



Annual Report 2010–2011

Working together to end poverty and injustice.

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In the picture (Front Cover):
Children perform morning exercises outside their school in the town of Mirebalais, Haiti.
Photo by Ami Vitale/Oxfam

A letter from the Chair

This is my first year as Chair of Oxfam Ireland and I am honoured to have the opportunity to work with such dedicated Council members and volunteers who all give so freely of their time alongside Oxfam staff. I would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the work done by our former Chair, Tony McMullan. Equally, I wish to thank all those who have contributed by supporting our campaigns and fundraising programmes.

Eva Perón said many years ago “almsgiving tends to perpetuate poverty; aid does away with it once and for all.” Yet today, 300 million African people still live on less than \$1US per day. Our task is to continue to work with people in the developing world, supporting their struggles and assisting them to confront the fears and challenges they face now and into the future. We seek to achieve this through working with partners who will help local communities to retain, perpetuate and build on the skills learned.

I had the privilege of recently visiting Tanzania, where Oxfam Ireland manages the global Oxfam programme. In working together as a confederation we can have greater impact on poverty.

In Tanzania I witnessed the devastating effects of climate change in action and its negative consequences for food

production. This is also evidenced by the present drought in the Horn and East of Africa and the flooding in Pakistan and India. Oxfam is campaigning to raise awareness about the serious impact that climate change has on people already struggling to survive.

Addressing the problems of developing countries requires close collaboration with other bodies in the sector and, most importantly, partners in developing countries. Oxfam Ireland Chief Executive Jim Clarken is Chair of Dóchas, the umbrella organisation of Irish overseas aid groups, while I represent Oxfam Ireland on the Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies in Northern Ireland (CADA). CADA is an umbrella organisation of those overseas aid agencies with an active presence in Northern Ireland. There is increasing awareness in Ireland at government level of the need for us all to better understand the problems of the world’s poorest people. CADA has worked with the All-Party Assembly Group on International Development towards the implementation of an ‘International Development Strategy for Northern Ireland’ and is currently working on a joint strategy to make the maximum possible sustainable impact in the north-east region of Uganda.



Last night and every night, one billion people went to bed hungry and malnourished. As long as this remains the case, quite simply, our work remains undone. Oxfam Ireland remains passionate about its work to eradicate poverty. With your help we can and will build a better world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anna McAleavy'.

Anna McAleavy
Chair

A letter from the Chief Executive

Oxfam Ireland's activities for 2010/2011 once again took place against the backdrop of the continued global financial crisis which not only affects our ability to generate much-needed income here but more importantly, has multiple implications for the poorest people in the world.

As well as the long-term development issues such as access to healthcare and education, developing local sustainable livelihoods and holding developing country governments to account, our partners have also had to deal with an unprecedented number of catastrophic natural disasters during this period.

Over one million people are still homeless and dependant on aid for day-to-day survival in the aftermath of the devastating Haiti earthquake; the chronic humanitarian crisis of those displaced by conflict in the Eastern DRC continues and the flooding in Pakistan was one of the single biggest humanitarian emergencies that the whole Oxfam family has ever had to face. It is clear that we are very likely to see more and more climate-related disasters in the coming years.

During this period Oxfam highlighted the food crisis in East Africa; this subsequently developed into the worst food crisis of the 21st century and the terrible spectre of famine has again been foisted upon the people of Somalia. I visited the region and saw the shocking situation people are facing. Our emergency appeal

has been our most successful ever. The public response has shown that irrespective of the difficult circumstances many face at home, people appreciate the struggle to survive faced by millions overseas. Oxfam's response expects to assist 3.5 million people in East Africa and our global humanitarian efforts will continue to save countless lives among those affected by these many crises.

It is a shocking indictment of the global food and resource distribution system that, as the seven billionth citizen arrives on this planet we share; one billion people will go hungry tonight. Our GROW campaign addresses the many issues that contribute to this abomination and strives to facilitate the change required.

Despite these enormous challenges, progress is being made on many issues and Oxfam, though our work with partners overseas, continues to make an important contribution to what is being achieved. More people among the world's poorest now have a sustainable livelihood; more women have been empowered in the decision-making processes that affect their lives and those of their communities; more children are now in school and people have increased access to healthcare.

Oxfam's successful programme and campaigning work continues to drive positive change. I had the privilege of leading the global Oxfam delegation to the International Aids Conference during the year. It was clear how Oxfam's collective campaigning can make a real difference by putting pressure on global leaders to abide by their commitments to provide ordinary people with an opportunity to realise the rights with which they are born. We should also look to the hope



and potential that is emerging from the 'Arab Spring' and dare to hope for better lives for many more people if they are also empowered to determine their own destiny.

Despite the challenging times, Oxfam Ireland continues to grow our public profile as a strong, proactive, responsible and effective development agency to the public. We also grew our position as a consistently reliable and trusted vocal campaigner and commentator on development issues. And, most importantly, we increased the impact of our work overseas, thanks to our dedicated staff and volunteers and our loyal and committed supporters, who continue to support our life-saving efforts and our crucial campaigning work.

In Oxfam, our vision is to beat global poverty and injustice. Together, let us continue to stand side-by-side with the poorest people in the world to make this vision a reality.

Jim Clarken
Chief Executive

Working together to end poverty and injustice

Our approach and aims

Oxfam Ireland exists to alleviate global poverty, suffering, and related injustices, and to inform and educate the public concerning the nature, causes, and effects of poverty. We work with communities and partner organisations to support people to work their way out of poverty and exercise their social, economic, political and civil rights.

We combine humanitarian assistance, long-term development, and campaigning and advocacy to tackle the root causes of poverty.

We believe that all the peoples of the world have basic inalienable rights, including access to clean water, housing, employment, safety, and a right to participate in decisions affecting their own lives.

We believe that respect for human rights will help lift people out of poverty and injustice, allow them to assert their dignity and bring about sustainable development. All our work is framed by our commitment to five strategic aims based on fundamental human rights:

The right to sustainable livelihoods

We are working for a world in which every person has enough to eat, a dependable income and the opportunity of secure, paid employment in dignified conditions. We are calling for the funding and support needed to help millions of people living in poverty adapt to climate change.

The right to life and security

We provide assistance and protection to people caught up in conflict or natural disasters, and lobby governments and the international community to live up to their responsibilities to protect civilians.

The right to essential services

Our ability to secure our other aims depends on people being able to access health care, education, clean water and sanitation facilities. We lobby at global level for state investment – supplemented by international aid – in basic social services.

The right to be heard

Powerlessness causes poverty and keeps people poor. We enable people in poverty to engage with decision-makers and to influence the local, national and global decisions that affect their lives.

The right to equity and an identity

Gender inequality is a major cause of poverty. We have made a commitment to put respect for diversity and the rights of women living in poverty at the heart of everything we do.

Our change goals

Within this framework we work to bring positive changes in the lives of people living in poverty in the following areas:

- **economic justice;**
- **essential services;**
- **rights in crisis;**
- **gender justice.**

Our work

We fight poverty in three ways:

Supporting long-term projects

We work to support the long-term development efforts of people affected by chronic poverty. We equip them with the tools, skills and resources to achieve their basic human rights, including education, enough food, clean water, healthcare, equality and the chance to earn a living.

Responding to emergencies

We act quickly to save lives when disaster strikes by delivering essentials such as clean water, sanitation, shelter and food, as well as to help communities rebuild and prepare for future crises, whether natural or man-made.

Campaigning for change

We concentrate on advocacy, education, and campaigning to change the policies and practices of significant public and private organisations that affect the lives of poor people. We urge governments and companies to change rules and practices that keep people in poverty, and support communities to call for justice and take action.

