

OXFAM

ANNUAL REPORT

2015 - 2016



OXFAM

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SECTION 1

FOREWORD

“When will the killings end?”

If ever a moment refocused me on Oxfam’s role in the world it was this. We stood with a family calling for an end to the violence that had taken away someone who was a mother, daughter and sister.

Berta Cáceres was a Honduran Indigenous and environmental leader – and Oxfam’s partner. She had peacefully opposed a dam being built in her community, one that would destroy her people’s land. For this she was cruelly assassinated in her home.

Taking on powerful interests – interests which thrive in unequal societies, all so easily able to act with impunity by governments – came with the ultimate price for Berta.

Many human and land rights defenders like her face the same. Today we stand together with

Berta’s family and her community for justice and to stop this dam being built.

This is one fight amongst many to end the injustice of poverty. Oxfam is part of a global movement: we deliver essential services like health and education to people and we influence the corporate and political dynamics that exact poverty and powerlessness.

Despite everything, we’re incurable optimists. The power of people compels us to hope.

More of our work is about enacting political change, where rights can be won: we research, campaign, convene too. We know that change is necessarily complex. The best answers often rest with the partners we work with. And more of our thinking – and our global power-base – is rightly rooted within in the South, situated within emerging powers. It is an exciting once-in-an-era recalibration of Oxfam’s architecture. To change is to be true to our mission.

This Annual Report shows Oxfam working with incredible people to assert their rights. Our achievements belong to all of us! Whoever you are, wherever you work, whatever your contribution, I thank you. Oxfam made a direct impact on the lives of 22.2 million people because of our countless donors, 3,700 partners and 10,000 staff. I must single out our volunteers: from the “trailwalkers” that prove our commitment knows no bounds, to people that staff shops and anchor solidarity in communities, we’re so grateful. You’re the lifeblood of Oxfam!

Our work this past year was most palpable in facing multiple, growing crises – all of them bear “manmade” impact, and inflict havoc to people that wreaks further inequality.

These crises test the limits of the humanitarianism upon which Oxfam is founded. I write – painfully now, annually – about the unrelenting violence in Syria. Our vital support reached 1.5 million people inside the country

and several hundred thousand outside. Political catastrophe to resolve violent wars is driving a global crisis, the highest number of people fleeing their homes since World War 2. It obliged us to return to work on the shores of Europe. We continue to push rich governments to welcome more refugees and treat them with dignity, and outlined practicable solutions. We were outraged by their stubborn refusal to act.

From forgotten crises in Yemen – a conflict enflamed by rich governments' arms sales to the Saudi-led coalition – to South Sudan and 55 countries, we delivered to people and we spoke out. Our work also bears the test of time: forty years on we continue to work with the forgotten refugees of Western Sahara, Africa's last remaining colony.

Meanwhile, climate change fueled by the emissions of rich nations prospers inequality. An El Niño supercharged by climate change gave a

window into the future humankind is creating as extreme weather patterns severed staple crops and the livelihoods of millions. We mobilized in more than 20 countries to ward off a crisis that put 60 million people at risk of hunger.

There is some promise, however. The Paris Climate Agreement reached in December 2015 by 190 countries – shaped over a half-decade by many, including Oxfam – offers a lifeline for the poorest and most vulnerable. Ambition of the South outpaced the North – and the pathway for net zero emissions by mid-century was found. Our world must yet support the poorest and women on the frontlines suffering most because of the excesses of the richest.

Fundamentally, everywhere, it is inequality we are challenging.

Taking on gender inequality encompasses all of our work today: Oxfam's feminist heart beats

strongly! For example in Nigeria we sparked a surge in women's political participation, in Nepal we mobilized to call for an end to violence against women and girls and in Guatemala we grew women's economic opportunities. Around the world we challenge not only formal laws but the informal, harmful and entrenched social norms which push women back – and we resist an economic model rigged against women with better public policies.

Be it with small-holder farmers who are absorbing such punishing risk pushed downstream in supply chains, or women whose unpaid care burden sustains families and economies with scant public policy value given – or fighting the exclusion of girls and the poorest from health or education only accessible to the rich, inequality is the crux of all of Oxfam's work.

Our world is facing a crisis of economic inequality at a scale never before seen. The top 1% own

more wealth than the rest of the world put together. Across the world, the gap between rich and poor has been growing rapidly for the last 30 years. Unless we begin to reverse this trend and close this gap, the fight to end poverty will be lost. It's an inequality which affronts human rights and stability in our world. It threatens the very health of democracies as elites rig rules to their favor.

To tackle inequality this past year we pursued tax reform globally and within nations. We pushed for quality and free health and education systems in countries. Our flagship report – an 'Economy for the 1%' – was launched ahead of the World Economic Forum and was given tremendous welcome around the world. We engaged the IMF, ECLAC and other institutions so pivotal to economic justice and saw, sometimes surprisingly, progress.

Our world must now reject the broken economic model that disdains people and planet, and hoards a select few with power and privilege. I will remember this year as one in which we put hope into action, and propelled the policies to help build an alternative, more human economy. Our world has the talent, the imagination, and the resources too.

It's a world in which the interests of the 99% come first, where women and girls and men and boys are truly equal. It's an entirely achievable world, one where human rights are respected and realized – and where their defenders like Berta are protected and cherished.

Join us.



WINNIE BYANYIMA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OXFAM INTERNATIONAL



SECTION 2

ABOUT OXFAM

WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

Oxfam is a global movement of people, working together to end the injustice of poverty. That means we tackle the inequality that keeps people poor. Together, we save, protect and rebuild lives when disaster strikes. We help people build better lives for themselves, and for others. We take on issues like land rights, climate change and discrimination against women. And we won't stop until every person on the planet can enjoy life free from poverty.

We are a confederation of 17 Oxfam organizations, with more than 10,000 staff and nearly 50,000 interns and volunteers working around the world.

All of Oxfam's work is framed by a commitment to achieving five broad rights-based aims. We believe that everyone has:

- A right to a sustainable livelihood
- A right to basic social services
- A right to life and security
- A right to be heard
- A right to an identity

The 17 Oxfam affiliates share a common vision, common philosophies and, to a large extent, common working practices. We all have the same brand values and identity, and the same passion and commitment. We have joined forces as an international confederation because we firmly believe that we will achieve greater impact by working together in collaboration with others.

Oxfam International is registered as a Foundation in The Hague, Netherlands. Each affiliate is a member of the Foundation and subscribes to its constitution through an affiliation agreement. The Oxfam International Secretariat provides co-ordination and support to the confederation. All

affiliates share a single Strategic Plan resulting in a shared agenda that sets the context within which each organization develops their own unique focuses and specific areas of work.

To ensure the delivery of the Plan, all Oxfam affiliates have committed to improving collaborative ways of working. By 2020 we will work together to:

- **Increase global representation:** by bringing people together to discuss ideas, specifically ensuring a more equal representation and influence from people living in the global South;
- **Strengthen our ability to influence:** by building and sharing learning and knowledge within and beyond Oxfam;
- **Simplify and streamline our ways of working:** especially in country programs to reduce complexity, while also remaining inclusive and open.

Oxfam's Strategic Plan (2013-19) – *The Power of People against Poverty* – requires that all Oxfam affiliates commit to achieving Change Goals in six 'external' and six 'enabling' contexts. It is these Goals that provide the framework for our work in all of the countries in which Oxfam operates.

SIX EXTERNAL CHANGE GOALS

These six goals will result in global change by the end of 2019:

GOAL 1: ACTIVE CITIZENS

More women, young people and others who are poor and marginalized will exercise their civil and political rights to influence decision-making by engaging with governments and by holding governments and businesses to account for their actions.

GOAL 2: ADVANCING GENDER JUSTICE

More poor and marginalized women will claim and advance their rights through engagement with other women and their organizations and leadership skills; and violence against women will be significantly less socially acceptable and prevalent.

GOAL 3: SAVING LIVES, NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

By reducing the impact of natural disasters, fewer men, women and children will die or suffer illness, insecurity and deprivation. Those most at risk will have exercised their right to have clean water, food and sanitation and other fundamental needs met, to be free from violence and coercion, and to take control of their own lives.

GOAL 4: SUSTAINABLE FOOD

More people who live in rural poverty will enjoy greater food security, income, prosperity and resilience through significantly more equitable sustainable food systems.

GOAL 5: FAIR SHARING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The world's most marginalized people will be significantly more prosperous and resilient, despite rising competition for land, water, food and energy sources; and stresses caused by a changing climate.

GOAL 6: FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ESSENTIAL SERVICES

There will be more and higher quality financial flows that target poverty and inequality, and empower citizens, especially women, to hold governments, donors and the private sector to account for how revenue is raised and spent. More women, men, girls and boys will exercise their right to universal quality health and education services, making them full participants in their communities and strengthening the economic, social and democratic fabric of their societies.

SIX ENABLING CHANGE GOALS

These six goals will change the way that Oxfam works by the end of 2019:

GOAL 1: CREATE A WORLDWIDE INFLUENCING NETWORK

Profound and lasting changes will be realized in the lives of people living with poverty and injustice as a result of this network that is united by a common vision for change. This will demonstrably amplify our impact, bolster our international influence and support progressive movements at all levels.

GOAL 2: DELIVER HIGH QUALITY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL)

Oxfam will demonstrate that it has created a culture of evidence-based learning and innovation that has contributed to the progressive improvement of program quality and increased our capacity to achieve transformational change in people's lives.

GOAL 3: STRENGTHEN ACCOUNTABILITY

Oxfam will be able to demonstrate that its governance processes, decisions and policies are transparent and are clearly seen to have contributed to achieving greater impact.

GOAL 4: INVEST IN PEOPLE

Oxfam will have developed into an agile, flexible network of organizations with skilled and motivated staff and volunteers working together to deliver each of the Change Goals.

GOAL 5: COST EFFECTIVE

Oxfam will achieve value for money in all aspects of its work, spending funds wisely to achieve the greatest impact. Savings released by measures to save money will be re-invested in the achievement of the Strategic Plan goals.

GOAL 6: INCOME STRATEGIES

A step-change in investment, fundraising and cooperation between affiliates will secure an additional €100m - €300m more than our forecast income. This will ensure that we are in the right position to significantly increase the scale and impact of our work.

“AT OXFAM WE CHERISH OUR 70 YEARS OF HISTORY. WE BRING A LOT OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE TO THE TABLE – AND WE’LL CONTINUE TO. WE DON’T CHANGE BECAUSE IT’S FASHIONABLE; WE CHANGE BECAUSE THE GLOBAL DYNAMICS OF POWER AND POVERTY ARE NOW SO DIFFERENT THAN BEFORE. OXFAM HAS MADE A STRATEGIC DECISION TO USE ITS WORK IN FIGHTING POVERTY TO CONCENTRATE ON ONE OVER-RIDING PRIORITY: TO STRENGTHEN OUR ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE POLITICAL AND CORPORATE DYNAMICS THAT KEEP PEOPLE POOR. BY INFLUENCING THE SYSTEMS OF POWER AND DECISION-MAKING, OXFAM CAN HELP MORE POOR PEOPLE THAN WE COULD SIMPLY BY PROVIDING THEM WITH MORE SERVICES.”

WINNIE BYANYIMA
OXFAM INTERNATIONAL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OXFAM 2020

In 2014-15, Oxfam embarked on a process to transform the way that it works and become a genuinely international organization. There will be more Oxfam affiliates in southern countries with the skills and capacity to raise their own funds, run their own programs, and make their own alliances with partners and civil society organizations. We will share a huge body of knowledge about development work, policy analysis, humanitarian delivery and campaigning. We will forge innovative new partnerships, replicate good practice wherever we can, and use our global influence to strengthen opportunities for people to assert their voices and lift themselves out of poverty.

Here is an overview of progress that has been made this year:

- **Change in Countries and Regions.**

More than 60 countries have embarked on change processes that will enable Oxfam to realize its vision of One Oxfam by 2020. The focus is on simplifying approaches through integration, collaboration, and strengthening the ability of each country to influence external change. This year Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Myanmar officially adopted the 'One Oxfam' approach, and Uganda, Vietnam and Cambodia were set to 'go live' in April 2016. All other countries will follow in the course of 2016/17, supported by Oxfam International and a Country Transition Kit. Oxfam's Regional structure (see above) is already line managed by Oxfam International with Regional Directors already appointed and line managing Country Directors.

It was and will continue to be important to capture learning as countries transition into One Oxfam so that others can take note and adjust approaches as necessary. The countries that went live this year each provided a report; a learning event was organized for Country Directors in Italy; and a staff survey was conducted in Latin American Regions so that experiences could be shared.

A focus on success stories has also helped to inspire and reenergize Oxfam's journey toward 2020.

