 8200 households with shelter NFI to protect themselves from extreme weather condition.
2. Assisted 8200 households with hygiene and wash items to reduce the burden of any health risks.
3. Repaired and chlorinated 538 water sources to ensure availability of safe potable drinking water.
4. 300 most affected households were provided with unconditional cash transfer to ensure that they are able to cope up with the negative impact of the flood and have food security and alternative livelihood options.
5. Constructed 123 sanitation facilities including gender segregated toilets, community toilets and temporary toilets to ensure access to improved sanitation facilities.
6. 68 water sources were installed that includes raised hand pumps, dug wells to ensure availability of water sources in the community.



Oxfam's Response | Early Recovery Phase

Oxfam initiated its early recovery in 16 villages of Karimganj districts with a focus on "Build Back Better". The focus is on creating community assets and the capacities of the communities to be prepared for future floods or disasters.

Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihood (EFSVL):

- Oxfam provided Cash for Work (CFW) to 400 most vulnerable families who have lost their livelihood or are in need for financial support to restore livelihood and meet the household expenses. More than 50% of the beneficiaries were women in the CFW initiative.
- Oxfam provided kitchen garden support to 210 beneficiaries to ensure food security through backyard and flood resilient farming. The beneficiaries were provided with seed and gardening equipment along with training from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra. (KVK)
- 100 beneficiaries were provided with commonly used tool for fishing and agriculture to boost their source of income.
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)
- Installation of toilets – Oxfam has set of individual toilets for the most vulnerable beneficiaries in the 5 gram panchayats to ensure their access to safe sanitation facilities.
- Installation of raised hand pumps: During the floods most of the hand pumps get damaged due to contamination and inundation, Oxfam has installed flood resilient hand pumps to ensure that the hand pumps are functional even during floods.
- Public Health Promotion Activities: Oxfam initiated promotion activities in various schools of the 5 gram panchayats to promote awareness of WASH in the communities as well as in school. A specially designed programme on voucher intervention has been initiated with adolescent girls to ensure awareness on menstrual hygiene through promotion of sanitary products.

MANIPUR

After incessant rainfall in the entire north eastern states of India, Manipur faced massive floods forcing

communities to move out of their house. Many families had to take shelter on embankment, school buildings, roads etc. The government of Manipur declared the Manipur floods as a state calamity.

Oxfam's Response:

Oxfam reached out to the vulnerable communities immediately after the flood and with the support of 2 partners Integrated Rural Management Association and Participatory Rural Development Agency (PRDA) in 3 most affected districts East Imphal, Bishnupur and Thoubal. The relief phase started in June and was extended till November 2017. During this phase Oxfam distributed emergency shelter kit which included – Tarpaulin, ground sheet, bed sheet, water filter, mosquito net and solar lights. The hygiene kit included the specially designed buckets, mug, antiseptic lotion, bathing and washing soap, sanitary clothes etc.

Shelter and Hygiene NFI distribution : 6200 flood affected households in Bishnupur, Thoubal and Imphal East districts have access to emergency shelter materials and non-food items, providing them safety and protection from elements of weather

Wash update

1. Village Cleaning Drive: As a part of solid waste management, village cleaning drives were conducted in the programme villages. The local people from the flood- affected communities were encouraged to clean their surrounding areas in villages. Potential mosquito breeding sites were flushed, water logged areas were cleaned. All these efforts taken in collaboration with the community members helped in making the village environment clean and healthy. Streets, drainages and water logged areas are cleaned during village cleaning drive.

2. Menstrual Hygiene Awareness (Pad-making training): Training was organised on menstrual hygiene management in which women were trained on how to maintain menstrual hygiene before and during menstruation.

3. PHP activity with children: Various activities were held with children on the topics of competition were:

a. Solid Waste Management and b. Sanitation and Hygiene. Students also presented a drama and a song on these subjects.

4. Installation of Raised Community Latrine: 4 raised community latrines with 3 unit blocks have been installed in 3 villages of Bishnupur district. These toilets would ensure access to safe sanitation to 246 HHs / 1163 persons. It was observed that almost all the households in Manipur have access to safe sanitation supported by the Government's Swacch Bharat Abhiyaan.

5. Rehabilitation of existing water sources: 10 existing water sources have been rehabilitated to ensure access to safe water to communities in Bishnupur and Thoubal district.

Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihood

200 of the most vulnerable flood affected households have improved ability to address their food and health related needs through income-generating opportunities, limiting the use of negative coping strategies through unconditional cash transfer assistance. Each beneficiary was assisted with INR 8000 one time support of cash (INR 200 X 40 days= INR 8000).

TWEET TO TRANSFORM

Oxfam India partnered with Twitter India for the Tweet to Transform 2017 event in Guwahati. The objective of the workshop was to share the stories from the ground to the larger community. Learn the lessons on Assam Flood on using social media during disaster. The workshop was attended by eminent media personnel from across the country, civil society members and Government functionaries from Assam.

Oxfam's Response | Early Recovery Phase

Oxfam is responding in 10 villages of Bishnupur district in its early recovery initiative. During this phase Oxfam will be working towards building resilience of the communities for future floods and disaster. Oxfam will be primarily focusing on rebuilding lives through livelihood initiatives like kitchen garden, distribution of livestock and demonstration of some innovative practices. Along with this Oxfam will also work towards building flood resilient WASH facilities in the communities to ensure availability of uninterrupted water and sanitation facilities during flood.

BIHAR

Heavy rainfall in the neighbouring country Nepal led to overflowing of many rivers in Bihar which finally resulted into a devastating flood. 23 districts in the Terai belt struggled for almost three months. This is the subsequent year when Bihar faced devastating floods. More than 17 million people, huge amount of crop land and livestock suffered during the floods. Communities specially the poor and marginalised had to live on the embankments/ railway platforms and relief camps for many months before returning to their homes.

Oxfam's Response:

Oxfam responded in two most affected districts – Katihar and Sitamarhi with shelter, WASH and EFSVL interventions with the objective to contribute towards prevention of mortality and morbidity of floods affected Household (HH) of Katihar districts of Bihar by ensuring increased access to safe water and hygiene and emergency shelter materials.

- Assist 2,253 families to protect themselves from weather related stresses through emergency shelter materials including tarpaulins, groundsheet, bed sheets, blankets, solar lamps and mosquito nets

- Assist 2,253 families to have access to Hygiene items to reduce their risk to public health diseases with the help of buckets, mugs, washing and bathing soaps, oral rehydration solution and antiseptic liquid.

- Chlorinate/Repair 308 hand pumps/ water points ensuring access to safe drinking water to approximately 10599 persons in worst affected village.

- Reach out to around 14413 across 16 worst affected villages in Katihar district through Public Health Promotion Activities for improving community hygiene and sanitation practices.

- 138 most affected households were provided with unconditional cash transfer to ensure

Oxfam's Response | Early Recovery Phase

- As part of the early recovery intervention Oxfam has distributed a pair of goat to 100 families and sewing machines to 50 women with the objective to restore the livelihood with an alternative source of income. This will help them to recover from their losses during the flood and also help them with a sustainable income.

- Oxfam also experimented with community and women oriented toilet blocks in the community to ensure access and availability of toilet facilities for both women and men in the community.

- Oxfam also constructed tiger worm toilets which are low cost sustainable models of toilets constructed at the household level. The main component of these toilets are the tiger worms which breaks down the faecal matter into bio digester.

Incessant heavy rainfall in Uttar Pradesh and in neighbouring country Nepal led to the flooding in 26 districts of 75 in Uttar Pradesh. Heavy rainfall led to rise in water levels in River Ganga, Ghagra, Betwa and Sharda. It caused breach of embankments and the water quickly reached into the villages destroying shelter, crop, livestock and other properties. The distributions of Hygiene Kits comprising chlorine tablets and buckets with mugs helped to address the urgent need for safe drinking water. Oral Rehydration Salts assured that each of the supported households had fluid substitutes for family members suffering from commonly occurring emergency-time illnesses such as diarrhea. Bathing soaps, laundry soaps, detergents and sanitary products for women assisted affected communities to maintain personal hygiene - critical during emergencies in reducing the risks of waterborne diseases. Oxfam also worked extensively to repair and chlorinate water sources in the villages. Raised hand pumps were installed in schools, villages and tollas where no other sources of water were available. Public health promotion along with awareness generation on menstrual hygiene was extensively taken up.

Oxfam assisted 1750 families with Shelter and Hygiene NFI to ensure that communities are able cope up with the extreme condition and reduce the risk of any public health hazard.

The PHE and PHP teams tireless worked towards ensuring improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities along with hygiene promotion. More than 108 water sources were chlorinated, 6 water points were rehabilitated and 2 WASH trainings were organised.

GUJARAT

The devastating flood in Gujarat was the result of a low pressure developed over north-west Madhya Pradesh which moved towards Gujarat along with the deep depression formed over the Arabian Sea which brought

heavy rains. The torrential rainfall since 21th July 2017 to 28th July'17 in Gujarat and due to the overflowing of Shipur and Banas river in lower catchment of Rajasthan led to flooding in 13 districts of Gujarat. Based on Oxfam's humanitarian team's Rapid needs Assessment in the worst affected districts, the critical areas for urgent humanitarian assistance included essential emergency shelter, water, sanitation & hygiene (Wash) non-food items (NFI) such as tarpaulins, groundsheets, containers/ buckets for safe drinking water, and menstrual hygiene along with emergency food security and vulnerable livelihoods(EFSVL).

Emergency Shelter Kits: 1000 families were supported with emergency shelter kit comprising of tarpaulin and groundsheets. Tarpaulin was extremely useful as the families used them on the damaged roof to protect them from the extreme weather condition. The groundsheets were placed on the floor as the earthen floor is completely washed away. Many of them are also using them as a screen to create a private space for women.

Chlorine tablets: Each of the hygiene Kits distributed had 60 chlorine tablets, enough to provide immediate access to safe drinking water for 30 days. Chlorine tablets reduce the chances of any water born diseases due to the contamination of water.

Delivery of safe water through tankers:

Oxfam initiated delivering water in the area through tankers to 3000 Household so that communities have access to safe water for drinking and cooking.

Public Health Promotion: Oxfam's objective was to assist communities improve and practice safe hygiene practices. We focus on reduction in the risk of transmission of Wash related diseases through improved access to WaSH support and promote the rights, dignity, safety and protection of all disaster-affected people.