The fourth part of our work involves raising public awareness. Because to create lasting change, we also need to change how people think about poverty and its causes.

How we work

Forty percent of the people on our planet – more than 2.5 billion – now live in poverty, struggling to survive on less than \$2 a day. To achieve the greatest possible impact, we work with individuals and local groups at community, national and global levels in nearly 100 countries as Oxfam

International, a global confederation of 15 independent Oxfam agencies (see Where we work: Oxfam's global reach, elsewhere in this report). Our work saves lives, helps people overcome poverty, and fights for social justice around the world.

As an international relief and independent not-for-profit development organisation, we are not aligned to any religion or political party.

Pioneering approach to providing food aid

In the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake in 2010, Oxfam pioneered a new way of providing food aid. Instead of using foreign donated food aid, Oxfam provided 'food kits' made up entirely of local food.

The kits, including items such as plantain, local rice, beans, maize, meal, yams, cassava, peanut butter, and sweet

potato, valued at \$55 per household (\$550,000 in total) were distributed to 10,000 households.

Families prefer to receive food that they know and like, and it benefits farmers and local producers too, enabling a market for their produce.

Oxfam also distributed 135 metric tons of seeds, peas, and cereals to 20,000 people, and 7,000 agricultural tool kits to 7,000 people in the Centre, Sud'est, and Artibonite regions of Haiti to help farming families.

In the picture: Farmers benefit from an Oxfam funded seed distribution programme in Desvarieux, Haiti. In the aftermath of the earthquake extra seeds were desperately needed since most people had eaten the stock that they had intended for planting this year. Photo: Ami Vitale/Oxfam



Oxfam's global reach

Oxfam Ireland works in the following core countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. During the reporting period we also supported humanitarian response work in Haiti and Pakistan.

Oxfam International

We are a member of Oxfam International, a global confederation of 15 independent Oxfam agencies working together in nearly 100 countries. The Oxfam International affiliates around the world (as of April 1, 2011) include:

Oxfam America
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Solidarité (Belgium)
Oxfam Canada
Oxfam Agir Ici (France)
Oxfam Germany
Oxfam Great Britain
Oxfam Hong Kong
Oxfam India
Intermón Oxfam (Spain)
Oxfam Ireland
Oxfam Québec
Oxfam Mexico (Rostros Y Voces)
Oxfam New Zealand
Oxfam Novib (The Netherlands)

Each Oxfam shares the same purpose and rights-based approach so we believe by working together we can have greater impact on poverty and injustice.

The Chair and Executive Director of each affiliate serve on the Board of Oxfam International, which also has an independent Chair.

In 2009-10, Oxfam's total expenditures exceeded \$842 million (€604 million, £527 million), money spent on saving lives, developing programmes to help people overcome poverty, and campaigning for social justice.

A new chapter

The Oxfam International confederation that began in 1995 is embarking on a new chapter – prompted by a commitment to ensure that the \$842 million that we spend annually has as much impact as possible.

Each affiliate in the confederation has a rich history of working in multiple countries, so there are many countries in which more than one Oxfam is working. Oxfam International has started to change the way it operates so that we have a single Oxfam programme in every country where we work. This will allow us to bring together the diverse experiences and expertise of the 15 Oxfam's, and help us to make sure our money goes even further. This move will increase our impact, improve our cost-effectiveness and strengthen our identity. In 2010, the confederation began this process of moving to a Single Management Structure (SMS).

Oxfam in action

Programme strategy

We focus our programme work on livelihoods, HIV and AIDS, and humanitarian emergencies in East, Central and Southern Africa, as well as responding to urgent catastrophes elsewhere in the world as they arise and where resources allow. In all of this work, we ensure that the particular needs of women and girls are addressed, so that they can access resources and opportunities that will improve their lives.

Programme overview

During the period April 2010 to March 2011, our programme was delivered in line with four strategic change goals of Economic Justice, Essential Services, Gender Justice and Rights in Crisis as set out in our Strategic Plan 2007– 2012.

To achieve our aim of positive change, we build alliances and work in partnership with others. We worked predominantly with local civil society organisations in our programme countries and with other Oxfam International affiliates. We continued to work with 14 local partners in Tanzania and Kenya and up to 60 more through our involvement with other members of the Oxfam confederation.

The move to a Single Management Structure in Tanzania required a significant change to our programme work there. We are now focusing on gender justice and developing a new approach to livelihoods focused on the particular needs of pastoralist communities, some of the most vulnerable and marginalised people in the country.



In Malawi, we are leading on the essential services programme and aim to ensure equitable access to treatment and care for those living with and affected by HIV and AIDS.

Our programme work on HIV and AIDS in countries such as South Africa and Zimbabwe continued to focus on providing key services such as voluntary counselling and testing, access

to treatment, home-based care, prevention through education and awareness raising, and the provision of support to orphans and vulnerable children.

In this picture: Oxfam buckets stacked and ready as part of a hygiene kit distribution at Union Adventiste Camp, Delmas 31, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Photo: Jane Beesley/Oxfam

70% of the poorest people are female: in this context, Oxfam is committed to putting women and girls at the heart of everything that we do. We continue to seek programme opportunities to enhance women's economic empowerment and women's leadership. We are focusing on addressing gender-based violence as both a fundamental human rights abuse and also as

a major obstacle to overcoming poverty.

Humanitarian crises

During this period we responded to two major humanitarian crises: the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake and the devastating floods in Pakistan in mid/late 2010. Thanks to the generosity of our supporters, we provided a significant contribution to life-

saving support such as water, sanitation and shelter during and in the immediate aftermath of both crises. We also began significant recovery and rebuilding initiatives which will continue for some years.

In addition, we continued to provide significant support to the ongoing response to the chronic humanitarian crisis in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Haitian beneficiaries of Oxfam International programmes in 2010	
Programme	Number of beneficiaries
Earthquake response programme	500,000
Cholera prevention programme	700,000
Earthquake response programme and Oxfam's new cholera prevention activities	1,200,000

Oxfam International's response to Pakistan floods	
Region	Oxfam Emergency phase beneficiary numbers
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,101,994
Azad Jammu Kashmir	13,370
Punjab	210,101
Sindh	1,143,784
Total	2,469,249



In the picture:
 Pakistan floods 2010: A girl collecting water from an Oxfam water tank. Thatta, Sindh, Oxfam
 Photo: Oxfam Novib

Yes, we can!

A new movement of change is sweeping across Tanzania as thousands of people are publicly coming together to demand an end to the domestic violence that affects so many women, girls and their families.

Oxfam is supporting the national 'We Can' campaign, called Tunaweza in Swahili. It's just over one year old and by 2013 aims to have 1.6 million Tanzanian change-makers on board – people who will speak out about the horrors of domestic violence and persuade others to do the same.

"Our organisation is part of an alliance with five others and we want to sign-up 52,000 change-makers as part of this campaign," says Elly Rassia, gender officer with Oxfam partner Haki Madini. "We are asking these people to commit to sign up to the campaign and then get ten others to do the same. So far we have 537 change-makers on board, 207 of whom are men. They are our ambassadors, spreading the message of change," she explains.

"Domestic violence is illegal but widely accepted. Being beaten is equated with being loved in some parts of our culture. There are many divorces and many children run away from home because of the violence they see and experience. Many of them become street kids. Sometimes, even if abuse is reported, corrupt police will take a bribe to drop a case. Sexual violence also means women are more vulnerable to HIV.

"We are asking people to speak out and report abuse and to help educate others about their rights. We are building alliances

with doctors, police and the courts to make sure systems are in place and people know how to respond when domestic violence is reported," Elly continues. "We want things to change in Tanzania."