- **A Global Humanitarian Team (GHT) became operational in January 2016.**

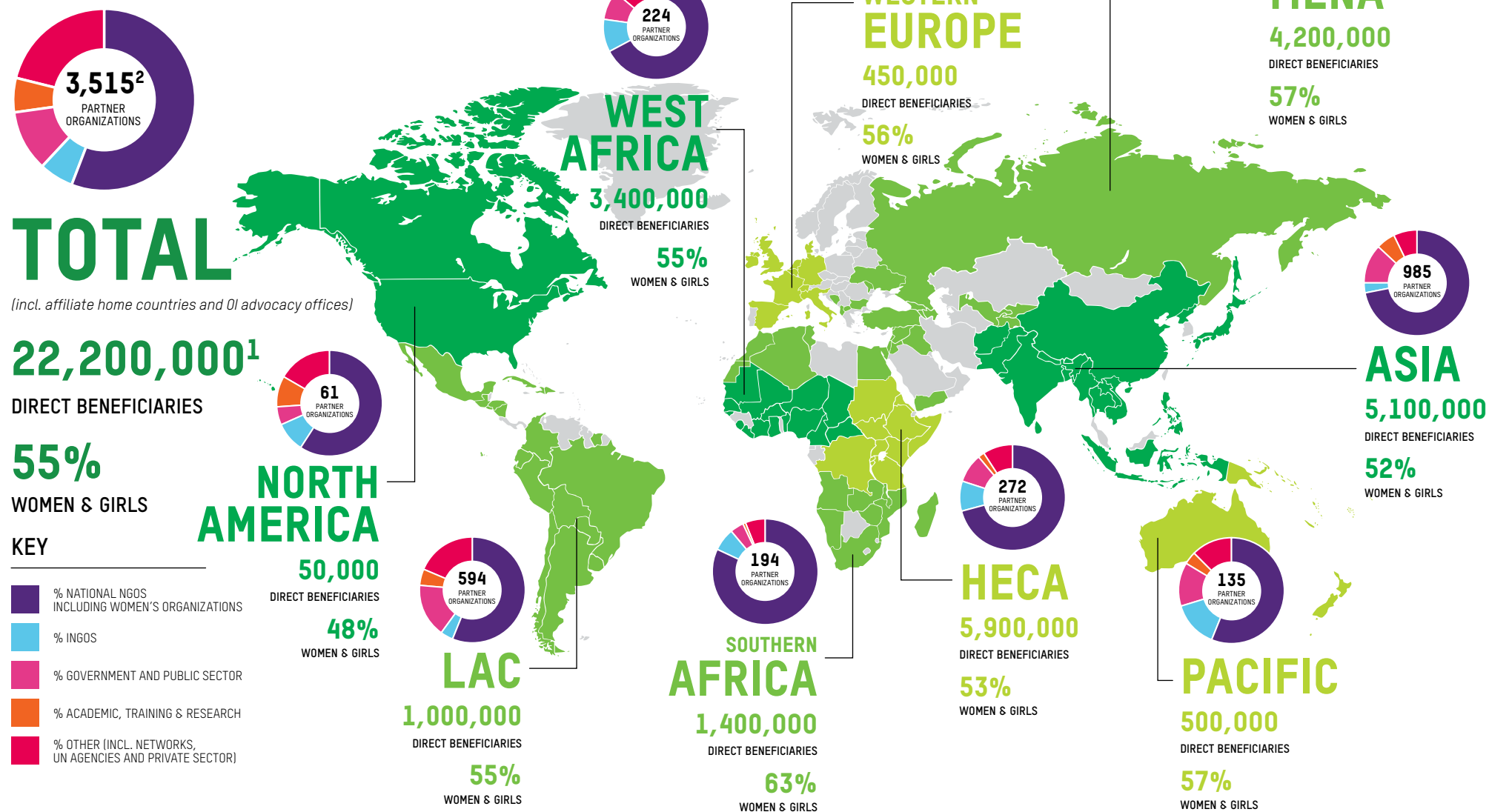
The GHT is the governance body responsible for ensuring that the Oxfam confederation works together effectively to achieve rapid and targeted emergency response. Sometimes this will necessitate a country or regional program, and other times, a global effort involving

affiliate headquarters. The design has been tested for robustness and continuity by the confederation. The GHT builds on fundraising and financial processes that already work well in emergencies, and focuses on coordinating activities for rapid onset situations and improved public appeals fundraising across the confederation.

NOTES TO MAP ON FOLLOWING PAGE

1. Numbers are rounded. We consider direct beneficiaries all project participants if they are engaged in project activities and have direct access (benefit) to the products / services of the project. We additionally include those who, without being engaged in project activities, also obtain direct benefit from activities / products / services of the project if the following three criteria apply concurrently: 1) non-project participants are explicitly identified as intended direct beneficiaries in the project plan; 2) the benefit has occurred during the relevant financial year (2015/16), i.e. at the time of counting, the benefit should already have materialized with sufficient certainty that the access (benefit) is direct rather than potential (if doubts existed as to the occurrence or materialization of the access (benefit), the beneficiary was not counted); 3) there is a direct relationship with the project participants (usually through being part of the same household).
2. This figure is based on Oxfam's joint output reporting. We counted as partnerships those funding relationships with autonomous, independent, accountable organizations that are mediated by a written contractual agreement and where Oxfam has contributed funding during the FY 2015/16 to achieve shared specific or long-term goals. Partnerships that did not involve funding were only reported if the relationship was based on a written agreement; or if the relationship was established at least one year ago and the partner was actively involved in the different stages of the project management cycle including planning & design, implementation and MEL. Institutional, suppliers, consultants and contractors have not been considered as partners.

FIGURE 1: MAP OF NUMBERS OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES⁵
IMPACTED BY OXFAM'S WORK WORLDWIDE IN 2015/16:



This year is the second year that we are using a joint approach to how we count beneficiaries and partners. It is not always possible to actually count each and every project participant. So, we often work with estimates. In Burundi and Chad it was not possible to provide any data on direct benefits and partners this year. Our data for Yemen is, due to the very difficult situation in the country, only provisional. Through clear guidelines and thorough quality checks we try to ensure that the data we publish is reasonable. As partnerships we have included both relationships that involve funding from Oxfam as well as relationships that do not involve any funding but that are driven by shared objectives. Oxfam works in many different ways with civil society, academia as well as local and national government authorities, among others, to end poverty. Especially when we work to achieve more fundamental changes such as changes in policies or attitudes, the benefits to communities are often not immediately felt but may take years to materialize. In fact, a lot of our programs focus more and more on those fundamental changes.

FOOTNOTES 1 AND 2 ON PREVIOUS PAGE

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY MAIN EXTERNAL CHANGE GOAL

RIGHT TO BE HEARD

2,400,000

GENDER JUSTICE

1,200,000

SAVING LIVES

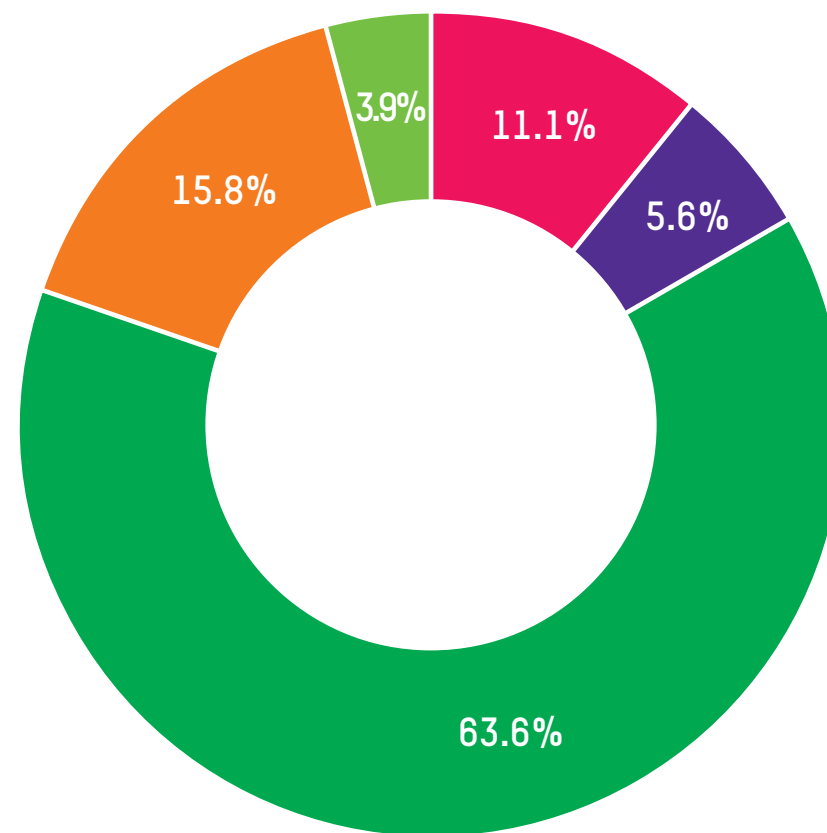
13,700,000

SUSTAINABLE FOOD & NATURAL RESOURCES

3,400,000

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

850,000



NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS BY MAIN EXTERNAL CHANGE GOAL

RIGHT TO BE HEARD

490

GENDER JUSTICE

298

SAVING LIVES

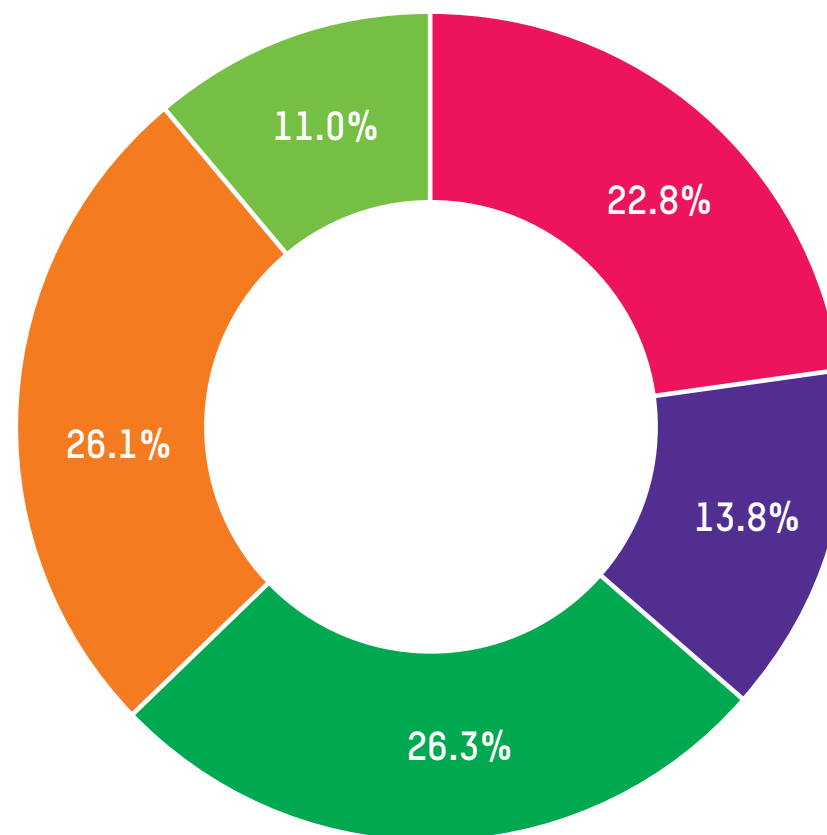
566

SUSTAINABLE FOOD & NATURAL RESOURCES

563

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

236



NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY MAIN EXTERNAL CHANGE GOAL

RIGHT TO BE HEARD

908

GENDER JUSTICE

438

SAVING LIVES

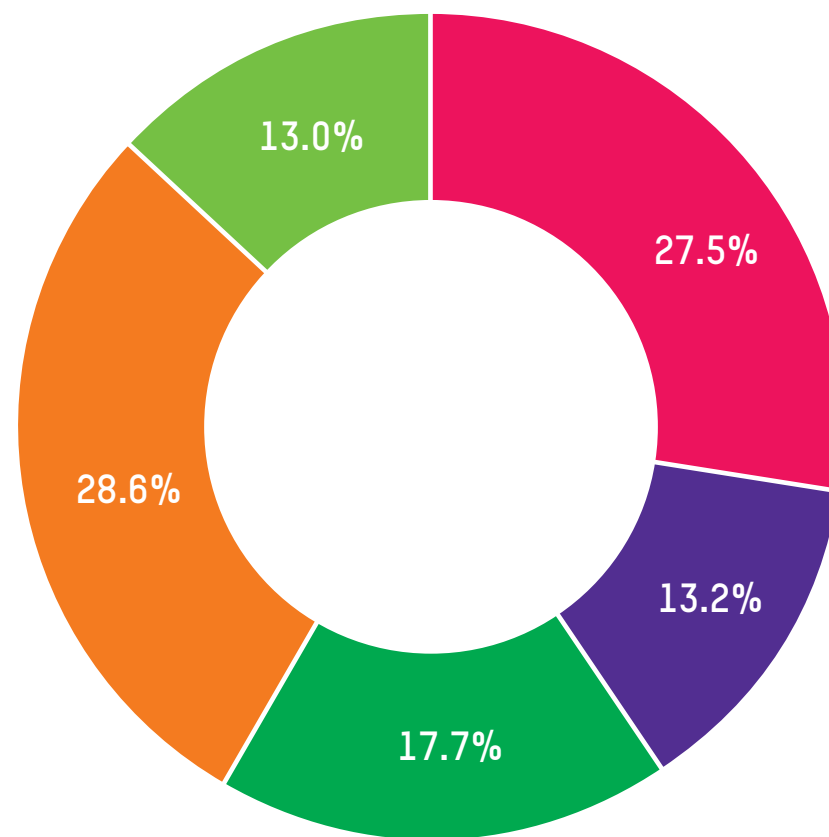
584

SUSTAINABLE FOOD & NATURAL RESOURCES

947

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

430





SECTION 3

THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD

WORKING WITH

908

PARTNERS WE REACHED

2,400,000

BENEFICIARIES IN

490

PROJECTS

SECTION 3

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SECTION 3.1

INTRODUCTION

Oxfam celebrates the courage and resourcefulness of our partners and allies, and the communities with whom we work, who often in the face of great adversity continue to fight so that citizens from all over the world can have a greater say in decision-making. Without civil and political rights, including the space to assemble, organize and push for the resources and opportunities that people need to thrive, it will never be possible to achieve the sustainable change that we want to see in the world.

Oxfam ensures that the voices of citizens are heard and responded to by policy makers and those in power. We create the spaces in which dialogue can take place, transforming interactions and contributing to important changes in government policy that have potential to reduce inequality and achieve a substantial impact on poverty reduction.