DRR

HIGHLIGHTS

-  Total 4590 adolescent girls were sensitized on use of sanitary cloths and napkins, disposal system, bathing and proper hand washing.
-  We have reached to around 1.86 lakhs of men and women for our DRR initiatives (in terms of building their resilience, training on safety and rescue operations, Wash, Livelihood).
-  School Disaster Management Plans were updated and school DRR committees were re-constituted in 85 schools.
-  Community-based early warning systems were strengthened in 175 villages of our intervention areas.
-  1400 small and marginal farmers were supported with stress-tolerant seeds for livelihood support during floods.

KEY INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN DRR WORK

Impact Study of Oxfam DRR work in Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The overall purpose of the study was to assess how the presence of a DRR programme in the target areas in the focus states have contributed to reduce the humanitarian needs, help communities to better prepare, respond and cope with the disaster through evidences and good examples of how DRR can really make the difference. The final report is expected to be ready by end of this week. Oxfam DRR work has been considered for an Effectiveness Review through OGB's open call this year. The study is being conducted in Assam, Bihar and Odisha with the objective to review the impact of the DRR intervention in the targeted district vis a vis in comparison villages.

All of Oxfam's work is influenced by the belief that poverty and suffering are not inevitable features of our world. Poverty makes people, and especially women, more vulnerable, both to disasters and conflict. Oxfam believes that poverty-induced vulnerability represents an unacceptable level of injustice and inequality, and that integrated, thorough, and accountable Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is key to addressing this imbalance and

offering sustainable futures free from poverty. In order to achieve lasting change, and to contribute to the alleviation of poverty and suffering, our DRR approach ensures that our development, humanitarian and advocacy work incorporates an analysis of disaster risk and seeks to reduce it. We believe that where development, humanitarian, and advocacy action integrates an understanding of disaster risk it is more likely to enhance peoples' resilience to disasters, raising their voice and enabling them to protect their lives and livelihoods.

Our Disaster Risk Reduction programme, over the years aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Oxfam India is implementing the DRR project in four disaster-prone states of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS IN FOCUS STATES

Uttar Pradesh

- There are 35 village disaster management committees (VDMC) formed previous year, out of which 15 VDMCs were re constituted.
- 35 village disaster management plans (VDMPs) were formed and shared with gram panchayat. Out of this, 3 VDMPs were approved by gram sabha and some resources were allocated under swach Bharati mission schemes.
- PVCA was conducted in 35 villages of Gorakhpur, Siddharthnagar and Maharajganj. There were 442 members including 233 female and 209 male members in PVCA exercise.
- 28 mock drills were conducted with participation of 1429 members including 263 male, 701 female members and 365 children. Issues of first-aid, early warning dissemination, search & rescue, WASH and shelter management etc was covered.
- 189 hand pumps were chlorinated by WASH committee members in the project villages. 109 WASH committee members have developed their understanding on safe drinking water storage, chlorination and safe usage of drinking water.

- In the project villages 35 women lead WASH groups are operational. More than 70% of members in WASH committees are women members.

- During reporting period, 109 members were trained on health and hygiene before and during emergency. 327 hand pumps were chlorinated by WASH committee members.

- In Gorakhpur, a district level disaster preparedness meeting was organized with 39 members including 32 males and 7 female members. During the meeting members shared their contingency materials and discussed about preparedness of the village during emergency.

- Refresher training for Para vets (trained personals on cattle vaccination) was organized in for 19 para vets on nutrition of different cattle and treatment of food and mouth disease, pre and post monsoon vaccination. In 15 villages, 545 animals were vaccinated before monsoon which prevented them from suffering from any kind of diseases.

- Interface meeting between VDMC and PRI & other stakeholders including revenue department, health, women and child development, PDS and agriculture department.

- Formation of Citizen Forum in Sohratgarh was formed with 23 members from PRI and key influential leaders

Assam

- Village level community action plans updated in all 45 programme villages out of which 10 Community Action Plans shared in GP plans. In all target villages, Asha and ANM along with People with Disabilities included in task force committees

- VDMCs and WASH committees took the initiative to chlorinate 50 water sources providing access to safe water to 370 persons in the target villages and one school in Darrang District. Refresher training of WASH committee members on chlorination of water sources conducted. After the floods, decontamination of affected water sources was done to prevent outbreak of water borne diseases.

- 387 members including 168 women attended training on hand pump repairing and chlorination of water sources

held across all four partners for capacity building of WASH committees & VDMC members. As a result, trained resources are available in the villages for fixing minor problems of water sources.

- 48 male farmers from three villages in Jorhat attended trainings on vermi-compost, animal husbandry, vegetable cultivation conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). Besides, they were also able to enhance their knowledge on flood tolerant agriculture practices.

- VDMCs from target villages in Jorhat were able to mobilize Livestock vaccination support, personnel and medicine support, and livestock management from Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

- In Darrang district, one of the Community Action Plan (CAP) submitted by VDMC of one of our target village for incorporation in the GP plan was approved; Gram Panchayat contributed land and allotted Rs. 6, 40,000 for constructing raised platforms which will be utilized for protecting livestock assets.

Bihar

- Wash Committee had been formed in all 45 villages and caterings WASH need of the people in villages and these committee is being quite useful in the time of flood for arranging chlorination of water sources, bleaching powder & lime powder for affected areas these committees also ensure Hand washing practise for children.

- Training Programmes on various government social security schemes was conducted for the Community. The VDMC in all 30 project villages in consultation and involvement of the other key members of the community updated the Village Disaster Management Plans. Village based mock drills were conducted in 30 project villages to test various components of the disaster management plan including early warning, search & rescue, first aid, wash and relief management.

- During the reporting period, four Block Level Disaster Management Committee have been formed. These committees comprise of key members of VDMCs and panchayat who acts as a pressure group for effective implementation of various development activities in the villages.

- Prepositioning of materials like bleaching powder,

ropes, hammer torch etc. was of great use as these materials were very handy during times of flooding.

- In all the 45 villages, pre monsoon vaccination of cattle was conducted as a result no cases of cattle death was reported.

Odisha

- Village Disaster Management Plans were updated in all 30 project villages. Plans were approved in the Pallisabha meetings

- Oxfam and its partners collaborated with fire department and health department to train 142 taskforce team members from Balasore, Jajpur and Puri in early warning, dissemination, search and rescue, first aid and Relief Management.

- Village based mock drills were conducted in 30 project villages to test various components of the disaster management plan including early warning, search & rescue, first aid, wash and relief management. Officials from local fire department participated in these mock drills as technical experts

- 2112 trained volunteers were established in the 03 River Basins including Subarnarekha, Mahanadi in Puri and Brahmani – Birupa in Jajpur to strengthen the community based early warning system in the last mile network of local NGOs. These volunteers have an extended outreach in 163 flood prone villages from 52 Gram Panchayats and 05 blocks in the 03 project districts.

- A software “Volunteer Network Management System” is developed to improve access to critical information to flood prone communities in a real time.

- 30 WASH committees were formed and were involved in preparation of WASH plans for their respective villages. The wash plans were shared in the special gram sabha meeting organised on 15th Aug 2017.

- 130 village based volunteers were trained in water source chlorination, minor repairs of drinking water sources in emergencies and safe water storage and handling in 03 separate trainings in Jodapadar in Puri, Tambakhuri in Balasore and in Bhanara Gram Panchayat office in Jajpur.

- Water samples from 250 drinking water sources were sent to Government labs for water testing. 426

water sources were chlorinated to minimise bacterial contamination. Oxfam’s successful pilot implementation of decentralised water filtration units operated by renewable energy sources helped it to raise additional funds of Rs 37,66,000/- to replicate the model in all project villages

- Public Health Promotion in 10 schools included sessions with students and teachers on hand washing at critical times, personal hygiene and sanitation, safe water handling and storage and filtration techniques at household level during emergencies

- 1086 adolescent girls and women were trained on safe menstrual hygiene management during emergencies. The emphasis was not only on the use of sanitary napkins in emergency in safe and dignified environment but also on ensuring availability of affordable sanitary pads at local levels in emergencies.

TRANS BOUNDARY RIVERS OF SOUTH ASIA FOCUSING ON WATER GOVERNANCE:

The goal of the TROSA program is to address this - reducing poverty and marginalisation of vulnerable river basin communities through increased access to, and control over, riverine water resources on which their livelihoods depend. Through this program water governance policies and practice will be implemented with trans-boundary and gender inclusive commitments; there will be political will in governments and private sector to meaningfully engage river communities in water governance, and when civil society (especially women and minorities) will have achieved their basic rights, influencing trans-boundary water policy and processes of governance.

Communities and civil society will be more informed and involved in opportunities for trans-boundary water dialogues and decision-making, and there will be greater consideration of women’s views as a result of their rights being respected. The program is designed in such a way that throughout the entire program lifespan, deliberate efforts are made to provide opportunities for joint learning (both in-country and between the four countries) and enrich the documentation process, organized through joint learning events. Lessons learnt will be used to improve program implementation, contribute to broader learning, and serve as a basis for advocacy both within Oxfam and in the wider humanitarian and development sectors.

The program will also seek to add to, and build on experiences and lessons learnt from, existing programs such as the Mekong/Inclusion program, IUCN's E4L and BRIDGE programs, DFAT's Sustainable Development Investment Strategy, ICIMOD's River Basins Program, and the World Bank South Asia Water Initiative.

Formation of VDMCs: VDMCs were formed in Assam and Uttar Pradesh with the aims to organize them into an institution strengthened them through various training and they go on to raise their voice concerning the problem. PVCAs were conducted in Assam and Uttar Pradesh with the communities facilitated by the partner organization. Based on the PVCAs Community Action Plans were also prepared.

Interface meeting with Government- In Uttar Pradesh 2 interface meetings were held with community members, PRI members and media person to share an understanding on the water governance, role of VDMCs in DRR and issues of river basin. Along with this a block level meeting with block Functionaries was also organized. In Assam an interface was organized with Assam Brahmaputra Valley Flood Control Board.

Oxfam participated in the 3rd World Congress on Disaster Management in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The workshop focused on need and urgency for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) infrastructure as increased frequency and intensity of floods and droughts are posing a serious threat to water security. Oxfam also participated in a workshop by Aaranyak in collaboration with the Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC); Dhaka organized "Regional Consultation on Cooperation in DRR and CCA in the Brahmaputra River Basin" at Guwahati. It was supported by "The Asia Foundation", New Delhi. Partners and TROSA team participated in a workshop organized by International Rivers hosted the Influencing Change in the Private Sector- Building on Good Practice Experience meeting at Bangkok, Thailand. This workshop was designed as a sharing and learning forum to explore approaches to engaging private sector operators towards change in practice and policy, especially looking at efforts to influence private sectors whose business exploits the natural resources

CHANGE STORY



HUMANITARIAN RELIEF EFFORTS - NORTH EAST

Preeti Naobi*, 25, had witness the flood wash her home and everything with it. Her husband and children had to move to a higher land to save themselves. Naobi along with her family and other villagers took shelter in the relief camp near their village in Manipur.