Meet the change-makers

Dorothy Muli Amani owns Barefoot Records and Entertainment in Arusha, Tanzania. She set up the company to give poor kids a chance to record music and to keep them off the streets. When she heard about the 'We Can' campaign, she saw a natural opportunity to get involved.

"There's so much violence, poverty, rape and abuse in this slum area," she says. "All youth know they are doing the wrong thing. But society is doing it so they do too. Violence is a normal thing to them – rape and beatings. Kids see it and grow up with it. There's so much prostitution; so much poverty. People are doing what they can to get out of poverty – for women that includes selling themselves. Young people drink illicit alcohol then become violent and harass women. They have nothing to do."

Dorothy had already decided to work with young people to show them an alternative way. "I'm trying to get youth off the street. They love music so we give them a chance to record music."

The opportunity to talk to young people about violence was an obvious next step.

"I give them a chance to compose songs with the right messages. Now I have five label artists, three men and two women. We also have drama and traditional drama groups



here in Arusha. We organise events at market places so we can give out our leaflets and spread the word. I've visited 13 schools; now the teachers will bring all their students to an event we're running. I am trying to get artists across East Africa – Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania – to record an East African anthem against violence together.

"When I heard about this campaign I wanted to be involved. Young women want to be heard, to walk the streets freely without being abused. They want to speak out. People have had enough," Dorothy says.

'We Can' is starting to show real impact. The songs written by the young people of Arusha are being played on radio and online. TV shows and radio talk shows are covering the issue of domestic violence. And people are coming forward to speak out. "It's spreading like a fire," says Dorothy.

In the picture: Dorothy Muli Amani. Photo Oxfam

Economic Justice

The right to make a living

Our goal: more women and men will realise their right to secure and sustainable livelihoods.

How we deliver it: supporting projects that increase agricultural production in environmentally sustainable ways; campaigning for fair trade rules and adequate development aid; addressing the consequences of climate change; strengthening access to markets for small scale agricultural producers, especially women; strengthening poor people's access to land and natural resources; developing workers' organisations, improving labour rights.

In 2010/11, the world's poorest people continued to feel the worst effects of both climate change and the global economic crisis. As well as supporting communities directly, Oxfam works to create long-term changes in policy and practice at national and global levels.



In the picture: Filda Apiyo, harvesting rice. Filda is a member of the local Rice Farmers Association in Uganda supported by Oxfam

“Things will get better”

Rebuilding livelihoods in Carrefour Feuilles, Haiti

Marie Carole Boursiquot lives in Carrefour Feuilles, a poor area of Port au Prince, Haiti, packed with small buildings, most of them broken by the earthquake. Marie Carole was one of 56 women who ran Oxfam's first community canteens in Port au Prince. Oxfam supported her financially so she could feed 80 of the most vulnerable people in her community and make a profit for herself as a first step to regaining her own means of subsistence.

“Things were difficult right after the earthquake, but we're Haitian so we have to get up and move forward,” she said. “Then there was the community canteen and that work really helped me; I was able to set some money by to start my business back up. Now I have my own stall again. Every week, while I had the canteen, I would put aside some of the profits, 1,000 gourdes here and 1,000 gourdes there, and I would send the girls out to buy things for my shop; I also borrowed a little money so that I could buy the rest of the stock. Now I am selling all kinds of things; rice, sugar, beans, pasta, coal...”

For such a small stall, there is an impressive variety of stock. “With the canteen and now this stall at least we can all eat,” she said. “There are ten of us still living together, since the earthquake, in the same shelter with a metal roof. But now we



have some plastic sheeting, some from Oxfam and some that we bought, so when it rains we don't get wet like we did before.

“People from Oxfam (the market support team) are going to provide me with a shipping container that I can use as a shop and to store my stock securely. That will be much better for my business; I will be able to buy more, and I will be able to manage my stock better then.

“There are always needs, but as long as we are healthy, and we have two hands and two feet, we can find things to do, and we will continue living. Things will get better.”

Oxfam's livelihoods work in Haiti supports people in regaining their means of

subsistence, and in taking charge of their own lives again. The programmes began with 56 community canteens feeding 80 people, and expanded to 139 canteens in various areas of the capital, each supporting one canteen owner and feeding 80 of the most vulnerable people in their communities. The women who run the canteens participate in business management training, and 25 shop owners, Carole among them, receive containers, to use as store premises and secure storage, once they are ready for distribution. Oxfam supports them and many others with a livelihoods grant of 130 US dollars to allow them to recapitalise their business or buy more stock. The livelihoods grant programme reached 30,000 families, or roughly 150,000 people, in the months following the earthquake.

In the picture:

Marie Carole Boursiquot, who ran Oxfam's first community canteen in Port au Prince, is taking charge of her life again with assistance from Oxfam's livelihoods programme in Haiti.

Photo by Kateryna Perus/Oxfam

Essential Services

Quality services for all

Our goal: more people living in poverty, especially women and girls, will realise their rights to accessible and affordable healthcare, water, sanitation and education.

How we deliver it: promoting innovative HIV and AIDS prevention and care programmes; mobilising local

organisations to hold their governments to account and participate in developing standards in the health sector; building the capacity of local service providers; advocating for adequate funding for education and health – through debt relief and better quality aid.

Throughout 2010/11 we worked with communities and partners to improve basic services and enable people to influence their local service providers. We also continued lobbying for the state investment and international funding that are crucial to achieving health care and education on a massive scale.



In the picture:
Collecting water from Oxfam taps.
Photo: Toby Adamson/Oxfam

“There is no stigma here any more”

Sophina Chinkani, 28, got divorced when she insisted that her husband should use a condom. Sophina is HIV positive and works as a voluntary home-based carer with the Thyolo Sustainable Livelihoods Project, one of Oxfam’s partners in Malawi.

“Tamala, my eldest sister, died 5 years ago. She was 30. Shingles attacked her twice. When she started to suffer from the illness that killed her, it happened very fast. She began to feel ill on Tuesday and died on Friday. My father died the same day. It was very painful. But my father was old; my sister had a six-month old baby.

“It was a big blow to us all when Tamala died. My sister was so dedicated and worked so hard. She could work like a man and provide for our family. I can see my sister in her daughter; she is only four but already she started fetching water and cleaning. I believe that she will be hard-working, just like her mother.

“My sister never went for an HIV test, maybe she feared the stigma, but I feel that her death is related to HIV. If only she had gone for a test, she could have been accessing ARVs (medicines) and still be alive today. I believe her husband also died because of HIV. He was chronically ill for some time. He divorced my sister before he died. I believe that he was the one who infected my sister. He used to drink a lot. He worked as a butcher so he used to be away for three or four weeks at a time selling his meat. The numbers of parents dying because of HIV is increasing, there are many, many orphans being left. I am really



scares of HIV – it is killing so many people.

“There is no stigma here any more, we all work together. It has changed since 2004 when my sister died. These days everyone has been educated about HIV and everybody goes for a test. I have been and, yes, I am HIV positive but I do not yet need treatment. I know that there are 42 households in this village that are living with someone with HIV. Every day I see someone who is HIV positive. When we meet for our monthly counselling session at the district centre there are about 200 of us.

“I know that my husband gave it to me because I did not sleep with anyone else. It’s not that difficult to protect each other as long as you love each other.

When I demanded that we use a condom, my husband left.

“I do not want to have children because I am HIV positive and I may become ill, I don’t want to burden my grandmother with any more children. But if my life was different and all these burdens could disappear I think that I would like to have a child. I don’t really want another husband though because I wouldn’t trust him. I’m telling you, a good man is hard to find!