Here's a snapshot of inspiring stories that show how Oxfam, together with partners and allies, is working with citizens to protect and strengthen their civil and political rights. Click [here](#) for more stories and information on our website.

SECTION 3.2

COMMUNITY REPORTERS DEFEND THEIR LAND, CAMBODIA

Facebook and other social networks are proving a powerful campaigning tool for environmental activists in Cambodia. Trained by Oxfam's partner, Media One, more than 20 reporters from seven ethnic groups are helping communities to speak out and defend their land and environment.

When the elders of a remote community in northern Cambodia found a group of Chinese miners illegally searching for gold on their communal land, they asked them to leave. When they didn't, the elders called Ping Chamroeun, 26, who had been trained as a reporter by Media One in 2015. *"I took photos of the mining activities and told them what I would do with this information, and then they left the area,"* she says.

**"I TOOK PHOTOS OF THE
MINING ACTIVITIES AND TOLD
THEM WHAT I WOULD DO WITH
THIS INFORMATION, AND
THEN THEY LEFT THE AREA "**

This year, this network of community reporters have produced nearly 30 radio programs and achieved more than 50,000 hits of their Facebook

pages. *"We share our stories and talk about how to spread this information,"* says Chamroeun of her regular meetings with the other reporters. They work together to ensure that incidences of illegal

logging or mining, or threats to the land rights of indigenous communities, are not ignored, providing protection and visibility for vulnerable people who depend on their land and natural resources for survival.

SECTION 3.3

WOMEN VOTE IN LARGER NUMBERS, NIGERIA

A grassroots campaign to motivate women to stand as MPs in Nigeria's 2015 elections achieved extensive public interest and unprecedented numbers of women from all sectors of society turned out to vote.

Nigerian women make up just 5 per cent of the country's government, one of the lowest rates of female political participation in West Africa. Oxfam supported a variety of activities to raise awareness of the advantages of having women in leadership positions and to build the confidence of women to stand as potential MPs.

Targeting prime-time TV on two national channels, fifteen role models (men and women) were interviewed endorsing the *'Great Voice for Women's Leadership'* campaign, with video clips also shared through social media and Internet platforms. And another campaign, *'She Should Run'*, featured high-level influencers, activists

and ordinary people in short 30 second video clips to challenge cultural norms and religious misconceptions and encourage women to participate in the elections.

“OXFAM SUPPORTED A VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF HAVING WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS AND TO BUILD THE CONFIDENCE OF WOMEN ”

While fewer women are achieving top positions in the National Assembly (5 per cent, compared to 7 per cent in the last general elections in 2011), the campaign did result in unprecedented public debate about women's involvement

in politics and decision-making. In some states women and young people now make up the majority of registered voters and a wider section of women from all sectors registered to vote and actually voted this year. The campaign continues to nurture women's political understanding and activism.

SECTION 3.4

GIRLS TAKE UP DISTANCE LEARNING, AFGHANISTAN

Live broadcasts, pre-recorded video lessons and a mobile helpline are just three parts of an education initiative that encourages more girls to aim high and continue their education in Afghanistan's high schools.

Decades of war and conflict have taken their toll on Afghanistan's educational system. Standards remain low, resources are scarce and a lack of female teachers has deterred girls from realizing an education beyond primary or elementary level. Oxfam is working with education specialists and the Afghan Ministry of Education to reverse this trend and change things for the better.

'Great Idea' was piloted in Parwan Province in 2011. It successfully combined a drive to promote ongoing education for girls and boys in remote communities with distance learning and support to enhance the quality of education that students received in and outside the classroom. Building on this success, a similar

model has now been extended to three more provinces and implemented in 61 high schools, using content that is in line with the government's new core curriculum.

The impact has been felt most by girls who can supplement their classroom studies (in math, biology, physics, chemistry and English) with additional resources and video lessons that are hosted by female teachers. The students can then ask their teacher trainer questions using the mobile learning helpline.

This not only changes attitudes and beliefs, it also encourages girls to aim high and continue their education.

"OXFAM IS WORKING WITH EDUCATION SPECIALISTS AND THE AFGHAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION TO REVERSE THIS TREND AND CHANGE THINGS FOR THE BETTER"

SECTION 3.5

GIVE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH A CHANCE!

When countries work together to achieve change, the potential for delivering results is so much greater. This is what happened when ‘*E-motive*’ – a global network that enables communities to solve important issues themselves – focused on youth unemployment in the Netherlands, Uganda and Brazil.

In Uganda, a consortium of six NGOs (*Citizens Watch-IT*) developed a Citizens’ Manifesto that successfully influenced the government on issues such as clean water and violence against women. Using the same approach, *E-motive*, together with CEW-IT, tested whether a similar impact could be achieved to raise awareness of youth unemployment.

Youth organizations, supported by *E-motive*, used social media to identify the most important issues that young unemployed people from marginalized communities face in each country. This information was then processed and compiled into a formal social contract: the Youth Employment Manifesto. Activists and civil society organizations then used the document to engage

with the authorities responsible for setting the agenda on youth unemployment.

“E-MOTIVE’S METHODOLOGY HAS SINCE BECOME A POWERFUL OPEN-SOURCE TOOL THAT CAN BE APPLIED IN OTHER COUNTRIES “

Governments of the Netherlands, Uganda and Brazil have taken note and *E-motive*’s methodology has since become a powerful open-source tool that can be applied in other countries, with

partners in Vietnam and Spain already showing interest in developing Manifestos of their own. Oxfam has supported *E-motive* since 2006, a period during which there have been more than 100 exchanges of ideas, knowledge and best practice between 40 different organizations. Once issues are identified by *E-motive* members, sustainable solutions are sought, tested by network peers, are validated, and then shared with other NGOs and grassroots organizations.

SECTION 3.6

YVKHMER.ORG – CAMBODIA

“Determine how you want to achieve change and create campaign goals with clear targets and deadlines.” This is the call to action of ‘Youth Voice’, an online community that is empowering young Cambodians to speak out and achieve change on issues that are important to them.

Community members work through four easy steps to structure a complete campaign to hold their government and other duty-bearers to account for

implementing youth-friendly policy and practice. They are directed to set clear goals and objectives, and are shown how to use social networks to raise awareness, start petitions, post

updates and share stories. No campaign will succeed unless its results can be measured and yvkhmer.org also provides guidance on how to assess campaign progress.

The website was tested by 25 young people representing a wide range of youth groups in April 2015, after which the platform identity

was finalized and a user guide produced. Participants were also trained in video animation techniques and devised a slogan

for Youth Voice: ‘Together for Change’.

Oxfam worked with several partners to initiate this program to galvanize the energy and ideas of young people.

The Committee for Free and Fair Elections (c0mfrel) has keen interest in finding ways to enable the voices of citizens to be heard by government, private sector and civil society organizations. And Butterfly Works came on board as the creative partner with substantial experience of communications and education projects in emerging economies.

“NO CAMPAIGN WILL SUCCEED UNLESS ITS RESULTS CAN BE MEASURED AND YVKHMER.ORG ALSO PROVIDES GUIDANCE ON HOW TO ASSESS CAMPAIGN PROGRESS. ”

FOR MORE STORIES AND INFORMATION ABOUT

GOAL 1: RIGHT TO BE HEARD

[CLICK HERE](#)



SECTION 4

GENDER JUSTICE

WORKING WITH

438

PARTNERS WE REACHED

1,200,000

BENEFICIARIES IN

298

PROJECTS

SECTION 4

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SECTION 4.1

INTRODUCTION

Discrimination against women and girls is both a cause and a consequence of poverty. Without collective action and broader social movements that endeavor to achieve equal rights, development and humanitarian goals will be unachievable. For Oxfam, this means ensuring that gender justice objectives are included in each of our strategic 'Change Goals'.

Oxfam builds the capacity of women and men, boys and girls, to achieve the change that they want to see in the world. This involves challenging attitudes and beliefs at many different levels, especially in areas of ending violence against women and girls, and women's economic empowerment and leadership.

Here's a snapshot of inspiring stories that show how Oxfam, together with partners and allies, is sharing and replicating initiatives that put gender justice at the heart of development and civil society. Click [here](#) for more stories and information on our website.

SECTION 4.2

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BACKED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL, NEPAL

On 10 December, 150 women marched to the offices of the Prime Minister and President in Kathmandu calling for an end to violence against women and girls and the strengthening of women's status in Nepal.

It had been a long wait for this motivated group of women – they had made many previous requests to secure appointments to meet their country's leaders. For many, it felt like a historic and inspirational moment. To meet with the country's first female President in person and to converse and take photographs standing next to her was something they could never have dreamed.

The women are from Makwanpur and Surkhet districts. Their dignified march was to raise awareness of the discrimination that poor and marginalized women face within their families and communities. As they walked to the office of the President to present their Memorandum, they also carried the hopes and voices of another 2,200 women from their villages.

Oxfam, together with the 'National Assembly of Local Facilitators and Activists for the Enhancement of Women's Rights and Leadership', provided leadership training for these women to enable them to understand their rights. They gained the confidence and skills, not only to improve their own situation, but to also support men and families in helping them to achieve a life in which their concerns are heard and respected. Their aim is to ensure that local government develops policies that take account of their needs. Oxfam's Women's Leadership Program has helped to pave the way, in a campaign that now has backing from the highest level.

SECTION 4.3

SAVINGS AS A PLATFORM FOR ACTION

The year 2015 marked the 10-year anniversary of Oxfam's Saving for Change (SfC) program in Mali. In its first decade, SfC has reached 730,000 people in six countries who are saving \$US 55 million.

What began as a unique approach to help the poorest rural women create community savings and lending groups has matured into a platform for social change that goes well beyond the initial focus on helping women to set aside savings for basic subsistence activities. Participants started to ask for training on health and hygiene practice, entrepreneurship and business skills, and agricultural productivity.

As women gain new skills, earn money and start to run their own businesses, they started looking outwards, beyond their own families and communities, to the role of women can play in creating a better society. SfC's citizenship training has enabled many thousands of women to understand the importance of (and right to) vote, and to hold officials accountable for local services.

**"AS WOMEN GAIN
NEW SKILLS, EARN
MONEY AND START
TO RUN THEIR OWN
BUSINESSES "**

SfC groups in West Africa have helped communities learn to prevent the spread of Ebola and other water-borne diseases, improve soil health with special nitrogen-fixing trees, and get birth certificates for children so they can register for school (and avoid marrying off their daughters until they are old enough). The

program is now also operating in Guatemala, El Salvador, Senegal, and Cambodia.

In the coming years, we will help women to access mobile banking and use their SfC group as a platform from which they can advocate for women's

rights, become local leaders, even stand for election and influence laws and policies that affect women and girls.



FALA VILLAGE MALI

Alima Mariko, secretary for the Fala village Saving For Change group, records savings contributions as well as loan repayment and disbursement, at the group's weekly meeting.

PHOTO © Rebecca Blackwell / Oxfam America

SECTION 4.4

LEARNING AND ADAPTING, GUATEMALA

In Guatemala, helping women expand their small businesses has been a steep learning curve both for the owners and for Oxfam. But like all good learning, lessons have informed our next steps, enabling us - and the women we work with - to make smart choices and future plans.

Take Carmen María Can Pixabaj, for example. The training she received through the 'Women in Small Enterprise' (WISE) program helped her to increase the size of her poultry business threefold. It also gave her a clear understanding of the financial obligations involved in taking on a loan - a responsibility she ultimately decided her business was not yet ready to absorb, despite having rare access to that opportunity through WISE.

And WISE itself learned a pivotal lesson. Our assumption that many women entrepreneurs

would be regarded as creditworthy by lenders proved untrue: a host of factors holds them back, including over indebtedness due to the prevalence of unethical lending practices and

acute lack of financial literacy. With that knowledge, we are now retooling. We are exploring new partnerships with financial institutions more closely aligned with our social values and are restructuring elements

of the program to ensure that we achieve our original objective: to allow hard-working women entrepreneurs in Guatemala access to the capital they need to grow their businesses.

**“OUR ORIGINAL OBJECTIVE:
TO ALLOW HARD-WORKING
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN
GUATEMALA ACCESS TO THE
CAPITAL THEY NEED TO GROW
THEIR BUSINESSES ”**



SOLOLÁ

GUATEMALA

Carmen María Can Pixabaj: owner of a chicken business; graduate of the training; decided not to apply for a loan, she lives in Caserio Chuijomil, Santa Lucia Utatlán, Sololá.

PHOTO © Ilene Perlman / Oxfam America

SECTION 4.5

TAKE A GOOD IDEA AND SCALE IT UP, ZAMBIA

Over 50 per cent of women in Zambia report being physically or sexually abused. Building on the success of the '*I Care About Her*' campaign (2011), we have re-designed approaches and scaled up activities to bring about massive cultural change.

Being able to adapt and replicate successful projects and programs is integral to the way that Oxfam works. In Zambia, after years of lobbying, the '*I Care About Her*' campaign resulted in an Anti-Gender Based Violence Act being passed. But violence continued, and we knew that a deeper, countrywide campaign was needed to change the attitudes and cultural beliefs of a nation.

Working closely with women's rights organizations, our campaign focuses on targeting men and boys to shift the attitudes and behaviors that perpetuate violence against women and girls (VAWG). This year, 7,000 men and boys across 8 districts responded to the campaign, mainly

**"OUR CAMPAIGN FOCUSES
ON TARGETING MEN AND BOYS
TO SHIFT THE ATTITUDES AND
BEHAVIORS THAT PERPETUATE
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
AND GIRLS "**

through TV and radio programs. The President of Zambia, several cabinet ministers and a celebrity musician also joined as ambassadors. Traditional leaders were also targeted because of the

influence they exert in their communities.