Floods in the North East affected lakhs of lives in 2017. With no hygiene and sanitation facilities, people struggled to survive and were at a great risk of water-borne diseases due to the stagnant flood water and consumption of flood water was their only source.

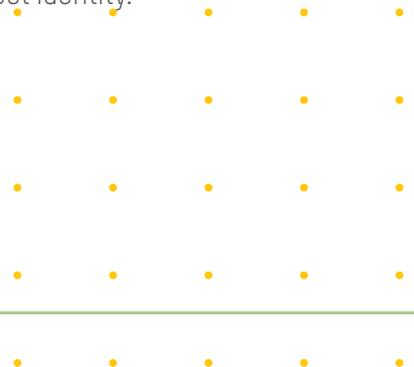
Naobi's family too struggled survive and meet ends. Lack of sanitation facilities affected her children's health and they developed skin infections, cough, cold, and fever.

80% of the village was submerged in water and people remained jobless and homeless. Many took refuge in community halls where women and children had no room for privacy.

Oxfam India with it partner organization responded to the crisis after holding a proper assessment of the immediate and emergency needs of the community. Oxfam India provided emergency shelter support and hygiene kit to the entire village as also constructed two raised latrine block for the communities to ensure safe sanitation.

The most affected families also received unconditional cash support to start an alternate livelihood and meet basic food security. "Our source of livelihood is fishing and the money we received from Oxfam helped us repair our boat and its net. The kits and construction of toilets helped us survive the floods. Now, we will work hard to rebuild our lives and send our children to school," said Naobi.

*Name changed to protect identity.



CHANGE STORY



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) OXFAM INDIA BUILDS WATER SOLUTION IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS

In India, over one lakh people die of water-borne diseases annually. Our country faces a huge challenge in ensuring safe water supply, especially during floods. Lakhs of people last year were forced to use contaminated water for drinking or sanitation during floods causing health problems.

In Odisha, more than 90% of the rural population depends on groundwater for drinking and domestic purposes and the groundwater is mainly contaminated with iron, fluoride, chloride and salinity (in coastal districts). Due to this, most of the hand pumps in the rural areas became non-operational during floods and clean drinking water became unavailable for a very long period of time. During this time, communities are forced to access water from ponds and river which has bacterial contamination.

Oxfam India has implemented the Disaster Risk Reduction programme in flood-prone districts in Odisha. The programme focusses on building local capacities to anticipate and prepare for natural disasters and improve the water sanitation and hygiene conditions before, during and after emergencies. The focus was to build low cost, water filtration and sanitation models to make flood resilient communities. 10 iron removal plants powered by solar energy were installed in 10 villages to ensure availability of potable water during disasters. The initiative has ensured continuous access to safe drinking water for at least 817 households and more than 4,500 people in 10 villages.

In all the villages, the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) committees played a major role by participating in the planning and maintenance of the water sources. In some areas, the communities provided labour cost and some material cost as well. In order to ensure the sustainability of the process, Oxfam India built capacities of local institutions and village-based committees. The objective was to ensure that the communities are self-dependent in managing their water resources without external help or with minimal external help during emergencies.

By the end of this project, VDMC and WASH committees will have the skills and knowledge to construct community-based water filtration units, disinfect and maintain drinking water sources and use appropriate methods of water storage and handling. Secondly, Oxfam India also ensured that only locally available resources are being used for the construction of filtration units. This way the local communities will have access to the required material and resources for any construction after the implementing agencies have exited. At Oxfam India, we promote low-cost technologies which can be easily replicated through nominal community contribution at the village level. Last year, Oxfam India helped over one lakh people recover during and after disasters in India.





PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

The private sector engagement (PSE) programme advocates for transparency in private sector policies. It also intends to create platforms where CSOs can represent the marginalised communities and make their voices heard. The genesis of Private sector engagement comes from the the Oxfam India’s Theory of Change and its first change goal that refers to the people’s right to be heard.

This year we observed some imporstant actions in the space of business responsibility. These changes were more significant at the regulatory and investor side rather than on the side of companies.

On the regulatory side, the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) acknowledged the importance of environment, sustainability and governance (ESG) for listed companies and recommended more discussion on ESG by the board of directors every year . Both the national stock exchanges launched dedicated indices based on ESG factors. Bombay Stock Exchange launched the S&P BSE 100 ESG Index while National Stock Exchange launched two ESG based indices – NIFTY100 ESG Index and NIFTY100 Enhanced ESG Index .

The third edition of India Responsible Business Index was released in February 2018. This index analyses business responsibility disclosure of the top 100 companies’ listed on BSE. A three years’ comparison of index shows an improvement in overall scores in the elements of community development, employee dignity & human rights and non-discrimination. On the other hand, there has been very little improvement on the issue of inclusiveness in supply chain. There has been no improvement at all on the issue of community as business stakeholders.

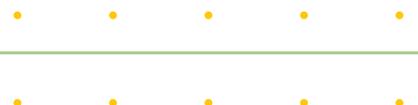
IRBF KEY FINDINGS

The disclosure analysis of the top 100 companies cohort across the three years shows an improvement in overall scores in the elements of community development, employee dignity & human rights and non-discrimination.

- On the element of community development, 80 companies scored between 50% - 100% in 2017 as compared to 43 companies in 2017 (86%)
- On the element of employee dignity and human rights, 36 companies scored between 50% - 100% in 2017 as compared to 24 in 2015 (50%)
- On the element of non-discrimination 58 companies scored between 50% - 100% as compared to 53 in 2015
- On the element of supply chain 18 companies scored between 50% - 100% as compared to 14 in 2017 (28%)

No change was recorded on the element of community as business stakeholders.

In a research conducted by Oxfam India and cKinetics on Sustainable and Responsible Investments (SRI) it was highlighted that a large number of asset managers expressed the need for better disclosure data from Indian companies. The SRI report titled ‘Drops before the Rain – Sustainable and Responsible Investing Landscape 2017’ was launched at the National Stock Exchange highlighted the key trends related to SRI in India. One of India’s largest mutual fund house SBI Mutual Fund changed one of its existing mutual fund scheme to an ESG based scheme . Kotak Mutual Fund, another major mutual fund company, became the first Indian asset management company to become a signatory of UN Principles for Responsible Investment. These are important signals suggesting



that the concepts of responsible business conduct are moving towards the mainstream. Oxfam India continues to build the dialogue on SRI in India through roundtable discussions and webinars.

Within sustainable and responsible investing the role of banks is also very significant. Banks are responsible to ensure that they conduct proper due diligence of their investee companies to avoid financing any violations of human rights. Indian banks have so far refrained from acknowledging this responsibility as reflected in the low scores of financial institutions on the IRBI supply chain element. Oxfam India published a paper titled 'Banking on Gender Equality' to analyse of the review of banking sector conducted with a gender lens was done to highlight the imperative of women's advancement as a critical element in sustainable finance.

HIGHLIGHTS

Joint advocacy with IRBF (India Responsible Business Forum)

-  15 CSO, 6 PS, 3 independent and 1 academia members led discussions at IRBF 2018
-  32 participants attended the SRI roundtable – 18 PS, 8 CSOs, 4 Industry Networks and 2 stock exchange
-  97 people participated in the IRBF event with 50 PS, 32 CSO, 8 academia, 2 Govt, 3 media, 1 trade union and 1 embassy
-  A roundtable titled 'Gender lens to international investment and finance sector' was co-organised at Ashoka University which was attended by over 30 CSO representatives

OXFAM INDIA'S RECOGNITION IN PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

The number of media citations remained similar to last year with 17 media articles and/ or coverage on the index and SRI report. The coverage included 5 long-form articles, a 9 minute coverage in India's top business news channel CNBC in its prime-time show and other organic citations;

- OIN was invited to speak at events organized by UN Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative, World

Business Council on Sustainable Development and Ashoka University. OIN conducted a half-day session on SDGs and Business and Human Rights for a batch of 75 students at Indian Law Institute for a certificate course offered by ILI and HURBA. Also conducted a case study workshop for practicing corporate lawyers at an event organized by A4ID. OIN was invited to speak at the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva.

- Social media engagement increased significantly this year with 242 followers on Twitter (increase of 44% since last year), 103 followers on LinkedIn (increase of 38%) and 211 followers on Facebook (an increase of nearly 50%)

REACH AND VISIBILITY OF IRBF

- 3827 unique users between Apr 2017 – Mar 2018 visited the IRBF website an increase of 278% as compared to previous year;
- 400 copies of the index analysis report was shared with companies, CSOs, regulators and academia
- The IRBF data portal was accessed by 881 unique users, which is an increase of 103% since last year
- 171 unique users visited the sustainable and responsible investing webpage on IRBF website
- 30 users downloaded the SRI report (53% researchers, 23% asset managers, 20% CSOs)
- 300 printed copies of the report was shared with companies, asset managers, regulators and academia.



INDIA AND THE WORLD

Over the course of 2017-18, India and the World (IATW) continued to expand the quality and quantity of the niche work it undertakes on linking Indian foreign policy imperatives to development finance.

The programme's remit includes assessing India's foreign aid programme from an accountability and transparency lens as well as the country's role in multilateral platforms such as the BRICS and G20 in articulating issues of pressing concern to the global South including the alleviation of poverty and the mitigation of inequalities in income, opportunity and gender.

In 2017-18, IATW augmented its body of research on India's foreign aid programme, usually subsumed within the development cooperation and/or South South Cooperation paradigm. Having completed research studies on Indian development cooperation with Bhutan (2015-16) and Bangladesh (2016-17) as well as tracing the history of the country's development cooperation modalities, activities and emerging trends (2015-16), IATW expanded the breadth of its research partnerships this year for sectoral studies on Indian aid to Nepal and Sri Lanka.

It established a new partnership with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), among the country's leading think tanks, to undertake an analysis of Indian development cooperation flows to Nepal's education and road infrastructure sectors.