“You people are lucky. You have an education and you don’t rush into marriage. People here marry too young – usually at 14 or 15. If I had stayed at school I would like to have been a nurse. I do home-based care in the village. I am a volunteer. I love it. I like to help others who are sick or needy.”

In the picture:

Sophina Chinkani, 28, is HIV positive and works as a voluntary home-based carer.

Photo: by Abbie Trayler-Smith

Rights in Crisis

Saving lives, rebuilding lives

Our goal: all people caught up in conflicts and disasters will be protected from harm and receive impartial and effective help – including access to food, water, shelter and public health and hygiene education – in a manner consistent with their human rights.

How we deliver it: improving planning and preparation for emergency responses; implementing disaster risk reduction programmes; integrating post-emergency work with our livelihoods programmes; strengthening

women's participation in planning humanitarian response; mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS in humanitarian crises.

This year our work has been dominated by the earthquake in Haiti and the floods across Pakistan. Our response in both cases focused on the provision of water and sanitation, public health promotion, and emergency food security activities which have given communities a vital source of work and income.

In 2010/11, Oxfam' Ireland continued to support the Oxfam International global humanitarian programme which in turn provided:

- 5,700,000 people with access to safe water
- 2,500,000 people with improved sanitation
- 750,000 people with food, cash or vouchers
- 840,000 people with livelihood recovery support
- 180,000 people with emergency shelter assistance



In the picture:

People find the highest point in their village and wait to be evacuated from flooded areas in Tonsa Sharif, Punjab province, 1 August 2010.

Photo: Donated from MK Chaudhry/EPA

A vital injection of cash

As floods receded in Pakistan's Sindh province in November 2010, people returned home to find their houses reduced to rubble and farmland waterlogged and infertile. Oxfam worked with partner organisation, Participatory Development Initiatives (PDI), in 92 villages in Shikarpur, Sindh, to assist 6,200 families (about 43,000 people) on returning.

Halima, 30, is one of the returnees. "When we saw the river rising we left everything. I took one child, my husband carried another, and our five-year-old walked with us. That day we were all scared. We thought we would die."

Now Halima and her family are back home, living in a tent. Life is difficult and they have no means of finding work. "It will take two or three years to save enough money to build a home. It costs around PKR 70,000 (€581, £506). The tent is hot in this weather but we have no choice.

"We are thankful that Oxfam and PDI helped us to earn cash-for-work as this meant that we could buy goods that we really needed," says Halima.

Halima was paid PKR 21,000 (€174, £152) in three installments to sew quilts, and her husband was paid the same amount to clear debris from the

village, roads, and irrigation channels.

Like many other families, Hasan and his family returned to their village as floodwaters receded. The landscape is barren, work is hard to find, and their mud-built house has been replaced by a tent. Oxfam and partner, PDI, have set up water and sanitation services in his village, and are helping residents with a cash-for-work programme, enabling them to earn money by clearing rubble, irrigation channels, and roads.

Hasan has received three cash cheques worth PKR 27,000 (€216, £192) from Oxfam that he can exchange for money in



In the picture:

Halima and her family stand beside their tented home in a small village in Shikarpur, Sindh.

Photo: Timothy Allen/Oxfam



a nearby town. Each cheque is worth PKR 9,000 (€74, £64), and enables Hasan and family to buy necessities.

“When I received the cash cheque from PDI, I went to the bank in Khan Pur to exchange it for cash, and to the bazaar to

buy wheat, flour, rice, sugar, oil, clothes, and some mobile credit.”

In villages where women were not accustomed to paid work, or leaving their homes and villages, Oxfam and its partner LASOONA developed a

programme to enable women to earn money by making warm quilts, jumpers and shawls in their homes. These were then distributed to people in need as part of kits to help them survive the onset of winter.

In the picture (above): Ali Hassan and other men from Noor Muhammad in Pakistan hold up the cheques they have received from Oxfam as part of the 'cash for work' scheme, cleaning up his village and surrounding fields. Photo: Timothy Allen/Oxfam.

In the picture (right): Ali Hasan, his wife, Mamtaz, and family walk in the fields that they used to cultivate in the village of Noor Muhammad, Shikarpur. “We prayed for someone to come and help us,” he says. “Then Oxfam came to our village and we received money for work, so we survived.” Photo: Timothy Allen/Oxfam



Wash, waste and fun

A creative approach to waste management, public health and children

An enormous amount of rubbish is created in camps and dealing with it can be a big problem. In Petion-Ville Golf Camp in Haiti, Oxfam's Public Health team worked with three local artists, and children to come up with an innovative and creative solution.

Initially the three professional artists, two of whom live in the camp, were given the challenge of coming up with ideas for recycling some of the most common items of rubbish found in the camp, like plastic bottles and food trays.

One of the ideas they came up with was converting the food trays into toy houses. The boxes are collected from designated rubbish bins. The children first wash and cut them up, before reassembling the pieces into houses and painting them in bright colours.

Cut down plastic bottles are used as paint pots. The children could be given their own set of pots and paints but one of the objectives of the programme was to encourage sharing and working together. The artists work closing with the children –

showing them how to mix colours and make up the toys.

The final touch is added with a public health message like 'Wash your hands after visiting the toilet', and 'Wash your hands before eating.' But the activity isn't just about learning about good public health practices, or encouraging them to think about recycling and waste management.

Artist Sanchez Martinez Evains says: "The stress from the earthquake is long lasting. The trauma is in their, and our, heads and hearts. This activity offers a distraction. This kind of programme keeps us all going. It stops us from thinking about what happened... it's an escape and it's helping them, and us, to recover, to restart our lives, to enjoy ourselves and have some fun."

"There are no or few psychologists in Haiti. Adults are more resilient, it's the children that need to find a way to express themselves... a place to escape to and they can come here and be children again," says Tamara Bruna, a

Public Health Community Mobiliser.

11-year-old Melissa Mervilus says: "We have learnt about washing hands, painting, drawing and making houses. When we go home we encourage others to wash their hands. It's a lot of fun here. There are others wanting to come and join us."

Melissa adds "Are you going to wash your hands now?"

Oxfam Public Health Promoter Jane Maonga says: "One of the things the children all have in common is that they all lost their homes in the earthquake. So it's significant that they are making these houses... they are rebuilding houses, rebuilding their lives and in this way they have some control over their lives."

The group, mostly aged 8 to 12, meets for 2 hours every Saturday so as not to interfere with school. Oxfam runs a number of different programmes with children in several camps... and now plans to include this, successful pilot activity elsewhere.



In the picture:
Melissa Mervilus (11), public Health children's project - recycling rubbish into towns with public health messages. Petion-ville Golf Club Camp.
Photo by Jane Beesley/Oxfam

Gender Justice

Women's rights and gender equality

Our goal: more women will gain power over their lives and live free from violence through changes in attitudes about gender relations and through increased involvement in leadership institutions, decision-making and change processes.

How we deliver it: addressing unequal power relations between men and women; supporting women's leadership in local initiatives; working with both men and women to improve gender relations; implementing community

projects to reduce gender violence, particularly against women and girls, strengthening women's access to education, land and other economic assets.

Gender inequality is a root cause of poverty, which is why Oxfam aims to put women's rights at the heart of all that we do. When women are educated, can earn an income and participate in local and national decision-making, not only do they achieve their rights as full and equal human beings, but whole families, communities

and nations also reap the rewards.

Being heard

Powerlessness is both a major symptom and cause of poverty – when people have no part in decision-making, then their needs are ignored and the cycle of poverty continues. Empowering people in poverty to make their voices heard, is a common strand throughout Oxfam's work.