Raising awareness of the need for men and boys to change their attitudes (alongside educating women and girls) is a systemic approach that will achieve an

impact far greater than if delivered through multiple individual strategies. Already official reports of violence against women have dropped significantly (by over 50% in Namwala alone) and the inappropriate behavior of teachers towards schoolgirls has been called out in 8 out of the 20 schools in the program area.

SECTION 4.6

PROTECTING WOMEN IN NORTH KIVU, DRC

Living in conflict areas is particularly challenging for women who need to move freely to farm and take care of their families. Years of conflict had eroded the confidence of villagers in rural North Kivu, until Oxfam started a program to enable nearly 85,000 people to reclaim control over their lives.

In one village where local residents were afraid to approach the army for help, Oxfam helped to convene a meeting with the army commander who set up a road patrol so that residents could re-start daily their activities in safety. By 31 March 2016, the Protection Program had supported 84,981 people in 116 communities across four provinces since its inception in 2009.

In seven years, it has developed into a flagship program through which vulnerable communities are developing their own Community Protection Plans. This year 25 Committees shared their Plans with local authorities to obtain concrete solutions to secure their protection. As well as facilitating dialogue with civilian and military

authorities, Oxfam is also helping to transform power relations between women and men, providing communities with a rare forum in which to discuss important matters on equal terms.

**“THE PROTECTION PROGRAM
HAD SUPPORTED 84,981
PEOPLE IN 116 COMMUNITIES
ACROSS FOUR PROVINCES ”**

Community based radio programs and ‘listening clubs’ are proving powerful tools to raise awareness of issues, such as the rights of women and girls

to inherit land and property. One Committee member had been thrown out of her house by her father-in-law after her husband had died. Then, a few months ago, he changed his mind and asked her to move back. He had heard a radio program about the rights of women to inherit property and knew that her land and property should be returned.



SOUTH KIVU

DRC

*Protection Committee Meeting,
South Kivu.*

PHOTO © Eleanor Farmer / Oxfam

SECTION 4.7

LISTEN, TRUST AND STAND BY GIRLS, BANGLADESH

Tapping into popular culture and light entertainment is good way to reach thousands of people with important messages about ending violence against women and girls. This year, a mass media campaign reached up to 500,000 people all over Bangladesh.

The best way to describe Oxfam's approach is 'Edutainment' – a mix of community education, mobilization, and popular drama, music and media campaigns. Traditional songs and street theatre all spread the same message: *'Don't blame the girls; Listen to girls, Trust and stand by them'*. Changemaker activists from local partners reinforced this message, promoting dialogue between girls and boys, parents and teachers, and within the broader community, including law enforcement officers and politicians.

In Bangladesh 60 percent of women report being sexually harassed, and physically and psychologically abused (double the global average for gender-based violence). Unmarried women and adolescent girls are more vulnerable with 80 percent reporting some level of violence.

**"DON'T BLAME THE GIRLS;
LISTEN TO GIRLS, TRUST
AND STAND BY THEM "**

This campaign – *Pop Culture with a Purpose* – is designed to empower women and girls so that they can challenge the underlying norms that legitimize violence against women.

The mass campaign reached 500,000 people. It also specifically sought to reduce incidences of sexual harassment in Khulna district with a range of

activities focusing on students and their parents. More than 3,000 students (60 percent girls) and 3,000 parents said that their attitudes towards sexual violence against adolescents had changed as a result of the program, and 93 percent of the target audience reporting being highly influenced by 'drama'. A further 95 percent said that they would support a girl if she experienced any kind of sexual violence.

SECTION 4.8

RADIO DRAMA SHIFTS OPINIONS, TUNISIA

A popular Egyptian actress and provocative radio drama - 'Worth 100 Men' - set the scene for wide ranging discussion about the level of violence against women and girls in Tunisia. After this successful pilot, Oxfam concluded that this form of 'edutainment' shifts mindsets and is a powerful tool for changing attitudes and beliefs.

In Tunisia almost half of women report experiencing at least one form of violence in a public space, of which 41.2 percent was physical violence and 75.4 percent sexual abuse. Oxfam's project aimed to challenge the social acceptance of violence against women and girls, and used its 'World Citizen's Panel' to measure the extent to which its mass media campaign succeeded in shifting opinions.

Local partners arranged for groups of women and men to listen to the Egyptian radio drama that focused on the role of women in Arab society. Mona Zaki, a popular actress in the region, plays Noha, a journalist who finds creative ways to overcome the harassment, violence, sexism and corruption that she encounters in her

work. These topics opened up fruitful discussion within the listening groups.

Feedback from 300 people indicated that both men and women enjoyed the series and discussions. They felt more aware of the different kinds of violence that women face and said

that they would be more likely to advise others experiencing violence to speak out. In some areas the prevailing attitude towards women staying in violent relationships or accepting their role and status in society as the

social norm, shifted less. Importantly, it also concluded that while a regional Arabic series like this can produce change, a localized product had potential to achieve an even bigger impact.

**"OXFAM'S PROJECT
AIMED TO CHALLENGE
THE SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE
OF VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN AND GIRLS "**

FOR MORE STORIES AND INFORMATION ABOUT

GOAL 2: GENDER JUSTICE

[CLICK HERE](#)



SECTION 5

SAVING LIVES

WORKING WITH

584

PARTNERS WE REACHED

13,700,000

BENEFICIARIES IN

566

PROJECTS

SECTION 5

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SECTION 5.1

INTRODUCTION

In 2015-16, Oxfam responded to over 45 humanitarian emergencies, once again stretching its capacity on all fronts. The on-going crisis in Syria and neighboring countries continued unabated, and in Yemen, deadly clashes and airstrikes forced over 3.1 million people to flee their homes. As well as the 13.5 million people displaced or trapped by violence in Syria, 4.8 million refugees lived in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey putting huge strain on infrastructure and economies of these countries.

Europe saw huge numbers of vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers surviving perilous journeys to the beaches of Italy and Greece, hoping for safety and opportunity in countries that would receive them. The

opening and closing of borders within Europe, and growing hostility to migrant populations, added to the journey of despair and insecurity that many thousands of people were already facing.

Almost 9,000 people were killed and 850,000 homes destroyed and damaged in Nepal's severe earthquake, with aftershocks compounding the vulnerability of communities in the most affected areas. And many thousands of refugees fled Burundi to nearby Tanzania and Rwanda to escape election violence in their own country.

A common feature of all of these crises is that the poorest people are always hardest hit. Women are particularly vulnerable, with fewer resources to face and recover from emergencies. The promotion of gender equality and women's rights is central to Oxfam's humanitarian work, and the reason why humanitarian programs always include an analysis to ensure that interventions – such as latrines or tap stands – are safe and accessible for use by women and girls.

SECTION 5.2

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

On the 25 April 2015, an earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Nepal. Just over two weeks later a second powerful earthquake struck. Almost 9,000 people were killed and over 850,000 homes were destroyed or damaged. There have been over 400 aftershocks of varying scale since the earthquake, which continue to be a constant worry to communities living in some of the most affected areas.

Within hours of the first earthquake, Oxfam's local teams were delivering vital supplies to the worst affected people. Contingency stocks, existing relationships with local partners and strong disaster planning all contributed to the rapid response. In the first three months Oxfam had reached over 300,000 of the country's poorest people with life-saving essentials - clean water, hygiene kits, toilets, emergency shelters and food - basic necessities that saved and changed lives.

As well as destroying and damaging homes, the earthquake also severely impacted employment, with shops and business heavily affected by the disaster; many people are still struggling to find work one year on, while those who are working often report that their incomes are below pre-earthquake levels. In the last six

months, Oxfam has continued to meet people's immediate needs, while also helping to provide income generating opportunities to individuals and families, helping to boost the local economy and rebuild communities. We're also repairing and restoring longer-term water and sanitation facilities in schools, with separate toilets and wash areas for girls to encourage attendance.

In twelve months over 480,000 people have benefitted from Oxfam's response in seven of Nepal's worst affected districts; giving warmth and shelter, rebuilding communities, getting girls back to school and restoring livelihoods are just a few of the areas in which we have made real progress. Working with the government of Nepal, we have ensured that the needs of women, elderly people and other vulnerable groups are included in national recovery plans.



TUNDIKHE CAMP

NEPAL

*Building a T11 water tank
at the Tundikhe camp.
Oxfam provided water to
15,000 people in that area.*

PHOTO © Pablo Tosco / Oxfam Intermón

Oxfam is also distributing vouchers so people can buy what they need to restart their farms, businesses and kitchen gardens – which is good news for traders like Netra Parajuli. Before the earthquake, Netra ran a thriving shop in Lamosanghu, but like thousands of others, his livelihood was destroyed in the disaster. With the stock he salvaged, Netra managed to set up a temporary shop, and thanks to Oxfam's voucher scheme, business is now booming.

"Almost 900 people have come to my shop because of the vouchers being distributed. The most popular items have been spades, hoes and watering cans. If people's tools are damaged, I repair them. I make the hoes myself."

"OXFAM HAS CONTINUED TO MEET PEOPLE'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS, WHILE ALSO HELPING TO PROVIDE INCOME GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES TO INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES, HELPING TO BOOST THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND REBUILD COMMUNITIES."

SECTION 5.3

SYRIA

The situation in Syria remained critical for hundreds of thousands of people living in desperate condition and vulnerable to ongoing, relentless violence. Half of the pre-conflict population of 22 million Syrians have fled their homes since the conflict began and more than 13.5 million people urgently still needed humanitarian assistance.

An estimated 400,000 women, men and children have been killed in the five-year civil war, their homes destroyed by bombs and cities reduced to rubble, and around 6.1 million people remain internally displaced. A further 4.8 million people fled across borders to neighboring Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, three-quarters of whom are women and children. This continues to put massive pressure on the economies and infrastructure of the host countries. One in every four people in Lebanon is a refugee from Syria and Turkey hosts over three million refugees, of whom 2.7 million are from Syria.

Oxfam provided water and sanitation facilities and vital support for 1.5 million people living in inside Syria (in government-held and rebel areas), and responded to the emergency needs of several hundred thousand refugees in Jordan and Lebanon.

- In Jordan and Lebanon most refugees living in urban areas rather than formal camps, making it more difficult to provide emergency support. Oxfam provided **clean drinking water** or **cash** and **relief supplies**, such as blankets and stoves and vouchers for hygiene supplies. We also helped families to access information about their legal and human rights and to access medical, legal and other support services.
- We built **shower** and **toilet blocks** in refugee camps that were established along the routes used by people fleeing Syria and also installed and repaired toilets in communities hosting refugees. **Piped water schemes** were developed for Jordan's Za'atari refugee camp and in host communities in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon.

- Inside Syria, Oxfam focused on **rehabilitating the water infrastructure**, including repairing wells, and provided clean water to 1.5 million people. A public health promotion campaign was also initiated to reduce incidences of disease.

CASE STUDY

Hazem Rihawi used to be a manager at a pharmaceutical factory in Syria. Then war came, turning the lives of more than 20 million Syrians upside down. Nearly five million people have fled their homeland, across borders to escape the conflict. Rihawi is one of the dispossessed and, like others; his hopes and fears are with those who have had to remain in Syria.

**“SYRIAN ORGANIZATIONS
WORKING INSIDE AND
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY ARE
BEST PLACED TO LEAD THE
EMERGENCY RESPONSE ”**

Rihawi is now based in Turkey, where he recently served as advocacy manager for the Syrian American Medical Society, a partner of Oxfam. His message to the world is that emergency health services must be maintained if the lives of more than one million people most at risk are to be saved.

Syrian organizations working inside and outside the country are best placed to lead the emergency response, and to ensure that the world doesn't forget the plight of those who are still trapped in their war-torn country.

“Local NGOs are carrying big load, and big risks but we are in the best position to help people,”
says Rihawi.

CAMPAIGNING FOR A POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT

Providing life-saving support to the millions of people affected by this devastating conflict is essential but it is not enough. Oxfam has campaigned for a sustainable and inclusive political solution since the beginning of the crisis. Together with other organizations, Oxfam insisted that ceasefires were respected and called on all parties to stop arms transfers and guarantee humanitarian access and protection of civilians, whether inside Syria or in neighboring countries. We also urged rich states to fully fund the 2015-16 Syria crisis response appeal and to resettle 10 percent of all registered Syrian refugees by the end of 2016.

ZA'ATARI CAMP

JORDAN

A girl picks up water at the Za'atari camp in Jordan. 85,000 refugees live in the camp, mostly women and children.

PHOTO © Pablo Tosco / Oxfam Intermón

SECTION 5.4

RESPONDING TO THE EUROPEAN REFUGEE CRISIS

In 2015, for the first time since the Kosovo war in 1999, Oxfam provided humanitarian aid on European soil. This painful decision was prompted by the desperate situation of women, men, and children who arrived in Greece after a dangerous journey. Fleeing war and terror in countries such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, they ended up on European beaches.

The European Union (EU), once a champion of international human rights, showed a shocking inability to respond to this humanitarian crisis, even though the number of refugees arriving in Europe is only a very small percentage of the millions of people on the move worldwide. To cope with the crisis, Oxfam adopted a dual focus approach, delivering hands-on emergency aid in Greece and simultaneously working hard to influence EU policies and practices.

In September 2015, Oxfam started work on the island of Lesbos, distributing food and winter survival kits and constructing shower and toilet blocks at Moria camp and the Kara Tepe reception center. Additional humanitarian assistance was

also provided in five camps in the northwest of Greece. In March 2016, a 'migration deal' between the EU and Turkey resulted in Moria camp becoming a de facto detention center, so Oxfam and other humanitarian organizations suspended their operations.