IATW also undertook a mapping exercise with ICRIER to evaluate the contours of Indian overseas foreign direct investment (OFDI) with a particular focus on sub-Saharan

Africa. This research exercise was backed by Oxfam Hong Kong and was completed in early March 2018 with the expectation that OFDI, being an increasingly important development cooperation instrument that remains little understood within civil society, will become a subject area for IATW to explore more closely over the short term. It is noteworthy that this challenging area of work has seen little or no engagement by civil society before the effort of Oxfam India through IATW. After three years of engaging with this piece of work through original research, the programme has gained some ground in the pursuit its goal of creating a civil society space within India's bureaucratic circles, particularly the Ministry of External Affairs, to deliberate on issues of foreign policy and overseas economic cooperation to help make such pivotal processes more accountable to the Indian public. IATW's greatest success in 2017-18 was its engagement with the New Development Bank (NDB). Tasked with leading engagements with the NDB for Oxfam's BRICS affiliates, IATW engaged with a network of civil society organisations through the Coalition for Human Rights in Development to influence the Bank's operational policies and strategy. Through concerted efforts with the Bank's senior management, IATW helped coordinate multiple meetings to debate Bank policies with NDB Vice Presidents during the Bank's Annual General Meeting held in April 2017.





The landmark achievement was undoubtedly the two-day meeting coordinated by IATW, with support from Oxfam Hong Kong, between 26 BRICS civil society representatives and the multiple tiers of NDB staff including its President, Vice Presidents, senior management and mid-tier operations and finance teams.

For IATW, this was a crucial platform to also disseminate the findings of its holistic research studies undertaken on six different policy themes across six regional and multilateral development finance institutions (Vasudha Foundation, September 2017) and on the NDB's Information Disclosure Policy. OIN's efforts were acknowledged and lauded by the NDB which committed to the civil society interface becoming an annual event, a first step in having the Bank create a space to engage with public representatives.

FUNDRAISING AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

FUNDRAISING: THE COMPLETE PICTURE

We have been investing in the last 3 years to build the launch pad and back end systems to supports a multi-channel strategy. Earlier Oxfam India only had one Face to Face channel and was focussed only on single giving. We have been able to an orbit changing shift and our focus on this has made Oxfam India build a regular giving portfolio. A lot of energy has done in building our platform and system and processes that enable regular giving. This is complex in Indian context due to stringent banking regulations and especially with Development sector organizations.



We added a new channel for fund raising last year. We had set out on the digital fund raising journey last year. This required a lot of working on back end to ensure monthly deduction gateways are in place. We added payment aggregators in this year. This meant integration of their APIs on our website after due diligence conducted by banks and partners. We then moved to integrating debit card and successfully on-boarded ICIC Bank for this process. We have also integrated mobile wallet and are one of the first to have introduced this for monthly deduction. We also had live chat feature during emergency fund raising to ensure that all queries get answered and this also improved our conversion percentage. This process of making payment gateway live is effort and time consuming where the IT person has to do a System Integration and then there is a user acceptance test to see that the integration has been successful. To do this we beefed up hired an in-house resource to hasten us the process. This investment of time and effort for seamless deduction started giving us results and we have seen monthly giving donors have increased over the year with increased media spends.

The new strategy talks about building synergies with our Campaign and program work. The approach is Public engagement. Oxfam India embarked on the journey of Public Engagement in 2017-2018 which necessitated a structural alignment within the functions of Communication and Fund raising. The two departments were merged to ensure better alignment and for one coherent public engagement vision of putting the 'power of people and public' into action and cultivating a globally-balanced and influential Oxfam movement, in which supporters champion, fund and drive us towards Oxfam's vision.

We continue to build an integrated and coherent public engagement vision. It necessitates a culture shift which requires joint initiatives of the Advocacy and Campaigning teams in collaboration with the Public Engagement function. Our media prowess in India was unleashed this year during the Davos Inequality week and our TW participation too provide us a firm base for public engagement.

We will be further strengthening this integrated approach in the year 2018-19 where we will be engaging a wider set of general public to build a huge supporter base. The Operational Plan for 2017-18 builds engaging a larger number of general public to become supporters

for Oxfam India and inspire these supporters to take more actions, to drive unrestricted incomes and to develop a stronger brand. This would mean that in partnership with Advocacy and Campaigns and Programs deliver stronger campaigning and influencing results by following a 360-degree approach. This will ultimately mean maximising our fundraising and raising Oxfam India's profile as a lead player for humanitarian priorities through an integrated approach between Public Engagement, Advocacy & Campaigning and Programming

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

In 2017-18, the Public Engagement team focused on ensuring more visibility for Oxfam India's work in the media, social media, and digital space. Since its inception two years back, the team also continued its efforts to build an integrated coherent public engagement narrative.

OXFAM TRAILWALKER

Trailwalker is a global phenomenon and the ultimate team challenge. The participants form a team of four and walk 100km in 48 hours to make a big difference in someone's life. The team must start the challenge together and must finish it together. It is mandatory for each team to raise a minimum amount before starting the event and those funds will be used by Oxfam India to reduce inequality.

This year Oxfam India raised a close to Rs 3.70 crores from both the trailwalkers till 14 March 2018.

BENGALURU



The first Oxfam India Trailwalker was held in Bengaluru in February 2012. It has been followed by five more additions with an increase in participants every year. In 2017, It witnessed the introduction of the 50km walk for participants to complete in 24 hours.

The Bengaluru Trailwalker was held from February 2-4, 2018 with 339 teams walking the trail. A total of 244 teams participated in the 100 km walk and 95 teams participated in the 50 km walk.

MUMBAI

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

In 2014, a 50km walk was introduced in the Mumbai Trailwalker, along with the 100km walk. Last year witnessed the fourth edition of the Mumbai Trailwalker from .

The Mumbai Trailwalker was held from December 08-10, 2017 with 148 teams walking the trail. A total of 87 teams participated in the 100 km walk whereas 61 teams participated in the 50 km walk.



INEQUALITY CAMPAIGN

HEALTH VIDEO ACTION

A petition was launched for generating action around the global Oxfam campaign on tax dodging and tax havens. The video was released by Oxfam International a week before the 'Panama Paper's' story broke out in the media. Oxfam India used the video to promote the petition and over 11,000 people supported the call to action for the Indian government to stop #StopTaxDodging and #EndTaxHavens.

The video has got 1.3 million views on Facebook so far and 54000 views on YouTube (Figures as of March 31, 2018).

India Inequality Report and Davos Report/Action: Over 1000 media hits (English and Hindi) in 2017-18. This is excluding Television Figures and only includes Print and Digital. The quality has been very good with a lot of coverage on the full report (mostly focused on Indian data and macro level global data on billionaires and wealth distribution). Multiple editorials (in both English and Hindi) focused on the issue of inequality while quoting Oxfam report. Overall, the coverage has doubled compared to the last year in terms of number of hits as well as the quality.

The top three mentions in the media based on the quality as well as reach are mentioned below.

Media & Digital Coverage:

- Oxfam India CEO's Oped was featured on the report in Indian Express. The newspaper is read by all policy makers and bureaucrats. It's the official partner of ICIJ and released the Paradise Papers in India.

- Oxfam India CEO's Oped also featured when Paradise Papers came out

2. NDTV India (Hindi): One of the top Indian TV Hindi News Journalist and Anchor, Ravish Kumar, covered the report in his prime time show on India's most trusted news brand NDTV.

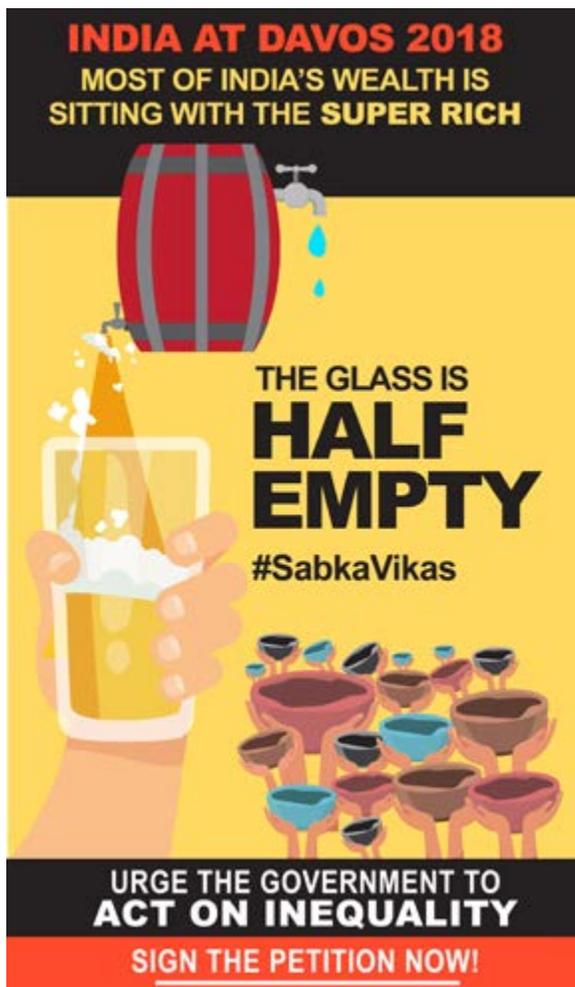
3. ABP News (Hindi): Another top Hindi news channel did a primetime show on Oxfam's report and asked people

to call to support the show. Over 36,000 people gave a missed call during the show to show their support.

NDP Videos and Action:

To take forward the No Detention Policy (NDP) campaign three videos on No Detention Policy were made. The videos included footage and comments from experts like Prof. Batra (ECCE Specialist), Ambarish Rai (RTE Activist) and the story of Nitasha (who was detained in school and its effects thereafter).

Another influencer video featuring Dhruv Rathee was made where he explained the issue of NDP and urged people to support the campaign. The video had a call to action along with it – “Sign RTE Forum petition” which is ongoing. After this video was published, the change.org petition signatures went up from 721 to 17,224. The total video views are 160,000 as of March 31, 2018.



BANO NAYI SOCH (BNS)



Rima Das accepting the 'Oxfam Best Film On Gender Equality Award' presented by Deepika Padukone

BEST FILM FOR GENDER EQUALITY AWARD AT MAMI 2017

The MAMI award and engagement went very well in 2017-18. With the social media reach of close to a million, there was an additional engagement that was planned with the audience this time. The Bollywood brunch event had one of the survivors of domestic violence (Oxfam beneficiary) speaking to a set of influential celebrities about her experiences and journey. The media coverage (The Quint, DNA, NDTV, The Hindu, Sakal Times, Hindustan Times, Mid-Day among others) of the event was extensive with pre-event media and digital tie-ups (Mid-Day) sealed before the event.