In the picture:

Members of Inkidemi at a leadership meeting. Inkidemi is the umbrella group that represents the women of Malambo, Ngorongoro, in Tanzania.

Photo by Geoff Sayer/Oxfam

The modern face of a traditional society

The ancient Maasai culture of Eastern Africa is very proud and still follows age-old customs that are very patriarchal. Women don't have the right to participate in decisions that will affect their lives and the lives of their daughters. Typically, Maasai men attend public meetings and speak on behalf of their families. Community elders hold the power over people's lives. Whether or not women like their decisions; they have no choice but to accept them.

Maasai women are responsible for producing enough food for their family and for housing them. Yet women have no right to own property, land or livestock. But the Maasai culture is slowly changing. Women are becoming more determined to have a voice and a say in matters about their livelihoods and their families.

Maanda Ngoitiko is a Maasai from the Ngorongoro region of Tanzania; the modern face of a very traditional society. She grew up in a traditional pastoralist family, moving around with their cattle seeking grazing and water.

Since she was a young girl she challenged the mores that she saw having a detrimental effect on women. At the age of 12 her parents wanted her to leave school and marry. Despite her young age Maanda successfully refused them and was allowed to continue her education until she completed primary school.

At 15 Maanda ran away so she could go to secondary school. She was helped by the first pastoralist organisation in Tanzania, Kipoc. She completed her secondary education in Dar Es Salaam and continued to study for a diploma for two

years. The Irish Embassy then sponsored her to go to Ireland and study for a further diploma in Development Studies.

When she returned to her home, Maanda saw the need for women to have a place to meet and discuss the many issues that concerned them. She wanted to help other young girls stay in education. And she knew other women were also ready to challenge the traditions that prevented them from participating fully in decisions about their needs.

In 1997, with nine other women, Maanda founded the Pastoralists Women's Council. The Council works to secure education for Maasai girls; to give women financial independence and property rights and to help them have a voice in decisions that affect them. Until now, community agendas were determined by men and issues of concern to women, such as domestic violence, forced marriage or HIV, were not given enough attention, says the Council.

"Women are not allowed to participate in decisions that affect their lives, such as weddings," says Maanda. The Maasai tradition sees girls marry as young as 12 years of age and boys at or before 18. To prevent early marriages, the Tanzanian government passed laws designed to keep children in secondary schools. The Maasai women approved but had no power to enforce that decision.

"We wanted to send our girls to school, not to early marriage," said Maanda. "We wanted community Maasai schools with Maasai teachers who understood our culture."



The women's council managed to get the schools they needed – and now they monitor the attendance of young girls to make sure they are staying in secondary school. "Fathers will bribe teachers to get girls out of school to marry," Maanda explains. "We keep them in secondary school. We are hated by fathers, teachers and husbands-to-be! But we have the support of the women. Sometimes we have to use the police. Now there are still too many girls we can't help, girls fleeing forced marriages."

Maanda and her Council also work to help widows and the elderly secure land to live on and livestock to support them. They give plots of land and cows to those who need them on the understanding that the crops will be passed on to others in need. "We have set up many women's land rights committees. We also sell cows to get scholarships for kids to send them to school," says Amanda. "And we have a micro-loan scheme that now has up to 1,000 women taking part." Oxfam Ireland supports the work

of the Pastoralists Women's Council.

"Our work is all about women's rights and leadership, encouraging women to take part in their own decisions," Maanda says.

To date, the Council has sponsored over 400 Maasai students in secondary school and 14 through university. Another 25 have graduated from teaching college and many of them are working as professionals in their own communities.

Hundreds of young girls have escaped forced marriages. More than 7,000 adults have been informed about their land rights and thousands of adults and children have access to safe water. Sisters are really doing it for themselves...

In the picture: (Front L-R) Maanda Ngoitiko, from the Ngorongoro region of Tanzania with Oxfam Ireland's Chair, Anna Mcleavy. Back (L- R) Edward Loure of Ujamaa Community Resource Team, Dunstan Kishekya of Maarifa ni Ugunguo, Niamh Carty of Oxfam.

Monitoring our work

To ensure we make the most of every donation, we constantly monitor and evaluate our work to improve its quality. We assess the progress we are making in changing people's lives as the result of our overseas programmes, advocacy initiatives and campaigns.

Monitoring and evaluation occur in several ways, from project visits and participatory data collection to in-depth internal and external reviews and evaluations. We undertake impact assessments, peer reviews, audits and regular reflections with staff, partners, allies and community members.

During these reviews, we consider the broader context contributing to change, the views, needs and interests of the men and women we seek to benefit, and the perspectives of other stakeholders.

We carry out:

- Real time evaluations: in emergencies we need to act quickly, so Oxfam conducts rapid real time evaluations in the early stages of the relief effort, to be able to fix problems that arise while providing life-saving assistance.

- Peer review: by bringing together a group of people from different Oxfams, and occasionally external organisations, we evaluate and audit our development programme, to view the effects of the work from a wider range of perspectives and share best practices.

- Impact evaluations: performed retrospectively, this kind of evaluation helps compare the situation before and after a project is implemented. The focus is on the long-term changes in people's lives.

- Financial controls: with the support of internal and external audit teams, we strive to be as efficient as possible. Performance is constantly monitored and appropriate management reports are prepared and reviewed regularly by executive management and the board of trustees.

Accountability and accreditation

To ensure human rights are respected and the needs of the most vulnerable are met, our work is guided by the following internationally-recognised codes of conduct and standards which we observe and to which we adhere:

- Oxfam International Working Principles
- The SPHERE Project Humanitarian Charter and Code of Conduct in Disaster Relief
- The SPHERE Project Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
- The Contract for Oxfam International Humanitarian Action
- The Principles of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Response Programmes
- The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions
- Oxfam GB Practical Approach to Mainstreaming HIV in Humanitarian Programmes

In addition, our retail work adheres to the code of charity retailing as part of our membership of both the Irish Charity Shops Association and our membership of the Charity Retailing Association in the UK.

We have also signed the Dóchas Code of Conduct on the use of images and messages in our communications materials.

Supporting the programme

Fundraising Performance

Oxfam Ireland has three sources of funds: Oxfam charity shop profits, donations from the general public, and institutional grant support, mainly from Irish Aid, which is part of the Irish Government's Department of Foreign Affairs.

The incredibly generous support from donors and shoppers was tremendous, particularly given the tough economic environment, and we continued to build new alliances to provide long-term funding and support for our global programme.

Our shops

In a challenging and increasingly competitive retail environment, our retail team has continued to work on innovative ways to improve performance and maximise profitability.

The two main factors that affected performance in our charity shops were low consumer confidence and a reduction in stock being donated to our stores (as consumers were purchasing less, they also reduced the amount they donated to charity). These are both consequences of the

continued economic downturn which shows no evidence of halting, particularly in the Republic of Ireland.

A selection of our shops throughout Ireland launched a series of Donation Day parties, events which marked the first strand of a new donation drive to engage the public. These Donation Days increased awareness of an urgent need for fresh stock and raised the shops' profiles in their respective areas.

The ongoing M&S Clothes Exchange partnership evolved into other areas such as homewares and soft furnishings.

June 2010 saw the official opening of a new Oxfam Ireland store in Mullingar, Co Westmeath, our first ever charity shop in the Irish midlands. Plans were made for two additional shops in the coming year of 2011-12.

In Northern Ireland, Oxfam won three awards related to our work on Fairtrade to our work on Fairtrade: Best Employer, Best Independent Retailer for our Rosemary Street Fairtrade shop and Outstanding Contribution to Fairtrade, won by our Fair Trade manager Margaret

Carr. The awards were made by the Belfast Fairtrade Committee.