“ OXFAM ADOPTED A DUAL FOCUS APPROACH, DELIVERING HANDS-ON EMERGENCY AID IN GREECE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY WORKING HARD TO INFLUENCE EU POLICIES AND PRACTICES ”

Oxfam maintained pressure on the EU throughout the year, urging governments to find solutions to the migration crisis. We made a significant contribution to securing non-ODA

(Official Development Assistance) funding for the reception of asylum seekers and, together with Amnesty International, presented 70,000 signatures demanding 'safe passage' for refugees.

SECTION 5.4.1

TESTIMONY FROM MORIA

Nemad (22) arrived on the beach in Lesbos in October 2015. He was one of 210,000 refugees and migrants who survived a perilous journey to Greece that month. He moved to Moria camp where Oxfam was providing emergency relief.

Nemad used to work as an English teacher in Afghanistan. *"I love speaking English! I learned it on my own with books and by watching films,"* he says. *"I had a few books with me, but I had to leave them in Turkey, to get on the boat. The weather was very bad when we got on the boat. It was raining heavily and the wind was strong. Some minutes after we left the Turkish coast, I started crying. It was dark and people around me were screaming. I felt that I was at God's mercy and all I could do was pray. The situation in Afghanistan has worsened this year; it is like in Syria; there is no security and no life prospects; you might be alive, but you are not really living there."*

"WHEN I THINK OF THE PEOPLE WHO HELPED US WHEN WE ARRIVED ON THE BOAT, I REGAIN HOPE"

These four days at the Moria camp have been very difficult; there are no tents for us, unless you have enough money to buy one of those that

they sell outside the camp. We were lucky to find this plastic shelter. I slept underneath it with my uncle and aunt and their babies, so at least our clothes did not get completely wet. I am a courageous boy,

like the hero of the Persian book that I read a few months ago. I know I have to be patient, as better days are ahead of us. And when I think of the people who helped us when we arrived on the boat, I regain hope."

LESBOS

GREECE

*People on the move arrive on the shores
of the small Greek island of Lesbos.*

PHOTO © Pablo Tosco / Oxfam Intermón

SECTION 5.4.2

TESTIMONY FROM SICILY

The Casa delle Culture in Sicily is a home for unaccompanied minors, mothers with small children and pregnant women. They stay for up to two months until a more permanent home can be found. Oxfam is providing first aid kits as well as education activities for young people living at the center.

Josephine came to Sicily from Nigeria after a bomb killed her father, brother and sister. She was at school at the time.

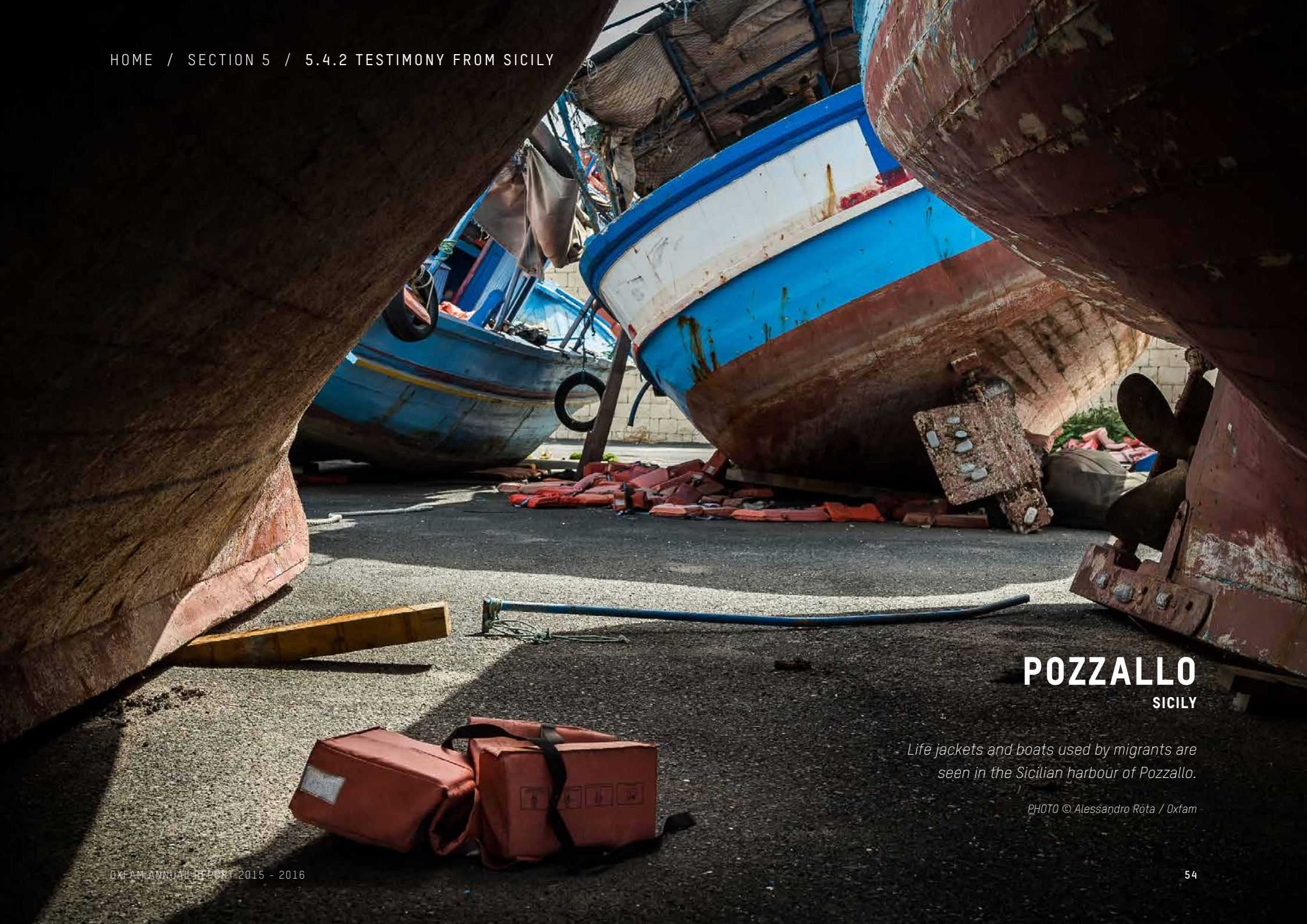
Her mother and little sister ran away and are most likely now in Benin. Josephine met a man who took her to Morocco, saying that he could get her to Europe for a price. "He wanted to use me for prostitution but then I met my husband who paid off the money that it cost to get me to Morocco." They then travelled to Libya where they were beaten and threatened.

"JOSEPHINE CAME TO SICILY FROM NIGERIA AFTER A BOMB KILLED HER FATHER, BROTHER AND SISTER"

"My husband is still in Libya. There was not enough money for him to come and he said

that I should go first. He is trying to find a way to come and join me. I really need protection. I want to find my mum and my sister and to bring them because they are all that I have left in this world. I

just need the government to give me shelter, that's all. I don't mind if my baby is a boy or a girl, I am happy. I know that my husband will try and join me wherever I am."



POZZALLO

SICILY

Life jackets and boats used by migrants are seen in the Sicilian harbour of Pozzallo.

PHOTO © Alessandro Rota / Oxfam

SECTION 5.4.3

SUPPORT FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS AND VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

Oxfam worked with local partners in Sicily and Tuscany to ensure that asylum seekers received the support they needed to integrate into their new community. We also ensured that vulnerable migrants in Sicily were protected, given food and water, hygiene kits and practical legal advice.

When they arrive, most asylum seekers cannot speak Italian and few have the skills needed to enter the Italian job market. They have little awareness of their rights or knowledge about how to process asylum applications. Their reliance on others exposes them to the risk of abuse and violation of their rights. In Tuscany, Oxfam supported asylum seekers as they waited to hear whether they had gained refugee status. This process can take up to two years and our aim is to achieve an integration process in which asylum seekers see themselves as future citizens of Italy, a country in which they can live independently and thrive.

“OXFAM SUPPORTED ASYLUM SEEKERS IN TUSCANY AS THEY WAITED TO HEAR WHETHER THEY HAD GAINED REFUGEE STATUS”

In **Tuscany**, we provided access to language courses, professional and vocational training, psychological and financial support, and legal advice; and ensured that asylum seekers were

given accommodation in small units – usually private apartments – within the community. Called the “widespread model” this approach helped to facilitate integration and access to leisure and volunteer

activities, such as cleaning parks or accompanying children to school. They also received € 2.50 a day and bus tickets and vouchers to buy food in most supermarkets where they could choose their own items for cooking at home and interact with people from their community. This model achieved good results and many asylum seekers are now active members in their community.

In **Sicily**, we worked with *AccoglieRete*, an association that pairs unaccompanied minors with a Legal

Guardian who guides each child through the process of inclusion and integration. We also worked with the *Cooperativa Utopia* in Milazzo where, as in Tuscany, asylum seekers are hosted apartments not far from the city center, and where they can take up internships maintaining public

parks, or working green houses and nurseries, or the food and beverage industry. All asylum

seekers must attend Italian lessons for at least two months before being able to access this program.

“ OXFAM’S MOBILE UNITS AT STATIONS AND HARBORS PROVIDED LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT, AND ADVICE ABOUT WHERE TO FIND A SAFE SHELTER, AS WELL AS FOOD, WATER AND HYGIENE KITS TO COVER THEIR ESSENTIAL NEEDS ”

Sicily has received migrants for many years but after 2011 numbers increased significantly to around 150,000 per year. The blocking of the route into Greece from Turkey has resulted in a noticeable increase in Syrians and Iraqis switching to the route from Libya and Egypt into

Italy. Oxfam was invited to speak to the Italian government about conditions in the Italian

‘hotspots’, stressing the need for additional legal advice to be provided for migrants.

Many migrants arrive with nothing and are forced to sleep on the streets. They are expelled from reception centers because they have no right to asylum and are vulnerable to traffickers and smugglers. Oxfam’s mobile units at stations and harbors provided legal and psychological support, and advice about where to find a safe shelter, as well as food, water and hygiene kits to cover their essential needs. Oxfam also supported *Cooperativa Utopia*’s advisory service for migrants providing help with legal documentation, health advice, and a specific role in facilitating family reunion.

SECTION 5.5

YEMEN

Yemen, the poorest country in the Middle East, has been overwhelmed by a humanitarian crisis that deteriorates by the day. Deadly clashes and airstrikes have forced over 3.1 million people to flee their homes since March 2015. As many as 2.1 million people are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance, a shocking 82 percent of the population, and 14.4 million people cannot afford enough food to feed their families.

Oxfam has worked in Yemen for more than 30 years and was one of the few international organizations to remain in the country, despite the escalation of conflict. We worked alongside government authorities and civil society organizations to improve water and sanitation services, and the livelihoods of thousands of people living in poverty.

Oxfam reached more than 913,000 people with clean water, food vouchers, cash transfer, hygiene kits and other essential aid in the north and the south of the country.

“OXFAM REACHED MORE THAN 913,000 PEOPLE WITH CLEAN WATER, FOOD VOUCHERS, CASH TRANSFER, HYGIENE KITS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL AID IN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH OF THE COUNTRY.”

- 14.4 million people are struggling to find enough food; this includes 7.6 million people who are severely food insecure.
- 19.4 million people lack adequate access to clean water or sanitation.

- Access for 14.1 million people to healthcare services is disrupted.
- 3 million women and children under five years require malnutrition treatment or preventive services.

In Aden, Oxfam helped the *Al Dhale'e Local Water and Sanitation Corporation* procure equipment to operate the water supply system to Hawtah City (Lahij), to provide water for 20,000 people.

DAHADH CAMP

YEMEN

Salah, 18 years old, fills a bucket of water in Dahadh camp in Amran governorate. Since the start of the conflict, many families are looking for safety away from conflicted areas. The need for humanitarian assistance such as clean water, food and health services is increasing by the day. This humanitarian assistance could save the lives of thousands of families across the country.

PHOTO © Moayed Al-Shaibani / Oxfam

In Hajjah and Al Hudaydah, we provided cash for families to buy essential supplies, reaching 14,000 people, and paid for diesel to keep 23 water schemes running in three districts of Hajjah and Hodeidah.

In Amran, Oxfam ran public health promotion campaigns, rehabilitated a water network and provided food vouchers to 3000 families.

In Taiz city, Oxfam is working with a local organization to truck clean water to more than 55,000 people. On the outskirts of the city, in Al Hawban camp, the organization built 100 new latrines and provided food vouchers for 4000 families.

The ongoing lack of decisive steps towards peace is deepening the cycle of poverty and suffering throughout the country. Throughout this year, Oxfam continued to urge governments not to supply arms to the Saudi-led coalition that is taking part in a conflict that has cost thousands of civilian lives.

SECTION 5.6

BURUNDI

Burundi's 2015 election tensions led to weeks of violent protest and tens of thousands of people, mostly women and children, fled across its borders to Tanzania and Rwanda. Oxfam supplied water and sanitation facilities to meet the needs of over 78,000 refugees.

In 2015-16, refugees arrived in their hundreds every day and aid agencies faced a difficult decisions about where to use their limited resources. The huge influx of people stretched the capacity of aid workers and the government of Tanzania as they struggled to meet these urgent demands.

Tanzania hosted over 110,000 refugees in two overcrowded camps, Nyarugusu and Nduta, in Kigoma region, western Tanzania. When Nyarugusu camp reached capacity, people moved into schools and churches where temporary shelter was provided until more tented camps could be built. Oxfam worked in both camps to supply

water, construct toilets, bathing shelters and hand washing facilities, dig rubbish pits, and educate people about the crucial importance of good hygiene in preventing disease.