The Oxfam Best Film on Gender Equality Award this year went to Assamese language film 'Village Rockstars', directed by Rima Das. The film recently also won the National Award for the 'Best Feature Film' category. The engagement also gave the team access to more influencers to initiate conversations about Oxfam India and its work. Some of them in that list includes: Kangana Ranaut, Manisha Koirala, Kriti Sanon, Sandhya Mridul, Renuka Shahane, Tisca Chopra.

#FforFreedom:

#FforFreedom is Oxfam India's digital part of the larger #BanoNayiSoch campaign on Gender Equality. It talks to the urban, youth and our social media audience on gender norms that perpetrate violence against women. #FforFreedom started in July 2017 as a feminist engagement that questions what 'freedom' means to women and for women.

The engagement was launched with an #OxLive (Facebook Live) with Rifat Jawaid, Neeti Palta and Gurmehar Kaur on the topic "Are we afraid of Women's Freedom". On 15th August 2017, we created an online film

that spoke of social norms in a new tone of voice to our online readership which was well received. We also did a short burst photo engagement with our female youth readership where we asked them to tell us what 'labels' society has given that because they are women who are claiming freedom. We had a positive and engaging response from SM influencers and Oxfam staff who participated in this feminist dialogue.

From January 2018 to April 2018 #FforFreedom featured in two big marathons #Runex and #AmityGGNMarathon in Delhi where we saw a collective footfall of over 20,000. Oxfam India gained visibility on over 60 print ads materials in Delhi, front page of TOI as well as massive social media outreach through these two engagements.

ANIMATION FILM

Animation film promoting gender equality (part of the BNS campaign) was released and is being disseminated on social media as well as Whatsapp.



The BNS Animation film was the winner of Best Animation Award at the Mumbai Shorts International Film Festival. It was also screened at Thessaloniki Animation Festival (Greece) 2017 as an official selection under 'Human Rights Animated' category; animation films on human rights and diversity.

The BNS Animation film also won TMFF - The Monthly Film Festival (September '17) & been selected as a finalist for Los Angeles CineFest for best Animation of the month



ILLUSTRATE FOR IMPACT

In sync with 16 days of Activism events, Oxfam India reached out to young visual artists online by asking them to create a piece of illustration around behaviours and jargons of the women's rights movement.

We received a great response and with the intent that art activism is a fantastic tool of creating impact, an exhibit showcasing 9 Indian artist was set up in Blue Tokai, New Delhi and also displayed at the Radio Mirchi x Vidya Vox concert in New Delhi.



16-DAYS OF ACTIVISM EVENTS

Radio Mirchi

We tied-up with the most popular radio channel ‘Radio Mirchi – 98.3 FM,’ which is heard in many Indian cities. The tie-up covered Delhi-NCR, Lucknow, Patna, Varanasi, Kanpur and included RJ mentions and ads among other things. The aim was to innovate for 16 days of Activism, beginning with the men in the room.

We also set up an Illustrate4Impact stall showcasing all the selected art at the Radio Mirchi x Vidya Vox concert that happened in Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium in November, 2017.

Event in Raipur

‘Jashn Nayi Soch ka’ was an event conducted at the Pt Ravishankar University, Raipur amongst 1200 youths, academics, activists and the community members. Chairperson, Chattisgarh Commission of Women Ms. Harshita Pandey gave a moving speech emphasizing on the zero tolerance policy for violence against women and importance of youth to bring about more awareness.

Event in Lucknow

We witnessed 1500 students from 40 colleges and 7 universities, representatives from almost all major civil society organizations, academicians, media people gathered in the SNA lawn which was jam packed and buzzing with the talks of appropriateness of the campaign in context of unsafe environment of UP for women.

Ms. Rita Bahuguna Joshi took it from where Nisha had ended her address and emphasized the need for similar transformational efforts to make a conducive environment for gender equality for violence free lives. She also asked to repeat similar programme after 6 months where she would come and see how this progressive thought is

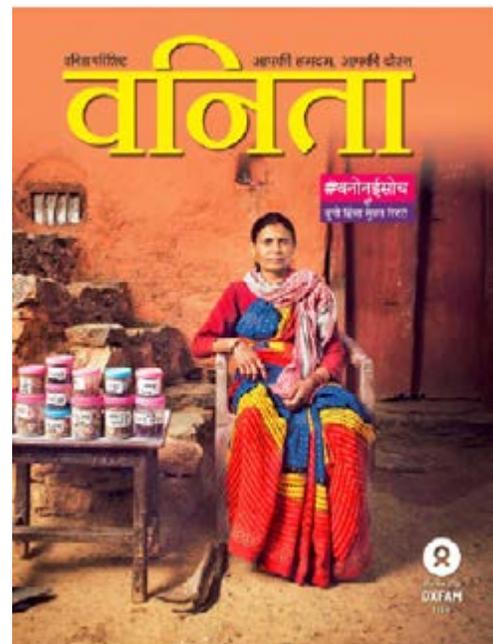


shaping into actions by youth. In her high energy speech she inspired the youth and narrated how she associated with Oxfam as early as in 90s and was a member of visiting team to New York and the drafting committee for a strategic document.

Harassment survivor, Varnika Kundu, also joined the event motivating young girls to be brave and speak up about injustice and violence.

Vanita Magazine:

We tied up with Vanita Hindi Magazine to bring out a supplement along with their most popular December magazine issue. The ‘Bano NayiSoch’ supplement was published in collaboration with the magazine and was circulated to approx. 1.30 lakh people in the Hindi language belt by the publishers. Through the supplement we tried to give information to readers about Domestic Marriage, Child Marriage & social norms in a creative, interactive format—game, quiz, cartoon strip, jokes, rhymes and stories.



GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

OXFAM INDIA BOARD:

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

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

BOARD MEETING DATES AND AGENDA

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

S no	Name	Designation	3-Jun-17	2-Sep-17	13-Dec-17	10-Mar-18
1	Kiran Sharadchandr Karnik	Chair	Yes		Yes	Yes
2	Mridula Bajaj	Vice Chair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Ammu Joseph	Member & Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Ammu Joseph	Member & Director	Yes		Yes	Yes
5	Neelam Deo	Member & Director	Yes		Yes	Yes
6	Sutapa Banerjee	Member & Director		Yes	Yes	
7	Anita Ramachandran	Member & Director	Yes		Yes	
8	Santosh Desai	Member & Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Gagan Siriram Sethi	Member & Director	Yes	Yes		Yes
10	Anup Singh Khosla	Member & Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Arjun Jayadev	Member & Director			Yes	Yes
12	Tanweer Fazal	Member & Director			Yes	Yes

BOARD MEMBERS



KIRAN KARNIK, Chairperson

Kiran Karnik took over as the Chairperson of Oxfam India Board in August 2010. He was the President of the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) and the Managing Director of the Discovery Network in India. He served as the Founder-Director of the Consortium for Educational Communication and the Indian Space Research Organisation. Awarded the Padma Shri in 2007, he is on numerous Government committees and has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Council to the previous Prime Minister and Central Employment Guarantee Council.



MRIDULA BAJAJ, Vice Chairperson

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



AMU JOSEPH, Board Member

Ammu Joseph is a journalist and author who writes primarily on issues relating to gender, human development and the media. She began her career in Mumbai in the mid-1970s. Since then she has been contributing to a number of newspapers and magazines. She received the Donna Allen Award for Feminist Advocacy from the US-based Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication and the UNFPA-LAADLI Media Award for Gender Sensitivity in recognition of her consistent engagement with gender issues. She is a founder-member of the Network of Women in Media, India.



NEELAM DEO, Board Member

Neelam Deo is a former Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officer who served as India's Ambassador to Denmark and Cote d'Ivoire, with concurrent accreditation to Sierra Leone, Niger S Guinea. After serving 33 years in the IFS, she co-founded Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations in 2009. She is also a distinguished fellow with the Centre for Air Power Studies, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Morgan Stanley Mutual Fund. Neelam is also a frequent commentator on issues that involve India's economic emergence, diaspora and global politics.



ANUP KHOSLA, Board Member

Anup Khosla was the Chief Financial Officer of HelpAge India from May 2003 to March 2012 and thereafter Financial Advisor till his retirement. Since then he has consulted with NASSCOM Foundation as their Financial Advisor and Mobile Creches to review their Accounting processes. He is currently a member of Mobile Creches' General Body, Accounts and Audit Committee and ERP Advisory Committee. Prior to joining HelpAge India he was in the corporate world for 28 years.



GAGAN SETHI, Board Member

Gagan Sethi has over 30 years of experience in organizational development, capacity building and advocacy at local, national & international levels in diverse cultural settings in Asia. He is a recognised leader in policy formulation, facilitating development projects and advocate for minority rights. He is the founder of ten development organizations working on areas of human & institutional development, access to legal justice, women empowerment, conflict management, minority and dalit rights as well as youth employment and education.



TANWEER FAZAL, Board Member

As a political sociologist, Tanweer Fazal specializes in sociology of nationalism, community formation and identifications with specific focus on their implications on discourse of rights and entitlements. Fazal was a faculty at the Nelson Mandela Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Jamia Millia Islamia from 2006 to 2014. He has been a Research Consultant with Prime Minister’s High Level Committee (Sachar Committee, 2006) wherein he worked specifically on status stratification with particular reference to the OBCs among the Muslims of India.



SOMASEKHAR SUNDARESAN, Board Member

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



SANTOSH DESAI, Board Member

Santosh Desai is the Managing Director and CEO of Future Brands Ltd. He has been the President of McCann-Erickson, one of India’s premier advertising agencies. He has served on the boards of ING Vysya Bank, ACK Media Limited, Future Consumer Products Limited, Breakthrough and CFAR (Centre for Advocacy & Research) and on the Governing Councils of Mudra Institute of Communication and Praxis Business School. He writes a weekly column for The Times of India.



ANITA RAMACHANDRAN, Board Member

Anita Ramachandran is a human resource expert with over 35 years of experience as a management consultant. She has been a strategic advisor to many family groups and small and medium enterprise companies. She has been the Chairperson of TIE Women and on the Executive committee of TIE Mumbai and earlier on the Advertising Standards Council of India. Anita is an independent Director on the board of Aditya Birla Retail, Geometric Ltd., Godrej & Boyce and Rane.