Public donations

Two major humanitarian crises sparked generous responses from the Irish public, North and South. In January, we asked the Irish public to support our life-saving work following the earthquake in Haiti. In July, Oxfam supporters once again responded generously to our appeal for help following the severe flooding in Pakistan. Income generated to respond to both those emergencies was higher than for previous humanitarian appeals.

When donations to the Haiti emergency appeal are excluded, our public fundraising performance was on a par with the previous year. This is a satisfactory result given the very difficult economic environment in 2009-10. (Note: 2009-10 was an eleven-month period for financial reporting, to bring Oxfam Ireland into line with Oxfam affiliates internationally, compared to the twelve months reported for 2010-11.)

Some streams of income performed better than planned, including legacies, major gifts, and income from trusts, foundations and institutions.



In the picture:
In the picture (left):
Oxfam Ireland CEO opens
the new store in Mullingar.
Photo: Oxfam

Costs are continually monitored, and cost savings realised wherever possible during the year. In 2010-11, we realized significant cost savings against planned expenditure.

Our second year of the TRAILTREKKER 100km challenge event proved bigger and better than 2009, with an increase in the number of teams taking part.

The Community Events team's portfolio expanded to feature a series of additional treks. An expedition to Climb Kilimanjaro, a trip in February 2011, featured an opportunity to visit Kiwakukki, the Oxfam Ireland-assisted programme in Tanzania, so that those taking part could see how their fundraising efforts were making a difference.

Irish Aid

Irish Aid contributed €1.667m to our programme. Support to our development programme was an extension of a three-year block grant arrangement that commenced in May 2007.

We also received funding from Irish Aid for our chronic humanitarian emergencies programme. The relationship with Irish Aid is of considerable importance and value to Oxfam Ireland, not only in terms of the funding it provides but also in relation to the opportunities it represents for interaction around a variety of programme and policy issues that are of mutual interest. We are also engaging with Irish Aid bilaterally and via our membership of Dóchas on the development of a new multi-annual funding framework that is expected to commence in January 2012.

In the picture (below):

The Pop Tarts, one of the fastest teams during the TRAILTREKKER 2010 challenge.

Photo: Stephen Wilson



Organisational change

During this period we embarked on a programme of organisational change aimed at improving our effectiveness in line with our strategic plan. Following a period of staff consultation these changes are now being implemented and will allow us to operate more efficiently and effectively as we deliver on our strategic change goals.

We have continued to strengthen and develop our staff resources, for example through the introduction of our Retail Talent Management Programme and a comprehensive framework designed to develop our retail staff teams to ensure all retail activities maximise profitability.

We continue to monitor, measure and report on our environmental impact in line with Oxfam International standards.

During the year we commenced a review of our Fundraising Supporter Services function with a view to improving our donor care and maximizing efficiencies in this area.

We also started a significant review of our Information and Communications Technology systems (ICT), which will contribute to the integration of management information systems across all business activities by the end of 2013.

Communications, Campaigns and Advocacy



'One Programme'

We integrate our development and humanitarian programming with our popular campaigning and advocacy work, to drive change that will benefit the people who need it most.

While 2010 was another tough year economically, we worked to persuade the Irish government to continue its support for overseas aid. We campaigned individually and through Dóchas, the coalition of Irish development agencies. The aid budget was cut in 2010; but the cut was relatively minor compared to previous years.

Using media, lobbying and popular mobilization, we continued to ask the Irish government to fulfil its commitment on climate change and to bring in the promised climate change bill.

In December 2010 the Irish government pledged to commit 'fast-start finance' to help people in developing countries adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. This included a majority of new money, in addition to overseas aid, positioning the Irish government as among the best in Europe in this context. In January 2010 the government brought a climate change bill before the Seanad but the February election took place before the bill was enacted.

We attended the global climate change negotiations in Cancun, Mexico, engaging in media and lobby work with the Oxfam International team, and also campaigned in Northern Ireland and the Republic to raise awareness and encourage action on the issue.

We continued to play a lead role in the *Stop Climate Chaos* coalition in Northern Ireland and the Republic. Oxfam encourages public advocacy by facilitating engagement between members of the public and their political representatives. A highlight of *Stop Climate Chaos* in the Republic was a 'mass lobby', a day-long series of one-to-one and group discussions attended by many senior politicians. 70 TDs signed up on the day to a *Stop Climate Chaos* coalition ask, pledging to bring in a strong climate bill and not to take money from overseas aid to pay for adaptation in developing countries. We also campaigned for a Climate Change Bill for Northern Ireland as part of the same coalition.

In Ireland and the UK, important commitments were made to overseas development aid (ODA) and financing and emissions reductions in relation to climate change in party manifestos and in the subsequent programme for government in the Republic.

Oxfam encourages public participation in our campaigns by signing up members of the public via our online presence, at events, and at Irish music festivals throughout the country such as Oxegen and Electric Picnic. Oxfam's *Climate Change Destroys Lives. Let's Face It* campaign encouraged 10,151 members of the public to sign-up, giving them an opportunity to engage on a deeper level with global justice issues and demonstrate greater active citizenship.

Oxfam's DIY music festival, Oxjam, encouraged and facilitated members of the public to host music events to fundraise for Oxfam and raise awareness of global justice issues. Many of these events were attended by Oxfam staff and volunteers who engaged directly with music fans.

We supported the annual Fairtrade Fortnight in March, encouraging supporters to switch their workplace/school/college

canteen to stock and sell Fair Trade products. We were vocal at both the national and international level on a number of other issues throughout the year, such as the international campaign for a financial transactions tax to raise new money for development.

During this period we developed a new campaigning strategy to support our GROW campaign for global food justice in the East/Southern Africa region. We also continued to provide support to partners to build their capacity for campaigning and advocacy and supported campaigning initiatives around key issues such as land-grabbing.

Our communications and online teams provided strategic communications direction, increasing profile in all forms of media across the island and engaging supporters with our work.

2010 recorded the highest levels of media coverage for Oxfam Ireland in the history of

the organisation, a reflection of our commitment to informing the Irish public, North and South, about the impact of our work. We also connected with thousands of people across the island through social media and networks.

Oxfam's website hosts a news blog that allows members of the public to contribute comments and queries about any news item posted. In 2010, Oxfam's climate change blog was nominated in the Irish Blog Awards under the Best News/Current Affairs Blog category.

A public photographic exhibition was held to mark the six-month and 12-month anniversary of the earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, in Dublin and Belfast respectively. Celebrating the strength and resilience of the Haitian people, the *Haiti Lives* exhibition was displayed in Dublin's Powerscourt Townhouse Centre and Trinity College and in Belfast's Waterfront Hall.



In the picture:
Madame Roland holds her grandchild Saintanise Roland as she watches farmers learn about beekeeping near her house in the village of Lacedras, during an Oxfam-sponsored training session. This picture featured a part of the *Haiti Lives* photographic exhibitions in Dublin and Belfast.
Ami Vitale/Oxfam

Water, crops and climate change

Daily life is increasingly becoming a struggle for communities who had it hard enough already in Karamoja district in North-East Uganda. Drought, which used to occur roughly once every five years, has hit the area successively over the past few years, leaving people feeling increasingly helpless.

Women find water sources more and more difficult to come by. It's a similar picture in other countries where Oxfam is working, whether it's families struggling to make a living from the land, or coastal communities threatened by severe storms, tidal surges and cyclones. It's the poorest – and among them girls and women who are the most vulnerable – who are the hardest hit and least able to protect themselves from the effects of climate change.