**"OXFAM IS ALSO
SUPPORTING OVER
25,000 BURUNDIAN
REFUGEES IN THE
DRC AND OVER
45,000 PEOPLE
IN RWANDA"**

Oxfam is also supporting over 25,000 Burundian refugees in the DRC and over 45,000 people in Rwanda, countries that have also seen a large number of Burundian refugees arrive since the current crisis began in April 2015. *"People are thirsty and tired; many are sick,"* said Jane Foster, Oxfam's Country Director. *"They've gone through so much already just to get to this point, and what they need now is clean water, food and a place to sleep."*

Although thousands of refugees now have access to clean water and basic sanitation, life in the overcrowded and underfunded refugee camps is tough.

Here, some refugees share their stories:

Like many Burundians, Irakunda was forced to flee her home with her husband and son in September this year due to political unrest. After arriving in Tanzania she and her family were transferred to Nyarugusu camp by bus. *"We stayed in a mass shelter for one month before we were given a family tent,"*

"IF IT RAINS AT NIGHT WE CAN'T SLEEP. WE HAVE TO STAND IN THE CORNERS OF OUR TENT UNTIL IT ENDS [TO KEEP DRY]. I CAN'T COOK IF IT RAINS, SO WE STARVE UNTIL IT STOPS"

she says. But the tent affords little protection. "If it rains at night we can't sleep. We have to stand in the corners of our tent until it ends [to keep dry]. I can't cook if it rains, so we starve until it stops."

Even when it doesn't rain, firewood for cooking is hard to find, cooking resources, like pots and pans are scarce and food rations are small which means families are often hungry. Despite all this, Irakunda is grateful for the food aid she receives

and that her son, unlike younger children, is able to digest the food that is distributed.

"I wish I had more money to help me buy food and improve our diet. The health of my family is not very good," she says. Irakunda lost her bicycle at the Tanzanian border and without transport it is hard to find opportunities to work. Instead they have to try to get by on the food aid. Hakizimana, a 19 year-old student has the same concerns. "The biggest challenge is food. There is not enough food so I walk around to avoid eating."



KIGOMA BURUNDI

Burundian refugees sit in a boat as they are transferred to a ferry which will take them to Kigoma port in Tanzania May 17, 2015.

PHOTO © James Akena / Oxfam



SECTION 6

SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WORKING WITH

947

PARTNERS WE REACHED

3,400,000

BENEFICIARIES IN

563

PROJECTS

SECTION 6

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SECTION 6.1

INTRODUCTION

For the millions of people on the frontline of the fight against hunger – climate change, insecure tenure of land and lack of investment in small-scale agriculture are obstacles that stand in the way of a right to food. They also need fair and equal access to the natural resources on which their livelihoods depend.

Urgent investment is needed in sustainable agriculture and rural development that puts both the needs of small scale producers and the management of natural resources (such as land and water) before the rich and powerful interests that threaten them. Women can be the driving force of sustainable agriculture but governments and society must invest in women to be productive and to challenge discriminatory policies as well as societal norms and practices that hold them back.

SECTION 6.2

THE 'CLIMATE-FOOD' CONNECTION

The climate is rapidly changing, and this year was the hottest on record. For some, this means fewer food choices and higher prices. For nearly a billion people already living in poverty, it means poverty and hunger. That's why Oxfam's fight against climate change is a crucial piece of our work to build a stronger food system.

Climate change is costing lives and making people hungry as storms, floods, droughts and shifting weather patterns cause unpredictable growing seasons, crop failures and food price spikes. This is the reason why Oxfam continues to lobby and campaign to fight the injustice of global climate change.

After 21 years of hard negotiations, and six years since the failed COP20 in Copenhagen, 150 heads of government and more than 190 countries met in Paris for the COP21 Climate Conference (December 2015). Before and during the conference, Oxfam put pressure on world leaders to urgently commit to financing the endeavors of the world's poorest people to adapt to a changing climate.

Oxfam pushed hard for higher climate finance levels to be included in the Paris agreement, and in parallel, maintained pressure on the world's largest food and beverage companies to play their part. As leaders met to agree what turned out to be a historic agreement in Paris – consensus on achieving global warming of no more than 1.5°C, Oxfam's Behind the Brand campaign was also achieving remarkable progress.

Kellogg announced a commitment reduce its carbon footprint by 65% across its own operations and to cut emissions by 50% in its supply chain by 2050. Marks & Spencer and Unilever also pledged to prioritize sourcing goods and services from countries and jurisdictions

with comprehensive policies on sustainable forest management and committed to helping governments to establish the necessary policy frameworks. Hundreds of other companies and CEOs also made pledges to reduce their carbon footprint.

Paris served to remind world leaders and the public that there is a strong, diverse and growing movement of people who are bringing the fight for climate change to life. More than one million people from numerous countries took to the streets demanding that governments do more. Records were broken for the largest climate marches in ten cities. Even in locked down Paris, more than ten thousand people joined hands in a peaceful human chain.

Solutions lie in ensuring that governments maintain a strong commitment to reducing emissions and global warming, and assurance from world leaders that adequate and consistent financing will flow to enable countries to adapt to the threat of climate change. The lack of a clear pathway to ensure that global warming stays below 1.5°C remains the greatest threat to our planet and to the lives of millions of vulnerable people who rely on the land, sea and their natural resources for food, and to survive.

SECTION 6.3

SCALING UP SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

The rapid expansion of palm oil plantations in countries such as Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nigeria threatens the livelihoods of communities that depend on their land to survive. Oxfam's Scaling Up Sustainable Palm Oil (SUSPO) program fosters the development of partnerships between companies and communities so that their assets and natural resources are protected.

SUSPO is a means by which FAIR partnerships between companies and communities are developed. FAIR stands for Freedom of choice, Accountability, Improvement of benefits and Respect for rights. These principles are intended to persuade companies to improve their practices and offer a new business model for palm oil production and trade that invests in the economic, social, and environmental future of smallholder suppliers.

Oxfam vision is a landscape in which smallholders, their communities, local authorities, and plantation companies work together to plan how land should be used to benefit all stakeholders. This will involve a combination of cash crops such as oil palm,

local food crops, and the sustainable use and protection of forest and peat land. Smallholders and their communities, women and men, will benefit from livelihoods of their choice, ensuring food security, safeguarded land rights and diversified income.

"WE BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A WILLINGNESS ON ALL SIDES TO DEVELOP A VALUE CHAIN THAT BENEFITS EVERYONE"

We believe that there is a willingness on all sides to develop a value chain that benefits everyone. This will take time and longer-term engagement is needed from palm oil companies, investors,

and the food and cosmetics industry to create paradigm shift in the production and trade of palm oil. 2016 will see the co-creation of demonstration projects in Indonesia and Oxfam will capture the learning and share knowledge with thought leaders and institutes such as Wageningen University in the Netherlands.



BONTI, SANGGAU

INDONESIA

A lady with a bag of collected palm oil fruits during harvest time at an oil palm plantation in Bonti, Sanggau, a remote area in west Kalimantan.

PHOTO © Kemal Jufri / Oxfam Novib

SECTION 6.4

FIGHTING DEFORESTATION, NIGERIA

Pastoralists and smallholder farmers in the northern state of Katsina are finding it increasingly difficult to make a decent living; their soil has deteriorated, so there is less food for animals and fewer nutrients for crops. In one year, Oxfam's program to plant trees, reduce firewood use and improve the environment has reached almost 80,000 people.

Oxfam's program tackles this issue from all sides. We are distributing fuel-efficient stoves to 35,000 households and, at the same time, working to increase wood supply through 'farmer-managed natural regeneration' and other agroforestry models. This regeneration will lead to the planting and maintenance of more than 5.5 million additional trees, generating income for beneficiaries in target areas.

After four years the project will directly benefit 275,000 people (55,000 households) who initiate and maintain sustainable agroforestry models. By that time, fuel wood efficiency in these households will have increased by 75 percent through the local manufacture and use of efficient cooking stoves. This generates employment and income, thus keeping people motivated to plant and maintain trees, which in turn helps to control climate change (as deforestation is an important driver for climate change).

We influence local stakeholders such as the Katsina State Government and local government authorities. Conversations are ensuring buy-in from important stakeholders and the Katsina Government is making land available for the implementation of the program. The project started in September 2014 and this year Oxfam reached almost 80,000 beneficiaries with awareness and sensitization activities.

Oxfam partners have prepared seven degraded forest sites and more than 10,500 ha of farmland to scale up agroforestry activities. Two mud woodstove models have been introduced; manufacturers produced 400 sample stoves that are being tested by 100 households. We have also trained local entrepreneurs to make the stoves and have finalized agreements with four micro-finance institutions on mechanisms to support the developing stove businesses.

SECTION 6.5

LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Oxfam worked intensively to secure the land rights of women, men, and local communities in more than forty countries. We provided direct support to people on the ground and influenced governments and companies to create the conditions for fairer and more equitable land governance.

We welcomed the approval of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 – and the inclusion of three strong targets for realizing secure and equitable land rights. This is the benchmark by which all countries will measure the extent to which they have reduced poverty and inequality in their countries by 2040.

- In Niger more women gained legal entitlement to land and are participating in decision-making processes, including engaging with religious leaders (Imams) to discuss how their views and rights can be represented.
- We worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to pilot a multi-stakeholder land governance program in four countries: Niger, Malawi, Uganda, and Nepal. This involved discussions about how to realize the *'Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and*

Forests' (2012), the most advanced international benchmark on this issue. We also worked with civil society organizations to raise awareness and enhance the skills of local people to advocate for their rights and engage in effective dialogue with those in positions of power.

- In March 2016, Oxfam's report *'Common Ground. Securing land rights and safeguarding the earth'* marked the launch of the Land Rights Now campaign (www.landrightsnow.org). This coalition led by Oxfam, the Rights and Resource Initiative and the International Land Coalition is working with more than 400 organizations and civil society groups worldwide to double the land owned by indigenous peoples and local communities by 2020. The global call to action particularly supports the distinct voices of women from indigenous and local communities.

**“ OXFAM WORKED
INTENSIVELY TO
SECURE THE LAND
RIGHTS OF WOMEN,
MEN, AND LOCAL
COMMUNITIES IN MORE
THAN FORTY COUNTRIES ”**

SECTION 6.6

EL NIÑO – 60 MILLION PEOPLE AT RISK OF HUNGER AND DESTITUTION

In what was already the hottest year ever recorded, a ‘Super’ El Niño became one of the strongest ever to impact on global weather patterns. The band of warm ocean water that built in the Pacific Ocean would impact on the climate and put 60 million people at risk of hunger.

The UN’s humanitarian agency predicted that 60 million people would be affected in 2016. Ethiopia was propelled into the worst food crisis that it had known for 30 years, leaving 10.2 million people in need of urgent assistance; and nearly 12 million more people were seriously short of food in Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti and South Sudan. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador faced one of the worst droughts in decades and 3.5 million people had difficulty accessing enough food. In addition, up to 4.7 million people in 13 Pacific countries remained at risk of drought, cyclones and erratic rainfall.

In **October 2015**, Oxfam published an alarming report – ‘*Entering Uncharted Waters*’ – analyzing El Niño’s threat to global food security. “*Millions of poor people are already feeling the effects of this*

super El Niño, seeing their crops fail and the price of staple foods soar because of shortages. Such extreme weather events are only going to increase as climate change ramps up.”

On **November 20, 2015** Oxfam urged an immediate boost in the humanitarian response in countries already in crisis, citing the experience of the

super El Niño in 1997–98. “*Long-term approaches to reduce food insecurity must be found, and climate change, which is super-charging the effects of El Niño, must be tackled at the*

UN climate conference in Paris and beyond.”

“MILLIONS OF POOR PEOPLE ARE ALREADY FEELING THE EFFECTS OF THIS SUPER EL NIÑO ”

On **December 30, 2015** Oxfam warned that “*weather and war will put the humanitarian system under unprecedented strain in 2016*”, with El Niño leaving tens of millions of people facing

hunger, water shortages and disease. *“It’s already too late for some regions to avoid a major emergency.”*

On **January 8, 2016** Oxfam joined other leading aid agencies warning that more funding was urgently needed. *“If the world acts now, we can help prevent disaster and suffering for millions of people – rather than waiting for people to start dying.”*

El Niño itself is not a disaster – but the weather patterns that it triggered a series of crises hitting people who were already highly vulnerable because of poverty. Oxfam and other agencies geared up crisis work in dozens of countries because, even as El Niño began to fade, it has

“IF THE WORLD ACTS NOW, WE CAN HELP PREVENT DISASTER AND SUFFERING FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE – RATHER THAN WAITING FOR PEOPLE TO START DYING ”

already severely damaged staple food crops that are crucial to millions of people’s lives. Here are some examples:

ETHIOPIA

Oxfam worked with the Government of Ethiopia to provide emergency food and water to over 425,000 people. We also reached 855 of the

most vulnerable households with cash-for-work programs or cash donations to enable them to buy food and other basic needs. A further 800 households benefited

from a scheme in which their livestock was purchased by Oxfam so that families could buy nutritious food. Buho Asowe Eye used to own

200 goats and sheep, and 10 camels. Most of her livestock died due to lack of water and pasture. *“Without water we are no more,”* she says. *“Only Allah knows when it is going to come back. We are afraid it won’t. If we can sustain our lives, it is because Oxfam gave us water. My greatest fear is if the trucks stop bringing water. What will happen to us then?”*

HONDURAS

Around 1.3 million people – or 15 percent of the population – faced crushing heat and one of the most severe droughts in the country’s history. More than a quarter of a million people faced hunger and disease, and were acutely in need of food assistance. Oxfam worked with several partners to identify areas where people were at highest risk of hunger and malnutrition to strengthen their ability to remain self-sufficient throughout the drought period.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Up to three million people were at risk of hunger, and when the rain finally came, it led to flooding and landslides or was insufficient to permeate the soil. Oxfam reached more than 18,900 people with emergency support and training. We improved water supplies and storage systems in the Eastern Highlands, Chimbu, Jikawa and East Sepik – and worked with farmers to strengthen their resilience to changing weather patterns. We installed water purifiers in hospitals, distributed 6,500 Jerry cans, water purification tablets and soap, and provided training in safe hygiene and sanitation practices.