SUTAPA BANERJEE, Board Member

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



ARJUN JAYADEV, Board Member

Arjun Jayadev is a Professor of Economics at the School of Liberal Studies at Azim Premji University, Bangalore. He has also worked as an Associate Professor of Economics at University of Massachusetts, Boston, as a Fellow at Roosevelt Institute, New York, and as the visiting research Fellow at the Columbia University Committee on Global Thought, New York. His research interests are economics & development, with focus across multiple areas such as macroeconomics, income distribution and inequality, intellectual property, and the economics of power. Arjun is also the co-editor of ‘The Journal of Globalization and Development’ since 2013.

SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM



AMITABH BEHAR, Chief Executive Officer

Amitabh is a civil society leader and former Executive Director of National Foundation for India. He is recognised for his work on governance accountability, social and economic equality, and citizen participation. He is one of the leading experts of people-centred advocacy and chairs organisational boards of Navsarjan and Yuva NGO. He is the vice board chair of CIVICUS and also sits on the board of other organisations like Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, Mobile Crèche, VANI, Global Fund for Community Foundation.



SATYA PRAKASH, Director Operations

Satya Prakash has 28 plus years of experience of which 16 years have been in the Development Sector, with organizations such as VHAI, CARE India, CHF, ACCESS and BREAKTHROUGH. He led a large team which managed systems and procedures, putting in place policies to ensure a smooth and effective working environment. He comes with a degree in Chartered Accountancy and has vast experience of working in ERP packages.



RANU BHOGAL, Director - Policy, Research & Campaigns

Ranu has been working in the development sector for almost 30 years. She has extensive experience on issues related to Gender, Natural resource management, Sustainable development with a special focus on rural development. She has several years of hands on field experience of working with Dalit and Tribal communities. She has been involved in Policy analysis and dialogues on issues of rural livelihoods, environment, and forest rights.



PANKAJ ANAND, Director - Programme & Advocacy

Pankaj is a professional with over two decades of rich, relevant and varied experience in programme management, evidence-based advocacy, knowledge management, development communication and resource mobilisation in India and South Asia. He has worked on a wide canvas of issues including Public Health, Gender, Citizen Action, Governance, Sustainable Development and the issues of Farmers and Adivasis. Pankaj has looked at all issues within a rights-based framework.



RINA SONI, Director - Public Engagement

Rina is a financial sector professional with over 18 years of experience in sales and business development, strategic planning and marketing across consumer finance and insurance industry. She was part of the founder's team at Max Life Insurance and has been well recognized for her contributions in the many roles she straddled within the organisation. She last worked as Vice President (Marketing) with Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.



TEJAS PATEL, Deputy Director - Public Engagement

Tejas is a communication professional with extensive experience of over 17 years in leading media houses as well as international human rights organization Amnesty International. A core member of the Oxfam Senior Leadership Team, Tejas works on creating compelling strategies to engage the public on Oxfam India's public campaigns and work on the ground.

OPERATIONS

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

Highlights for FY 2017-18

1. Oxfam India's HR plays a significant role in securing the future success of our organization with a long-term vision to create a thriving environment for employees in enabling them to achieve excellence. First and foremost, we made progress in HR functionality in defining and managing controls.
2. We reviewed and completed the implementation of our staff book. We introduced online HRIS platform for various HR functions and tools like HR Recruit and Leave Management automation that has simplified the work with an easy access portal for employee profiles and required data.
3. Our responsibility is to build a secure foundation for which we reviewed and conducted an orientation training on Child Protection Policy and it is now implemented in the roots of our functionality.
4. We conducted a Staff Satisfaction Survey to understand employee job satisfaction and in accordance build positive employee relations and work environment. We also participated in the study conducted by other similar organizations to further understand the importance of employee engagements. Our analysis for 2017-18 employee turnover is 18% which is 50% less than last year. Thus, an increase in employee retention.
5. Our streak of zero reports on cases of sexual harassment at work continues and we believe in further strengthening our policy of "no tolerance".

To create a holistic environment for women, especially new mothers, at Oxfam India we increased the maternity benefit to 26 weeks complying with the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016, India.



B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

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DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India

Telephone: + 91 124 719 1000
Fax: + 91 124 235 8613

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Oxfam India

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of OXFAM INDIA ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Income and Expenditure Account, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable,

matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

We are also responsible to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty

exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2018, its excess of expenditure over income and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure Account, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the

Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2018. However amounts as appearing in the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 have been disclosed – Refer to note 31 to the financial statements.

For BSR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No; 116231W/W-100024

Sandeep Batra
Partner

Membership no. 093320

Place: Gurugram

Date: 8 September 2018



ANNEXURE A REFERRED TO IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF OXFAM INDIA BEING REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial statements with reference to financial statements of OXFAM INDIA ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial statements with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

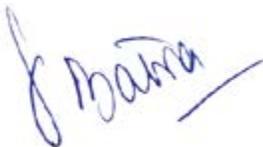
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

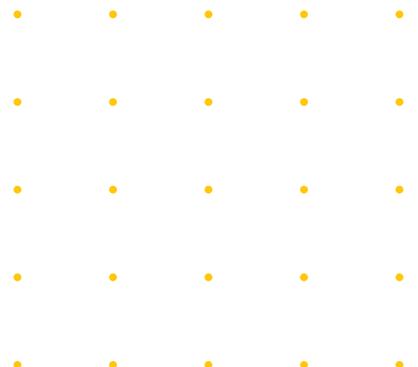
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Gurugram
Date: 8 September 2018

For BSR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No; 116231W/W-100024



Sandeep Batra
Partner
Membership no. 093320



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

OXFAM INDIA

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 MARCH 2018 (All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Corpus fund	2	4,484	4,484
Reserves and surplus	3	104,036	152,045
Capital assets fund	4	13,675	13,940
		<u>122,195</u>	<u>170,469</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Other long term liabilities	7	86	11
Long-term provisions	5	9,999	8,017
		<u>10,085</u>	<u>8,028</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	6		
Dues to micro and small enterprises		1,190	895
Dues to others		15,561	11,276
Other current liabilities	7	99,838	49,480
Short-term provisions	5	1,772	1,502
		<u>118,361</u>	<u>63,153</u>
TOTAL		<u>250,641</u>	<u>241,650</u>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	8,293	9,845
Intangible assets	9	5,384	4,096
Long-term loans and advances	10	13,372	13,458
Other non-current assets	12	1,890	-
		<u>28,939</u>	<u>27,399</u>
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	11	165,696	160,827
Short-term loans and advances	10	24,958	10,304
Other current assets	12	31,048	43,120
		<u>221,702</u>	<u>214,251</u>
TOTAL		<u>250,641</u>	<u>241,650</u>
Significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

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



Sandeep Batra
Partner
Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurugram
Date : 08 September 2018



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

Kiran Karnik
Director
DIN: 00542951


Amitabh Behar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date : 08 September 2018

Mridula Bajaj
Director
DIN: 02029817


Satya Prakash Mishra
Director Operations
Place: New Delhi
Date : 08 September 2018

OXFAM INDIA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
INCOME			
Grants/ Donations	13	559,200	568,849
Other income	14	12,900	16,463
TOTAL INCOME (I)		572,100	585,312
EXPENDITURE			
Programme expenses	15	310,704	298,003
Fundraising cost	16	59,525	34,260
Employee benefit expenses	17	164,483	135,517
Co-ordination and administration costs	18	78,314	89,073
Capitalised assets purchased	19	6,987	4,647
Prior period expenses	20	96	378
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (II)		620,109	561,878
Excess of (expenditure) over income (I-II) / excess of income over expenditure		(48,009)	23,434

Significant accounting policies 1

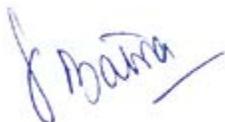
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurugram

Date : 08 September 2018

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



Kiran Karnik

Director

DIN: 00542951



Amitabh Behar

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date : 08 September 2018



Mridula Bajaj

Director

DIN: 02029817

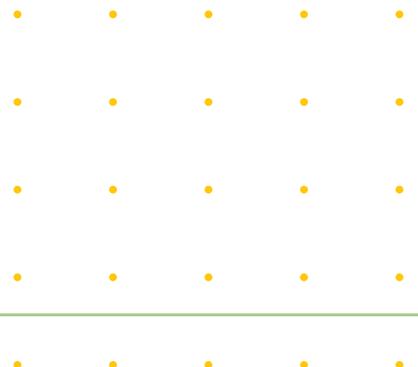


Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

Place: New Delhi

Date : 08 September 2018



OXFAM INDIA

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

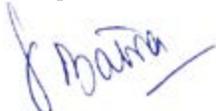
(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Excess of income over expenditure [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(48,009)	23,434
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Capitalised assets purchased	6,987	4,647
Interest income on fixed deposits	(7,796)	(12,965)
Lease Equalisation Reserve	-	2
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(379)	(123)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(482)	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(49,679)	14,995
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	2,252	(3,332)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	4,580	(10,596)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current and long term liabilities	48,920	(125,755)
Decrease / (Increase) in loans and advances	(13,789)	8,682
Decrease in other assets	9,215	(3,301)
	1,499	(119,307)
Net Income taxes paid (including tax deducted at source)	(779)	(1,443)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(A) 720	(120,750)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(4,992)	(3,858)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	379	123
Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(30,515)	79,300
Interest received on bank deposits	10,652	12,770
Net cash from investing activities	(B) (24,476)	88,335
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Addition to corpus fund	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	(C) -	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A + B + C) (23,756)	(32,415)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	72,082	104,498
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	48,326	72,082
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	2	5
Cheques in hand	16	11
Balances with banks:		
- in saving accounts	48,308	72,066
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	48,326	72,082

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

As per our report of even date

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


Sandeep Batra
Partner

Membership No.: 093320

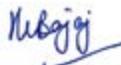
Place: Gurugram
Date : 08 September 2018



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


Kiran Karnik
Director
DIN: 00542951


Amitabh Behar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date : 08 September 2018


Mridula Bajaj
Director
DIN: 02029817


Satya Prakash Mishra
Director Operations
Place: New Delhi
Date : 08 September 2018

OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Background

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

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

a) Accounting Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on an accrual basis, in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the other relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (including provisions of Companies Act, 1956 which continue to remain in force, to the extent applicable.

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

b) Current-non-current classification

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

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

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

Assets

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

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

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.
All other assets are classified as non-current.