As light starts to break across the horizon around Kotido and Kaabong, the livestock belonging to 17,000 people are anxious to leave the confines of the kraal (an enclosure for livestock) to search for water and pasture. People gather together; wrapped in blankets they stand shivering in the early morning air.

The people here are agro-pastoralists – they grow crops and keep livestock. The crops have failed because there's been no rain and raiders, diseases and the lack of water and pasture have hit the livestock. With little or no alternative people are depleting their few resources, primarily

cutting down trees to sell as firewood or to make and sell charcoal. Even this is a risky business.

“When we go looking for firewood and wild fruits we can be killed, undressed and raped,” says Betty Lokol. “It's making it difficult to access these things, which we traditionally turn to in times of drought. But we can't just stay and say, ‘Let us wait for hunger to kill us’ so we collect firewood from nearby, depleting the wood near our village. What else can we do? There are no alternatives.”

As the day dawns both women and livestock face long treks in search of water and pasture. Resources close to the kraal have already been exhausted and with the failure of the rains the daily trek gets longer. And they must be back in the kraal by nightfall – with another year of failed rains the threat of raids and insecurity has risen. The kraals have been an attempt to



keep people and animals protected but now these too face raids.

The wind in this region makes it hard at times to hear what people are saying, but this isn't a wind that brings rain like in many places. All it's bringing at the moment is dust. It's also not the time for rain but the forecasts have been saying there will be El Nino rains. But even these have not appeared – everyone asks where they are. It's too late for the crops but they hope that these will mean there will be more pasture and water for the animals.

Back at the kraal Oxfam-trained Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) are hard at work de-worming the cattle and spraying for ticks. The team works flat out for several hours but time is against them and the owners are keen to get their animals out to water and pasture before it's too late. Equally they appreciate the work of the CAHWs and anxiously ask if would be possible for them to return the next day to spray and de-worm the rest of the animals. There are 180 trained animal health workers in the district but still that's not enough. They only have time to make three visits to each kraal in a year.

Climate adaptation is necessary now for these communities' survival. Training people with new skills and giving them the tools and seeds needed to get started will naturally spread across the community and really change lives.

In the picture:
Daybreak at the kraal (enclosure for animals).
Photo by Jane Beesley/Oxfam

Financial review

As with other organisations, Oxfam Ireland continues to face many challenges presented by the global economic crisis and this has led to a deficit of income compared to expenditure of €293k/£249k for the financial year 2010–2011. However, we have continued to implement cost savings in non-programme expenditure and to grow our income-generating activities. Although we are showing a deficit for the year, our level of reserves remains strong.

With continuing support from Irish Aid and investing in our capacity to access other income we are also very fortunate that donations from

the public rose by 14% to €6.7m/£5.7m.

However, our overall level of income remains at just over €15m/£13m in line with the previous year. However, when considering the slight distortion resulting from the late arrival of institutional income funds (which cannot be reflected in the above figures), total income does show a satisfactory performance for the organisation as a whole, given a very difficult economic environment.

A number of key financial performance indicators are used to measure the performance and health of

Oxfam Ireland and these continue to be favourable. The programme investment ratio, which measures how much we spend on programme as a percentage of total expenditure (excluding retail costs) is still a healthy 80%, the same as last year. The fundraising return on investment is showing a ratio of 2.9:1, which equates to €2.9 received for every €1 spent on fundraising activities. Finally, we are proud to report that our administration costs remain at a low 6% of total costs for another year. These indicators show that we are maintaining robust financial controls, particularly in the areas of overhead costs and income generation.

Extract from Independent Auditor's Report

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Council in the preparation of the financial statements, and whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error.

In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in UK and Ireland, of the state of the company's affairs as at the 31 March 2011 and of its results for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2009, (Republic of Ireland) and the Companies Act 2006 (UK).

We have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion the information given in the Council Report is consistent with the financial statements.



McCann & Co
Registered Auditors & Accountants
Suite A
Ashtown Business Centre
Navan Road
Dublin 15

Date: 2 September 2011

Where the money comes from

	Year Ended 31st March 2011 (12 months)		Year Ended 31st March 2010 (11 months) *	
	Consolidated Profit & Loss Report		Consolidated Profit & Loss Report	
	Total funds (€)	Total funds (£)	Total funds (€)	Total funds (£)
Resources from Generated Funds:				
Donations, gifts and corporate sponsorship	5,494,732	4,656,553	5,710,970	5,053,956
Legacies and gifts in kind	381,128	322,990	203,253	179,870
Income from donated and commercial trading activity (Oxfam Ireland shops)	6,695,833	5,674,435	5,926,683	5,244,852
Net (deficit) from trading subsidiary	-91,618	-77,642	-70,575	-62,456
Investment income	285,958	177,853	200,973	177,853
Resources from Charitable Activities:				
Income from Fair Trade trading activity	679,794	576,097	716,396	633,979
Overseas Programme grants received	1,727,768	1,464,210	2,618,868	2,317,582
Advocacy and Campaigns grants/donations received	88,643	75,121	84,336	74,634
Marketing and Communications grants received	8,230	6,975	20,250	17,920
Total Incoming Resources	15,270,468	12,941,075	15,411,153	13,638,189

Where the money goes

	Year Ended 31st March 2011 (12 months)		Year Ended 31st March 2010 (11 months) *	
	Consolidated Profit & Loss Report		Consolidated Profit & Loss Report	
	Total funds (€)	Total funds (£)	Total funds (€)	Total funds (£)
Cost of generating funds				
Fundraising costs	1,890,994	1,602,537	1,947,166	1,723,156
Expenses from donated and commercial trading activity (Oxfam Ireland shops)	5,443,383	4,613,036	4,744,693	4,198,844
Subtotal	7,334,375	6,215,573	6,691,858	5,922,000
Net incoming resources available for charitable application	7,936,092	6,725,502	8,719,295	7,716,190
Charitable Activities by Objective:				
Overseas programming-grant making costs	6,122,116	5,188,234	6,255,049	5,535,442
Advocacy and Campaigns programme	842,767	714,209	1,079,103	954,959
Marketing and Communications programme	341,442	289,358	377,805	334,341
Expenses from Fair Trade trading activity	774,341	656,221	696,759	616,601
Subtotal	8,080,665	6,848,021	8,408,717	7,441,342
Governance Costs	119,949	101,652	115,687	102,378
Total Resources Expended	15,534,991	13,165,248	15,216,264	13,465,721
Net Incoming Resources for the Period	-264,522	-224,171	194,891	172,469
Movements on investments	-29,467	-24,972	-9,366	-8,289
Net Movement In Funds	-293,989	-249,143	204,257	180,758

* To bring us into line with Oxfam International and many other affiliates, Oxfam Ireland changed its year end from 30 April to 31 March and therefore this accounting period covers 11 months instead of 12.