Oxfam continues to urge world leaders to release the cash that is urgently needed to save lives and invest in the future, and demonstrating public concern through an online petition. Click [here](#) find out more.

SECTION 6.7

SADNESS AND ANGER, HONDURAS

The assassination of Honduran activist Berta Cáceres in March was the latest in a series of murders of land activists in Honduras and worldwide. “Our hearts are full of sadness and anger,” said Oxfam International executive director Winnie Byanyima. “When will this cycle of violence and intimidation end?”

Plans for the Agua Zarca dam program were formally approved by the Honduran government in 2010, giving the go-ahead for four large hydroelectric plants to be built on the Rio Gualcarque. The proposed dam, which is not yet built, has led to conflict with indigenous people who faced losing access to their sacred river, a major source of their water and food.

The World Bank’s private lending arm, the *International Finance Corporation*, and the world’s biggest dam builder, China’s *Sinohydro*, pulled out of the Agua Zarca project in 2013 because of conflict between local communities and DESA (*Desarrollos Energéticos, SA*), the company building the dam. However, the construction companies and investors intending to build

the dam remained, with no moral, legal or local justification for being there.

“Local people have not freely consented to the project nor consulted prior to its approval in 2010.

They alone have been the targets of violence. Some of their farmlands have been destroyed. The companies’ due diligence has been lacking from the start,” said Oxfam.

Oxfam urged the regional development bank *Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica*, the Dutch development

bank FMO, Finnfund from Finland, and the *Voith-Hydro* (Siemens) engineering partnership from Germany, to withdraw. “*What the current investors are still doing in Agua Zarca beggars belief,*” Byanyima said. “*The companies’ only*

**“THEY ALONE HAVE BEEN
THE TARGETS OF VIOLENCE.
SOME OF THEIR FARMLANDS
HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.
THE COMPANIES’ DUE
DILIGENCE HAS BEEN
LACKING FROM THE START ”**



involvement from now must be to push for justice for Ms Cáceres and her family, and for affected communities.”

Berta Cáceres was awarded the *Goldman Foundation Environmental Prize* for her campaign against the Agua Zarca dam in 2015. Prior to this, in 2013, her colleague activist Tomas Garcia was also shot and killed. Atrocities like this prompted Oxfam and 300 other groups to launch the international **“Land Rights Now”** campaign demanding the respect and legal recognition of indigenous land rights that are under attack around the world.

BERTA CÁCERES

FOUNDER, COPINH

Berta Cáceres, founder of National Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH).

PHOTO © Goldman Environmental Prize <http://bit.ly/1Qr9f6f>



SECTION 7

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

WORKING WITH

430

PARTNERS WE REACHED

850,000

BENEFICIARIES IN

236

PROJECTS

SECTION 7

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SECTION 7.1

INTRODUCTION

Extreme economic inequality hurts everyone, damaging economic growth, fueling crime, and standing in the way of ending global poverty. The gap between the richest and the rest is accelerating. It doesn't have to be like this.

Rules can be changed and inequalities reversed. The rich need to pay their fair share of tax. We can demand more spending on public health and education. We can demand fair wages. We can make sure the poorest are heard by those in power. We can bring about game-changing progress in the fight against inequality.

SECTION 7.2

SHARE, LIKE AND TWEET OXFAM, DAVOS

Oxfam launched a hard-hitting report: 'An Economy for the 1%' in advance of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos (January 2016). This maximized media coverage and visibility of Oxfam's call for tangible action by world governments against tax havens.

Although world leaders have agreed a global goal to tackle and reduce inequality, the gap between the richest and the rest is accelerating. Oxfam's prediction, made ahead of Davos, that the 1% would soon own more than the rest of us, actually came true in 2015 – a year earlier than expected.

Winnie Byanyima, Oxfam International Executive Director, attended Davos having co-chaired last year's event, said: *"It is simply unacceptable that the poorest half of the world's population owns no more than a*

few dozen super-rich people who could fit onto one bus". Byanyima challenged all governments, companies and elites attending Davos to play

"IT IS SIMPLY UNACCEPTABLE THAT THE POOREST HALF OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION OWNS NO MORE THAN A FEW DOZEN SUPER-RICH PEOPLE WHO COULD FIT ONTO ONE BUS "

their part in ending the era of tax havens that are fueling economic inequality and preventing hundreds of millions of people from lifting themselves out of poverty.

Oxfam called for urgent action to tackle extreme inequality. 1) Action to recover the missing billions lost to tax havens needs to be accompanied by 2) a commitment on the part of governments to invest in healthcare, schools and other vital public services that make such a big

difference to the lives of the poorest people. 3) Governments should also take action to ensure that work pays for those at the bottom as well as

CAIRO

EGYPT

A boy on a boat with a fishing net. Egypt's status as a lower middle-income country overlooks a reality of extensive poverty. About 30 million Egyptians live beneath the poverty line, and two million people live on less than one dollar a day.

PHOTO © Eman Helal / Oxfam Novib

for those at the top – including moving minimum wage rates towards a living wage and tackling the pay gap between men and women.

Over 20 countries joined Oxfam's call to action to tackle extreme inequality at Davos and more than 149,000 people registered online in support of the campaign (45,000 within 48 hours of launch). Oxfam's digital World Wide Influencing network achieved massive social media reach with 30,000 people sharing, liking and re-tweeting content, including celebrities Bette Midler, Jamie Oliver, and Simon Pegg. On 20 January, #WEF16 trended in the top 5 globally on Twitter all day. Oxfam's media coverage more than doubled from last year (from 2,500 media hits to over 5,000), with lots of pickup in new markets, with our most conservative figures indicating a media reach of 359 million between 17 and 21 January 2016.

SECTION 7.3

SMALL BUT ESSENTIAL STEPS TO IMPROVE EDUCATION, INDIA

India's Right to Education Act (2010) determined that all children should have access to free and compulsory education. While there has been some progress, with 199 million children now in school and 110 million children served free school meals in the world's largest program of this kind, a huge amount remains to be done.

Oxfam is working with teachers from government primary schools and the Samarth Foundation in rural Uttar Pradesh, to model the goals of the Education Act. Jyoti Devi and others in Class 6 in Bada Lewa village have taken up roles on their school's council and become confident advocates for school improvements. After some training, they started to put what they had learned into practice. *"Now that summer is here, we want all the fans to be checked in every classroom. Windows with broken glass panes need to be fixed,"* says Jyoti.

As well as setting the agenda for their own school, they also encourage younger students to be responsible, asking them to wash utensils after their mid-day meal line up to use the hand-pump. At this school, children of all castes sit together to eat a freshly cooked meal. *"Children*

who grow up eating and playing together are far more likely to see this as normal behavior when they grow up," says Devendra Gandhi from Samarth Foundation.

**"ATTENDANCE RATES
HAVE IMPROVED BY
OVER 40 PERCENT"**

This small village school is one of just eight percent of schools in India that comply with government standards. Attendance rates have

improved by over 40 percent and enrolments are increasing. It shows what is possible when everyone comes together to invest in making high quality education a reality.

Six million children are still out of school in India, 75 percent of whom belong to Dalit, Tribal and Muslim communities. The most deprived and marginalized communities have received the least benefits. Half the children who enroll in schools still drop out before the end of primary school.

SECTION 7.4

AND THE WINNERS ARE...

Oxfam's National Tax Justice Youth Film Festival, Islamabad was a huge success. Over 50 colleges, universities, academics, civil society organizations and individuals entered this national event, presenting their documentaries about the impact of unfair taxation at screenings in Islamabad.

Pakistan's youth are the taxpayers of the future and as such have an important role to play in helping to shape a more prosperous and sustainable future for their country. The winners of the best short film, Anma Tariq, Amha Fawad, Sadia Moaziz, Hafsa Amjad and Tayyaba Javed from Kinnaird College, Lahore showed how the injustice of the tax system promoted inequality, with the rich getting richer, and the poor only poorer. Special attention was also given

"OVER 400 PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN THE FESTIVAL IN DECEMBER 2015, WHICH WAS ALSO LIVE-STREAMED WITH A MEDIA PARTNER AND COVERED WIDELY IN ELECTRONIC, PRINT AND SOCIAL MEDIA"

to a documentary by the economist, Dr Ikramul Haq, which set the historical context of Pakistan's unjust tax system; and to Jawad Ahmad, a well-known singer, whose documentary showed the huge inequality life expectations in Pakistan.

Over 400 people participated in the festival in December 2015, which was also live-streamed with a media partner and covered widely in electronic, print and social media.

SECTION 7.5

THE 12 POOREST MEXICANS

Around twelve Mexican tycoons usually appear in world's billionaire rich list – yet their country is in the grip of deep inequality. A journalistic project, supported by Oxfam, made these links, attracting widespread media attention.

Salvador Frausto, an investigative reporter, led the project: *"The aim was to highlight inequality in the country through stories with names and faces. Every year Forbes magazine publishes its list of the super-rich. We know these people, their tastes, their customs, where they eat or go on vacation, but we know nothing of the people who have no resources. We wanted to contrast the extreme wealth documented by the magazine with the extreme poverty portrayed in our project."*

Oxfam and reporters from two investigative journalism networks – Cuadernos doble raya and Ojos de Perro vs la Impunidad visited some of the most deprived communities in the southern

Mexican states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca. They found that some communities didn't even have dirt roads linking themselves to the outside world. Angelina Mendez, cited as 'one of the 12 poorest people in the country', sometimes has to drink boiled water to stop the stomach pain that she has from hunger.

The work achieved during 2015-16 was captured in a book: *The Twelve Poorest Mexicans, The B Side of the Millionaires List*, and appeared (in Spanish) on Google Play, iTunes, Amazon and Casa del libro. As momentum built, many thousands of people joined the conversation, supporting Oxfam's campaign to give voice to those who don't have one today.

SECTION 7.6

FISCAL JUSTICE IN FRANCE – THE FIGHT CONTINUES!

Colleagues and allies in France campaigned hard to get their government to commit to public country-by-country reporting (CBCR) on fiscal justice and tax evasion. But on 16 December, after dramatic late-night u-turn, French MPs changed their minds.

After a long fight and sleepless weeks to win over MPs, and unprecedented media coverage, France became the first country to adopt public CBCR, at 00:32am on 16 December. But it only lasted for an hour! The government suspended the session and at 01.30am, MPs cancelled their favorable vote.

“EU leaders backed the interests of an elite minority,” said Oxfam’s EU Policy Adviser. “They have failed to agree to set up a public tax havens blacklist and to impose sanctions against tax havens and those using them.”

“EIGHT OUT OF TEN EUROPEANS WANT NEW LAWS TO CLAMP DOWN ON THE USE OF TAX HAVENS”

The fight continues, with positive outcomes to build on: unprecedented media coverage and interest in CBCR, some strong MP allies (furious about the way this happened and ready to fight for public CBCR), and a government that has said publicly that it favors public CBCR but wants to wait for the EU to lead on the issue.

At the European level, Oxfam continues to monitor fiscal justice and corporate taxation issues, maintaining that tax reform is critical to prevent the harmful and unfair tax practices that allow companies like Starbucks, Fiat, Amazon, Apple and McDonald’s to pay minimal corporate tax.

SECTION 7.7

CHALLENGING THE WORLD BANK, LESOTHO

An Oxfam report, *Dangerous Diversion: Will the IFC's flagship health PPP bankrupt Lesotho's Ministry of Health?* (April 2014), evidenced how this World Bank program is now swallowing up over half of Lesotho's national health, diverting urgently needed resources from the rest of the health system.

On the back of this report, November 2015 saw a long-awaited article in the *Lancet* supporting Oxfam's arguments on unsustainable escalating costs for the Ministry of Health and dire consequences for the rest of the health system. It gave the key arguments in Oxfam's report massive coverage as well as our challenge to the WB for a full and funded independent investigation. It also quoted Paul da Rita, Head of Health at the WB's International Finance Corporation (IFC) as saying health PPPs '*don't always work*' – but the Bank remains silent on the massive financial ramifications of the Lesotho venture and what action it is taking to mitigate its negative impact.

"SMALL RURAL HEALTH CLINICS REMAIN CRITICALLY UNDERFUNDED"

The high quality Queen Mamohato Memorial Hospital may help to retain more health workers in the country, but the more important question is whether this needs to cost 51 percent of the entire health budget while numerous, small rural health clinics remain critically underfunded. The *Lancet* article has helped Oxfam to exert pressure on the Bank to respond to the Lesotho case and to raise important questions about the ability of the IFC to advise on PPPs that work in the public interest. This case can be followed in Oxfam's *From Poverty to Power* blog by Anna Marriot, Oxfam's Health Policy lead.



SECTION 8

OUR SUPPORTERS

SECTION 8.1

INTRODUCTION

Oxfam is deeply grateful for the continued and generous support of all our friends. Your commitment and passion is an inspiration.

Emergency appeals, leaving a legacy, sponsored events, innovative partnerships with brilliant businesses – we do whatever it takes to help people to run, bake, trek, knit, spend, give or even sky-dive their way to a world without poverty. By giving your support, you became part of a global movement to end poverty for everyone, for good.