OXFAM INDIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)***Liabilities**

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

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Use of estimates

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

d) Accounting for grants/donations*(i) Unrestricted/ General Fund*

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

(ii) Restricted Fund

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

(iii) Donation in kind

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

(iv) Interest Income

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




OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

e) Expenditure

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

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

f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provision

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

Contingent liability

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

g) Cash and cash equivalents

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

h) Income Tax

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

i) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

(Handwritten signatures and stamps)

OXFAM INDIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)***j) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment**

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

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

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

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

k) Intangible assets

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

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

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

Name of Intangible Asset	Life (in years)
Website development cost	3
Computer software	5

l) Foreign exchange transactions

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



OXFAM INDIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)***m) Employee benefits**

(i) Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy. The gratuity benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the obligations as reduced by the fair value of assets held by the Insurance Company. Actuarial gain/losses are recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure account.

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

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

n) Lease commitment*Operating Lease - Where the Company is lessee*

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

o) Segment reporting

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

p) Impairment of Property, plant and equipment

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Impairment is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is greater of the asset's net selling price and the value in use.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on the changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation as if there was no impairment.



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
NOTE 2 : Corpus fund		
Corpus Fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	4,484	4,484
Closing Balance	<u>4,484</u>	<u>4,484</u>
NOTE 3: Reserves and surplus		
General fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	123,545	100,111
Add: Excess of expenditure over income transferred from Statement of income and expenditure account	(48,009)	23,434
Closing balance	<u>(A) 75,536</u>	<u>123,545</u>
Designated funds		
Special reserve fund - catastrophe fund		
Restricted reserve - catastrophe fund	13,500	13,500
Closing Balance	<u>(B) 13,500</u>	<u>13,500</u>
Special reserve fund - contingency fund		
Restricted reserve - contingency fund	15,000	15,000
Closing Balance	<u>(C) 15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Total (A) + (B) + (C)	<u>104,036</u>	<u>152,045</u>
NOTE 4: Capital assets fund		
Balance as per last financial statements	13,940	18,169
Add: Additions during the year	6,987	4,647
	<u>20,927</u>	<u>22,816</u>
Less: Depreciation and amortization for the year	(7,252)	(8,876)
Closing balance	<u>13,675</u>	<u>13,940</u>



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 5: Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (Note 21)	-	-	-	-
Provision for leave benefits	9,999	8,017	1,772	1,502
	9,999	8,017	1,772	1,502

NOTE 6: Trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade payables		
# Dues to micro and small enterprises	1,190	895
Others	15,561	11,276
	16,751	12,171

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
-The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	1,190	895
-The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
-The amount of interest paid under the MSMED Act, along with the amounts of the payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
-The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
-The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
-The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act	-	-
	1,190	895

NOTE 7: Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Grants/Donations received in advance	-	-	97,271	46,096
TDS payable	-	-	1,001	3,259
Other duties and taxes payable	-	-	21	-
Lease equalisation reserve	86	11	32	125
Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	1,513	-
	86	11	99,838	49,480



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 8: Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation						
As at 1 April 2016	5,932	15,221	8,116	23,670	5,452	58,391
Additions	-	1,176	54	1,744	-	2,974
Disposals	-	(2,328)	(1,768)	(3,563)	(54)	(7,713)
As at 31 March 2017	5,932	14,069	6,402	21,851	5,398	53,652
Additions	-	1,265	202	2,072	-	3,539
Disposals	-	(1,060)	(143)	(2,937)	-	(4,140)
As at 31 March 2018	5,932	14,274	6,461	20,986	5,398	53,051
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 1 April 2016	5,932	10,661	6,981	17,607	3,629	44,810
Charge for the year	-	2,358	402	3,380	570	6,710
Disposals	-	(2,328)	(1,768)	(3,563)	(54)	(7,713)
As at 31 March 2017	5,932	10,691	5,615	17,424	4,145	43,807
Charge for the year	-	1,659	228	2,789	415	5,091
Disposals	-	(1,060)	(143)	(2,937)	-	(4,140)
As at 31 March 2018	5,932	11,290	5,700	17,276	4,560	44,758
Net Property, plant and equipment						
As at 31 March 2017	(0)	3,378	787	4,427	1,253	9,845
As at 31 March 2018	(0)	2,984	761	3,710	838	8,293

NOTE 9: Intangible assets

	Computer software	Website development cost	Total
Cost or valuation			
As at 1 April 2016	4,986	3,739	8,725
Additions	324	1,349	1,673
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	5,310	5,088	10,398
Additions	1,380	2,068	3,448
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	6,690	7,156	13,846
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at 1 April 2016	2,002	2,136	4,138
Charge for the year	999	1,164	2,164
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	3,001	3,300	6,301
Charge for the year	1,065	1,096	2,161
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	4,066	4,396	8,462
Net intangible assets			
As at 31 March 2017	2,309	1,788	4,096
As at 31 March 2018	2,624	2,760	5,384



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 10: Loans and advances

	Non - current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Security deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	9,090	9,955	1,233	900
(A)	9,090	9,955	1,233	900
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	18,476	4,964
(B)	-	-	18,476	4,964
Other loan and advances				
Tax deducted at Source (TDS)	4,282	3,503	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	5,174	4,358
Loan to employees	-	-	75	82
(C)	4,282	3,503	5,249	4,440
Total (A) + (B) + (C)	13,372	13,458	24,958	10,304

NOTE 11: Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Cash on hand	2	5
Cheques/draft in hand	16	11
Balances with banks:		
- in saving accounts	46,418	72,066
	46,436	72,082
Other bank balances:		
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months	22,060	-
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	97,200	68,985
Deposits with original maturity for less than 3 months	-	19,760
	119,260	88,745
	165,696	160,827

NOTE 12: Other assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	Non - current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Other bank balances				
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months (note 11)	1,890	-	-	-
Other receivable				
Employee benefit plan surplus (note 21)	-	-	2,567	4,531
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	2,654	5,510
Capital advances	-	-	77	560
Grants/Donations receivable	-	-	25,750	32,519
	1,890		31,048	43,120



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
NOTE 13: Grants/ Donations		
Grants from affiliates	333,036	306,726
In-house fundraising:		
Donation - corporate and institutions	47,833	85,515
Donation - individuals	34,132	40,665
Donation - affiliates humanitarian	87,417	88,413
Donation - events	56,782	47,530
	559,200	568,849
NOTE 14: Other income		
Interest income		
- Bank deposits	7,796	12,965
- Saving bank a/c	2,803	2,557
Profit on sale of fixed assets	379	123
Exchange differences (net)	376	-
Other non-operating income	1,546	818
	12,900	16,463
NOTE 15: Programme expenses		
Grant paid to Partners (refer note 28)	117,655	122,294
Humanitarian response including relief materials	115,507	109,953
Workshops and consultation charges	68,203	59,255
Programme evaluation and training cost	9,339	6,501
	310,704	298,003



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
NOTE 16: Fundraising cost		
Retainership fees	11,703	5,977
Other fundraising expenses	47,822	28,283
	59,525	34,260
NOTE 17: Employee benefit expenses		
Salary, wages and bonus		
- Programme staffs	76,395	65,401
- Fundraising staffs	23,922	19,669
- Other staffs	40,714	33,403
Contribution to provident fund	9,266	7,898
Gratuity (refer note 21)	1,986	1,601
Leave benefits	3,023	(1,834)
Staff welfare expenses	4,775	4,230
Training & recruitment expenses	4,402	5,149
	164,483	135,517
NOTE 18: Co-ordination and administration costs		
Rent (refer note 22)	24,915	25,510
Travelling and conveyance	21,966	26,118
Communication costs	5,168	5,039
Repair and maintenance		
- Computers	1,169	1,293
- Other than computers	9,790	13,120
Electricity charges	2,486	2,594
Printing and stationery	3,781	5,080
Professional charges	4,602	6,224
Insurance	142	173
Rates and taxes	63	310
Bank charges	1,420	1,469
Payment to auditors		
- Statutory audit fee	1,488	1,170
- Other certifications	100	100
- Out of pocket expenses	79	108
Exchange differences (net)	-	555
Miscellaneous expenses	1,145	210
	78,314	89,073



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
NOTE 19: Capitalised assets purchased		
Capital assets purchased	6,987	4,647
	6,987	4,647

NOTE 20: Prior period expense

Professional charges	96	378
	96	378

Note 21: Post-employment benefit plan

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

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

Statement of Income and expenditure

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Net employee benefit expense :		
Current service cost	2,018	2,125
Interest cost on benefit obligation	632	661
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in the year	401	(424)
Expected return on plan assets	(1,065)	(761)
Net expense	1,986	1,601

Balance Sheet

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Benefit asset/ liability:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(9,893)	(8,377)
Fair value of plan assets	12,460	12,908
Plan asset	2,567	4,531

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

Opening defined benefit obligation	8,377	8,257
Current service cost	2,018	2,125
Interest cost	632	661
Benefits paid	(1,038)	(2,254)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligation	(96)	(412)
Closing defined benefit obligation	9,893	8,377



OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21: Post - employment benefit plan (continued)

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Opening fair value of plan assets	12,908	9,515
Expected return	1,065	761
Contributions by employer	105	2,619
Benefits paid	(1,120)	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(498)	13
Closing fair value of plan assets	12,460	12,908

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

Investments with insurer	100%	100%
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Experience adjustments for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Defined benefit obligation	(9,893)	(8,377)	(8,257)	(7,507)	(5,828)
Plan assets	12,460	12,908	9,515	6,817	5,958
Surplus/ (deficit)	2,567	4,531	1,258	(690)	130
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	33	543	(738)	73	(433)
Experience adjustments on plan assets	(498)	13	17	131	103

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

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Discount rate	7.71%	7.54%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.51%	8.25%
Attrition rate	20.00%	20.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years

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

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

Note 22: Operating leases

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

The rental payments recognised in the Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2018 was Rs. 24,915 [31 March 2017 Rs. 25,510].

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

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Within one year	1,233	1,009
After one year but not more than five years	1,788	85
	3,021	1,094

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OXFAM INDIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Note 23: Related party transactions

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

Key management personnel

Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer

(B) Related party transactions during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Remuneration to key management personnel		
Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer	5,398	4,653

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

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Payable towards expenses incurred by key management personnel		
Ms. Nisha Agrawal, Chief Executive Officer	-	186

Note 24: Earnings in foreign currency

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Grants from affiliates	312,217	227,970
In-house fundraising:		
-Donation - corporate and institutions	41,048	22,631
-Donation - individuals	3,400	763
-Donation - events	6,910	734
	363,575	252,098

Note 25: Expenditure in foreign Currency

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Consultancy cost	62	65
Staff international travel	1,888	2,294
Programme Workshop	306	613
Others	426	-
	2,682	2,972

Note 26: Trailwalker event of Oxfam India

During the year, the Company has organized two Trailwalker events in India near Bengaluru and Mumbai. 148 teams participated in Mumbai trailwalker (87 in 100km event and 61 teams in 50kms event) - (31 March 2017: 99 teams in 100kms and 42 teams in 50kms) and 339 teams participated in Bengaluru trailwalker (244 in 100km event and 95 in 50km event) - (31 March 2017: 178 teams in 100kms and 53 teams in 50kms) from India and abroad participated in the Trailwalker in India and the Company has raised Rs. 56,782 (31 March 2017 Rs. 47,530) through this event. The funds raised through Trailwalker will support programmes on education, health, livelihood, women empowerment and Even It Up Campaign (on Inequality). The Company incurred expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,193 (31 March 2017 Rs. 32,617) on this event. Out of this total expenditure Rs. Nil (31 March 2017 Rs. Nil) pertains to various capital expenditure incurred in relation to the event during the year.

Note 27: Board designated funds

Corpus fund

During the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, there is no movement in Corpus Fund.



OXFAM INDIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)***Note 28: Grant paid to Partners - Geographical and Thematical presentation**

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

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

For the year ended 31 March 2018:

Geography / Theme	Humanitarian Response & DRR	Economic Justice	Emerging Theme	Essential Services	Gender Justice	Social Inclusion	Grand Total
Focus States							
-Assam	13,781	-	-	-	-	-	13,781
-Bihar	4,001	5,609	-	4,152	4,266	-	18,028
-Chattisgarh	-	2,970	-	3,033	3,604	-	9,607
-Jharkhand	-	3,870	-	2,150	6,193	-	12,213
-National	-	-	-	595	-	9,091	9,686
-Odisha	6,053	3,916	-	4,771	5,368	-	20,108
-Uttar Pradesh	7,257	1,316	-	3,697	4,578	-	16,848
	31,092	17,681	-	18,398	24,009	9,091	100,271
Non Focus States	4,086	579	2,812	7,505	2,402	-	17,384
Grand Total	35,178	18,260	2,812	25,903	26,411	9,091	117,655

For the year ended 31 March 2017:

Geography / Theme	Humanitarian Response & DRR	Economic Justice	Emerging Theme	Essential Services	Gender Justice	Social Inclusion	Grand Total
Focus States							
-Assam	16,896	-	-	-	-	-	16,896
-Bihar	5,087	6,286	-	3,928	2,541	-	17,842
-Chattisgarh	-	4,020	-	3,000	1,999	-	9,019
-Jharkhand	-	3,809	-	2,000	4,058	-	9,867
-National	-	-	-	-	-	8,123	8,123
-Odisha	2,610	6,226	-	5,871	4,469	-	19,176
-Uttar Pradesh	3,778	4,463	1,048	4,301	3,819	-	17,409
	28,371	24,804	1,048	19,100	16,886	8,123	98,332
Non Focus States	6,833	7,842	-	7,288	2,000	-	23,963
Grand Total	35,204	32,646	1,048	26,388	18,886	8,123	122,295

Note 29: During the year, the Company has distributed relief materials aggregating Rs. 1.53 crores (Previous Year NIL) received in kind from various parties. In accordance with the consistent policy followed, the company has accounted for these donations in kind at NIL value.

Note 30: During the current year expenditure includes Rs. 2.85 crores (Previous Year Rs. 1.54 crores), the corresponding income of which was booked in earlier years.




OXFAM INDIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***(All amounts in Rupees thousands, unless otherwise stated)*

Note 31: The disclosures regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 has not been made since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended 31 March 2018. Corresponding amounts as appearing in the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 have been disclosed here below:

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

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

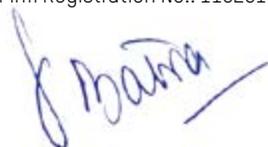
Note 32: Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 116231W/ W-100024



Sandeep Batra

Partner

Membership No.: 093320

Place: Gurugram

Date : 08 September 2018

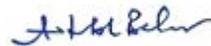
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oxfam India



Kiran Karnik

Director

DIN: 00542951



Amitabh Behar

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date : 08 September 2018



Mridula Bajaj

Director

DIN: 02029817



Satya Prakash Mishra

Director Operations

Place: New Delhi

Date : 08 September 2018



PARTNERS

KHOJ AVAM JAN JAGRITI SAMITI

SHIKSHASANDHAN

LOKMITRA

SAMARTH FOUNDATION

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)

WOMEN'S ORGANISATION FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL AWARENESS (WOSCA)

PALLISHREE

SOCIETY FOR LEPROSY AMELIORATION AND REHABILITATION (SOLAR)

UNNAYAN

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS (NAWO)

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (ISD)

INDIRA SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION (ISWO)

CENTER FOR CHILD AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT (CCWD)

ADHAR

PARIVARTAN

CENTER FOR YOUTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (CYSD)

PRASTUTEE

YOUTH FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (YSD)

PRAXIS

COMMUNITY FOR YOUTH COLLECTIVE (CYC)

VASUNDHARA

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL EQUITY AND INCLUSION (CSEI)

YOUTH FOR UNITY AND VOLUNTARY ACTION

SAMPARC

EMPOWERMENT FOR REHABILITATION, ACADEMIC & HEALTH (EFRAH)

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (ICRIER)

CENTRE FOR COMMUNICATIONS & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (CCDS)

JOINT OPERATION FOR SOCIAL HELP (JOSH)

SADBHAVNA TRUST

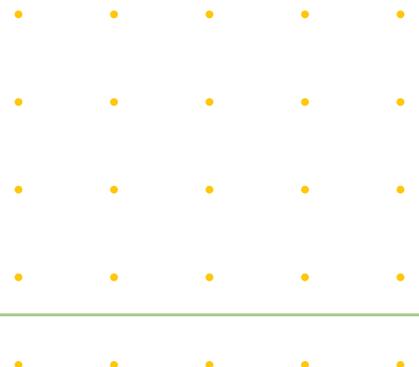
SOCIETY FOR RURAL, URBAN AND TRIBAL INITIATIVE (SRUTI)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA (NFI)

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (TISS)

JAGORI RURAL CHARITABLE TRUST (JRCT)

NORTH EAST RESEARCH AND SOCIAL WORK NETWORKING (NERSWN)



PEOPLE'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAD)
 INTEGRATED RURAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (IRMA)
 SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS (ARA)
 MORIGAON MAHILA MEHFIL (MMM)
 NORTH-EAST AFFECTED AREA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
 MAHILA SEWA TRUST
 PEOPLE'S RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (PRDA)
 SHOHRATGARH ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY (SES)
 INDRANARAYANPUR NAZRUL SMRITI SANGHA
 BLESS
 ASTITWA SAMAJIK
 GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (GDS)
 POORVANCHAL GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN (PGVS)
 HUMSAFAR
 SRI RAMANAND SARASWATI PUSTAKALAYA (SRSP)
 ASIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (AIM)
 ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTION OF CREATIVE LEARNING (APCL)
 LIFE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (LEADS)
 NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA (NSVK)
 BADLAO FOUNDATION
 ADITHI
 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (IDF)
 NAV JAGRITI
 RAHAT
 SPARK
 LOK SWAR
 SAKHIREE MAHILA VIKAS SANSTHAN
 SEWA BHARAT
 SRIJAN MAHILA VIKAS MANCH (SMVM)
 BIHAR GRAM VIKAS PARISHAD (BGVP)
 CENTRE FOR HEALTH AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (CHARM)
 CHAUPAL GRAMIN VIKAS PRASHIKSHAN AVAM SHOD SANSTHAN
 NIVEDITA FOUNDATION
 SHIKHAR YUVA MANCH
 PRERAK
 LOK ASTHA SEWA SANSTHAN (LASS)
 JAN SWASTHYA SAHYOG (JSS)

ABBREVIATIONS

BMGF	Bill and Millinda Gates Foundation	GLP	Ground Level Panel
CCDS	Centre for Communication and Development Studies	GoB	Government of Bihar
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer	Gol	Government of India
CFC	Cooperative Facilitation Centre	GRC	Gender Resource Center
CFR	Community Forest Rights	HR	Human Resources
CFRLA	Community Forest Rights Learning and Advocacy	HRD	Human Resource Department
CGMSC	Chhatisgarh Medicine Services Corporation	HRVA	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment
CGSACS	Chhatisgarh State AIDS Control Society	IATW	India and The World
CLO	Community Led Organizations	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
CMO	Chief Minister Office	ICRIER	Indian Council for Research in Economic Relation
CSO	Civil Society Organizations	IFR	Individual Forest Rights
CWD	Children with Disability	IICA	Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs
CWSN	Children With Special Needs	IINRG	Indian Institute of Natural Resin and Gums
DMF	District Mineral Foundation	IRBF	India Responsible Business Forum
DP	Delivery Point	JSA	Jan Swasthya Abhiyan
DPO	District Project Officer	JVAPS	Jan Vikas Parishad evam Anusandhan Sansthan
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	MAMI	Mumbai Academy of Moving Image
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MDM	Mid Day Meal
EFSVL	Emergency Livelihood and Food Security	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
ESG	Environment Sustainability and Government		
FCRA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act		
FRA	Forest Rights Act		
G20	Group of 20		



MIS	Member Information System	SEBI	Stock Exchange Board of India
MLE	Multi Lingual Education	SI	Social Investment
MP	Member of Parliament	SMC	School Management Committee
NCDHR	National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights	SP	Supritendant of Police
NCE	National coalition on Education	SRI	Sustainable and Responsible Investing
NDB	New Development Bank	TLWR	Transformative leadership of Women's Right
NDP	No Detention Policy	TW	Trail Walker
NFI	Non Food Items	UN	United Nations
NTFP	Non Timber based Forest Produce	VAW&G	Violence Against Women and Girls
NYEF	National Youth Equity Forum	VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
OFDI	Oversease Foreign Direct Investment	VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
OHK	Oxfam Hong Kong	VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
OIN	Oxfam India	VNMS	Volunteer Network Management System
OREDA	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency	WASH	Water Sanitation and health
PHC	Public Health Centres	WCD	Women and Child Development
POCSO	Prevention of Child Against Sexual Offence	WNTA	Wada Na Todo Abhiyan
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions		
PS	Private Sector		
PSE	Private Sector Engagement		
PWDV	Prevention of Women Against Domestic Violence		
RTE	Right to Education		
RTI	Right to Information		
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals		
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate		
SDP	School Development Plan		





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