**“BY GIVING
YOUR SUPPORT,
YOU BECOME PART OF
A GLOBAL MOVEMENT
TO END POVERTY
FOR EVERYONE,
FOR GOOD”**

SECTION 8.2

FOUR WOMEN, 100KM IN 48 HOURS, INDIA

Four fabulous women members of a running club in Hyderabad, stretched themselves by taking up the Oxfam Trailwalker challenge in January. They aimed to raise 5 lakh (\$US 7,500) for 'SHE Cares', a campaign to achieve Safety, Health and Equality for women and girls.

"We run and walk together regularly", explained Anjali Joshi. "We all want to contribute to the betterment of the world. But anything we do collectively is far more impactful than what we do as individuals. That's the reason why we want to take up the Challenge." Other team members were Anuradha Raju, Pushpita Mukherjee and Archana Bhist.

Anjali works for Future Generali in Hyderabad. *"Our corporate friends helped us with generous contributions. Besides that, there have been remarkable gestures by kids in our locality",* she says. Ten-year-old Jason Moses also started running with the team, raising 10,000 rupees (\$US 150) by making and selling greetings cards. Anuradh's children, Varun and Rashmi, and Pushpita's daughter, Anaga, made jam and baked cakes and raised close to 7,000 rupees (\$US 105).

SECTION 8.3

NOW AND INTO THE FUTURE

Mary Grey has spent most of her working life helping others and, since retiring, is continuing her support for Oxfam, a charity whose values and beliefs fit well with her own. This is why she has also decided to leave a legacy to Oxfam in her Will.

As head of a home and family counseling service, Mary provided years of care and support to people experiencing difficult times. Now in retirement, she enjoys playing golf, catching up with family and friends, and taking up new interests. But helping others is still an important part of who she is.

"Oxfam is one of the main charities I support because its values and beliefs fit well with my own." Says Mary.

Mary has travelled extensively but it was a visit to rural Samoa that really opened her eyes to what it is like to live in poverty. *"I know that by giving a hand up, many people can thrive."*

"OXFAM IS ONE OF THE MAIN CHARITIES I SUPPORT BECAUSE ITS VALUES AND BELIEFS FIT WELL WITH MY OWN"

That's why I really like the work Oxfam does with Rural Training Centers in Vanuatu. It meets the needs of everyone in the community – providing water and sanitation facilities, a place for young people to gain an education, and a place for communities to shelter during times of emergencies."

"Every time I read a story about a community Oxfam has helped, I want to donate," Mary says. But, this isn't always affordable, especially after retiring. Instead, Mary took the decision to leave a legacy to Oxfam in her Will. "I am confident that my support, both now and in the future, will really change the lives of people living in poverty."



SECTION 9

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

SECTION 9.1

INCOME

CONSOLIDATED MONETARY VALUE OF FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE

Reporting period: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. All figures in millions of Euros.

Revenue by Source	€ Million	%
Institutional Fundraising	€443.3	41.4%
UN and UN Institutions	€63.6	5.9%
EU and EU Institutions	€67.9	6.3%
Other Supranational Institutions	€12.9	1.2%
Home Government Institutions	€200.2	18.7%
Other Governments	€57.3	5.3%
NGO & Other	€41.2	3.8%
Associated Organizations	€0.2	0.0%

Figures represent CONSOLIDATED income across the Confederation (16 affiliates plus the Oxfam International Secretariat). Inter-affiliate transfers have been eliminated.

Revenue by Source	€ Million	%
Public Fundraising	€424.1	39.6%
Fundraising Events	€20.0	1.9%
Humanitarian Appeals	€68.8	6.4%
Regular Giving	€170.8	15.9%
Single Gifts	€63.9	6.0%
Bequests	€36.5	3.4%
Lotteries	€13.5	1.3%
Other Corporate, Trust & Foundation Donations	€31.9	3.0%
Other Public Fundraising	€18.7	1.7%
Interest and Investment Revenue	€4.0	0.4%
Trading Revenue*	€187.7	17.5%
Other Income	€12.3	1.1%
Total Income	€1,071.4	100.0%

* Trading Revenue figures are gross – no trading costs have been deducted.

THE SIX LARGEST DONORS AND THE MONETARY VALUE OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION

Reporting period: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. All figures in millions of Euros.

	€ Million
Home Government Institutions	€200.2
Trading Revenue*	€187.7
Regular Giving (Public Fundraising)	€170.8
Humanitarian	€68.8
EU and EU Institutions (Institutional Fundraising)	€67.9
Single Gifts (Public Fundraising)	€63.9
Total 6 largest donors	€759.3

NET Trading Revenue:	€ Million
Trading Revenue	€187.7
Trading Costs	€158.1
NET Trading Revenue	€29.6

Income and Expenditure	€ Million
Total Income	€1,071
Total Expenditure	€1,077
Excess of Income over Expenditure	-€6

Balance Sheet	€ Million
Total Assets	€653
Total Liabilities	€272
Net Assets	€381

SECTION 9.2

EXPENDITURE

OXFAM CONFEDERATION EXPENDITURE*

Reporting period: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. All figures in millions of Euros.

Category	€ Million	%
Program	€746	69%
Program Implementation	€630	58%
<i>Development & Humanitarian</i>	€563	52%
<i>Influencing</i>	€67	6%
Program Management	€116	11%
Non-program	€331	31%
Management & Administration	€73	7%
Fundraising-Marketing	€100	9%
<i>Institutional Fundraising</i>	€8	1%
<i>Public Fundraising & Marketing</i>	€92	9%
Trading	€158	15%
Total Expenditure	€1,077	100%

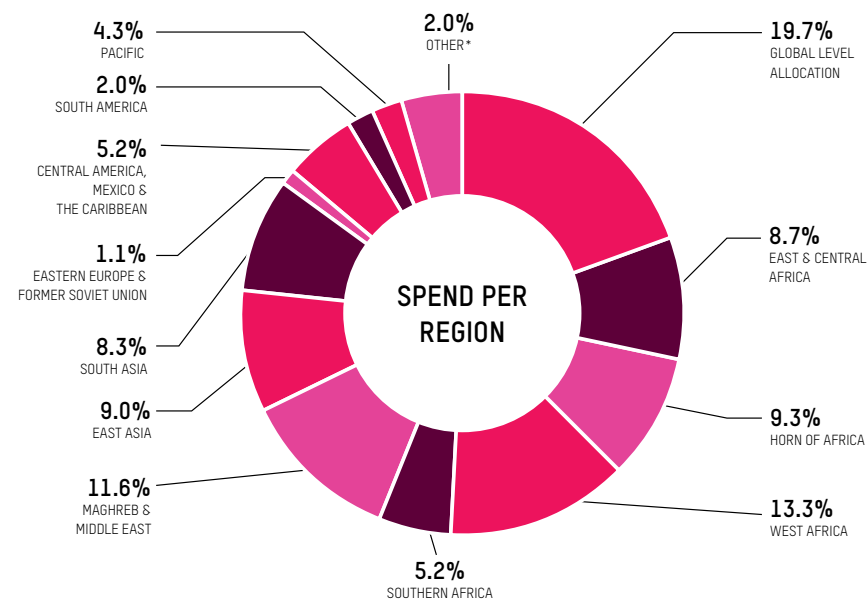
* Expenditure figures do not include €12.2 million of gains.

PROGRAM EXPENDITURE

Reporting period: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. All figures in millions of Euros.

Oxfam Regions	€ Million	%
Global Level Allocation	€147.1	19.7%
East & Central Africa	€65.1	8.7%
Horn of Africa	€69.1	9.3%
West Africa	€99.4	13.3%
Southern Africa	€38.8	5.2%
Maghreb & Middle East	€86.5	11.6%
East Asia	€67.3	9.0%
South Asia	€62.2	8.3%
Eastern Europe & Former Soviet Union	€8.4	1.1%
Central America, Mexico & the Caribbean	€38.9	5.2%
South America	€15.2	2.0%
Pacific	€16.2	2.2%
Other*	€31.8	4.3%
Total	€746.0	100%

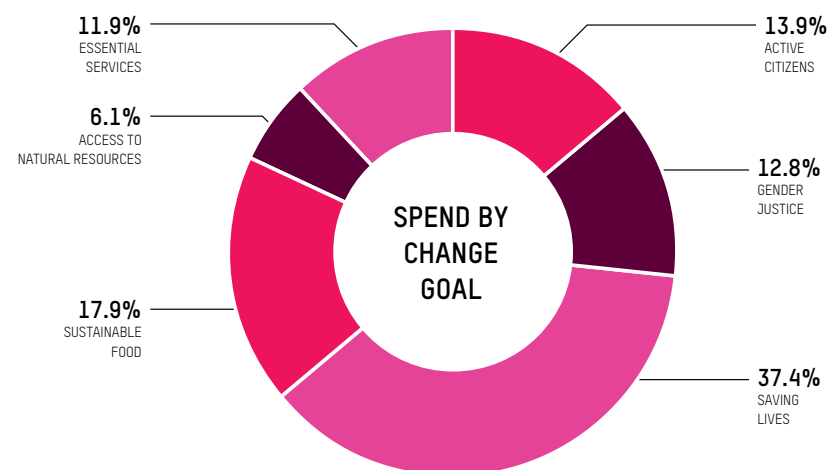
* The category "Other" includes Regional Level Allocations for: Africa; Horn, East & Central Africa; Latin America & the Caribbean; as well as program spend in Western Europe and North America



PROGRAM EXPENDITURE

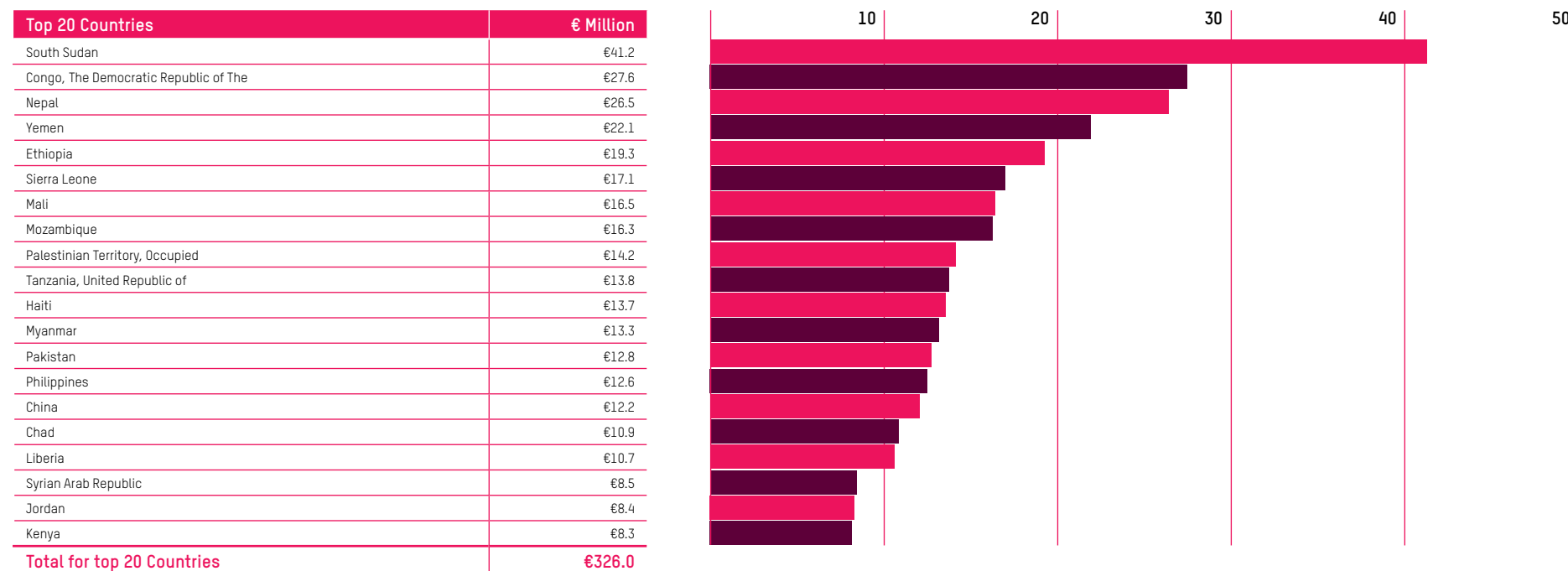
Reporting period: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. All figures in millions of Euros.

Change Goals	€ Million	%
Active Citizens	€103.6	13.9%
Gender Justice	€95.3	12.8%
Saving Lives	€279.1	37.4%
Sustainable Food	€133.5	17.9%
Access to Natural Resources	€45.6	6.1%
Essential Services	€88.9	11.9%
Total	€746.0	100%



PROGRAM EXPENDITURE FOR THE TOP 20 COUNTRIES REPRESENTS 326 MILLION EURO OR 43% OF TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURE.

Reporting period: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016. All figures in millions of Euros.



SECTION 10

CONTACT

Oxfam is a world-wide development organization that mobilizes the power of people against poverty. We are a confederation of 17 organizations working together in more than 90 countries.

The Oxfam International Secretariat provides co-ordination and support to the Confederation. For further information about this Report contact the Secretariat at information@oxfaminternational.org or visit www.oxfam.org. To find out more about our affiliates, please visit their websites listed, or contact them using the details shown.

Oxfam is committed to being transparent about its activities and we welcome requests for information and feedback on our work. There may be circumstances where we are unable to disclose information, for example, for reasons of security, confidentiality or because of the sensitive nature of our internal documents. In the event that we are unable to disclose information, we will provide reasons for non-disclosure.

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**OXFAM IS A WORLD-WIDE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
THAT MOBILIZES THE POWER OF PEOPLE AGAINST POVERTY**



OXFAM