Overseas projects funded in 2010-2011

Gender	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
DRC	Energy Saving Stoves and reforestation in Minembwe	50,000	42,373
Uganda	Prevention of Domestic Violence in Uganda	78,472	66,502
Tanzania	HAKAMADINI - Building the Capacity of Mining Communities to respond to Violence against Women	14,172	12,010
Tanzania	PASTORALIST WOMEN'S COUNCIL - Pastoralist Gender Equality Project	13,080	11,085
	Total Gender	155,724	131,969

HIV	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
East and Central Africa	ACORD International - Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Regional Programmes	146,000	123,729
East and Central Africa	Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Programmes - Rwanda	40,000	33,898
East and Central Africa	Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Programmes - Dem. Rep of Congo	50,000	42,373
East and Central Africa	Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Programmes - Uganda	45,000	38,136
South Africa	Oxfam HIV and AIDS Programme in South Africa (OHAP)	243,945	206,733
Tanzania	4H - Youth and Young Adult focused HIV and AIDS Prevention activities in Tanga	57,354	48,605
Tanzania	ACORD Tanzania - Ngorongoro Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Project	137,691	116,687
Tanzania	AFRIWAG - Orphan Care and Support Programme (I)	22,604	19,156
Tanzania	AFRIWAG - Orphan Care and Support Programme (II)	55,414	46,961
Tanzania	KIWAKUKKI - HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care Services (I)	24,574	20,825
Tanzania	KIWAKUKKI - HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care Services (II)	49,915	42,301
Tanzania	TANGA DEANERY - HIV and AIDS Control Project	51,037	43,252
Tanzania	TANGA AIDS WORKING GROUP - Response to the impact of HIV and AIDS in Tanga	147,038	124,608
Tanzania	UZIKWASA - Sustainable Community Action against AIDS (I)	31,056	26,319
Tanzania	UZIKWASA - Sustainable Community Action against AIDS (II)	73,873	62,604
Zimbabwe	Combined Oxfam Gender and HIV and AIDS Programme (COGENHA)	187,650	159,025
	Total HIV and AIDS	1,363,151	1,155,213

Livelihoods	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
Kenya	MPIDO - Pastoralist Livelihood Enhancement - Kajaido	149,674	126,842
Malawi	Joint Oxfam Programme in Malawi	70,000	59,322
Malawi	Phase 2 Transitional Funding - Blantyre Cash Transfer Programme	160,853	136,316
Rwanda	Sustainable Market-Oriented Livelihoods Improvement	365,000	309,322
Tanzania	HAKIKAZI CATALYST - Accountable Governance for Economic Rights	96,587	81,853
Tanzania	MAARIFA NI UFUNGUO - Research, Lobby and Advocacy for Quality Education	99,817	84,591
Tanzania	MVIWATA - Support to small scale farmers in Tanzania	84,678	71,761
Tanzania	PINGOS FORUM - Sustainable Livelihoods Project	73,486	62,276
Tanzania	TMWDO - Economic Empowerment Support to Women Miners	50,320	42,644
Tanzania	UJAMAA CRT - Pastoralist Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	62,625	53,072
Uganda	Sustainable Market Oriented Livelihoods for Poor Farmers in North Uganda	200,000	169,492
	Total Livelihoods	1,413,040	1,197,492

Humanitarian	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
China	China Earthquake Humanitarian Response	20,443	17,325
China	China Earthquake Humanitarian Response	4,755	4,030
DRC	Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Capacity for Initial Rapid Response	293,442	248,680
DRC	Integrated WASH Response for conflict affected people in N. Kivu, Dem Rep. of Congo	180,525	152,987
Haiti	Haiti Earthquake Humanitarian response (I)	59,146	50,124
Haiti	Haiti Earthquake Humanitarian response (I)	326,545	276,733
Haiti	Haiti Earthquake Humanitarian response (II)	447,012	378,824
Haiti	Haiti Earthquake Humanitarian response (II)	14,278	12,100
Malawi	Cash Transfers for Food Security Response - Blantyre District	120,613	102,215
Malawi	Cash Transfers for Food Security Response - Blantyre District	9,541	8,086
Myanmar	Myanmar Cyclone Humanitarian Response	22,831	19,348
Myanmar	Myanmar Cyclone Humanitarian Response	10,117	8,574
Pakistan	Pakistan Floods Humanitarian Response	80,000	67,797
Pakistan	Pakistan Floods Humanitarian Response	129,527	109,769
Sudan	Darfur Humanitarian Response	16,609	14,075
Sudan	Darfur Humanitarian Response	3,028	2,566
South Sudan	Supporting Livelihoods to improve food and income security in Lakes State	150,000	127,119
Tanzania	Kilosa Floods Response	30,000	25,424
Tanzania	Emergency Drought Coping Support in Ngorongoro District	88,185	74,733

Uganda	Building capacities and an enabling policy environment for disaster resilient communities	50,000	42,373
Uganda	Towards Sustainable Public Health Intervention in Northern Uganda	282,196	239,149
	Total Humanitarian	2,338,794	1,982,029
Tanzania Office	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
	Tanzania Operational Programme - HIV	42,456	35,980
	Tanzania Operational Programme - Livelihoods	50,307	42,633
	Tanzania Operational Programme - Gender Justice	67,612	57,298
	Tanzania Operational Programme - Economic Justice	15,476	13,115
	Total Tanzania Office	175,851	149,026
Region-Wide	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
	Horn, East & Central Africa Operational Programme - Economic Justice	130,712	110,773
	Total Region-wide	130,712	110,773
	Overall Overseas Programmes funded in 2010/11	5,577,272	4,726,502

Irish aid funding expended in 2010-2011

Gender	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
Uganda	Prevention of Domestic Violence in Uganda	24,750	20,975
	Total Gender	24,750	20,975
HIV	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
East and Central Africa	ACORD International - Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Regional Programmes	53,659	45,474
East and Central Africa	Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Programmes - Rwanda	25,000	21,186
East and Central Africa	Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Programmes - Dem. Rep of Congo	28,581	24,221
East and Central Africa	Mainstreaming AIDS in Oxfam Programmes - Uganda	25,000	21,186
South Africa	Oxfam HIV and AIDS Programme in South Africa (OHAP)	148,562	125,900
Tanzania	4H - Youth and Young Adult focused HIV and AIDS Prevention activities in Tanga	39,070	33,110
Tanzania	ACORD Tanzania - Ngorongoro Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Project	81,281	68,882
Tanzania	AFRIWAG - Orphan Care and Support Programme (I)	22,604	19,156
Tanzania	KIWAKUKKI - HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care Services (I)	24,574	20,825
Tanzania	TANGA DEANERY - HIV and AIDS Control Project	30,741	26,052
Tanzania	UZIKWASA - Sustainable Community Action against AIDS (I)	31,056	26,319
Tanzania	UZIKWASA - Sustainable Community Action against AIDS (II)	15,570	13,195
Zimbabwe	Combined Oxfam Gender and HIV and AIDS Programme (COGENHA)	107,315	90,945
	Total HIV and AIDS	633,013	536,452
Livelihoods	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
Malawi	Joint Oxfam Programme in Malawi	35,000	29,661
Rwanda	Sustainable Market-Oriented Livelihoods Improvement	175,619	148,830
Tanzania	HAKIKAZI CATALYST - Accountable Governance for Economic Rights	50,820	43,068
Tanzania	MAARIFA NI UFUNGUO - Research, Lobby and Advocacy for Quality Education	57,190	48,466
Tanzania	MVIWATA - Support to small scale farmers in Tanzania	40,838	34,608
Tanzania	PINGOS FORUM - Sustainable Livelihoods Project	35,846	30,378
Tanzania	TMWDO - Economic Empowerment Support to Women Miners	25,410	21,534
Tanzania	UJAMAA CRT - Pastoralist Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	29,494	24,995
	Total Livelihoods	450,217	381,540
Humanitarian	Project Title	Euro	Sterling
DRC	Integrated WASH Response for conflict affected people in N. Kivu, Dem Rep. of Congo	163,272	138,366
Tanzania	Emergency Drought Coping Support in Ngorongoro District	79,653	67,503
Uganda	Towards Sustainable Public Health Intervention in Northern Uganda	182,196	154,403
	Total Humanitarian	425,121	360,272
	Programme Support and Development	54,071	45,823
	Standard Management and Administration Costs retained by Oxfam Ireland	80,525	68,241
	Overall Irish Aid funds expended - 2010/11	1,667,697	1,413,303

Management, structure and governance

Oxfam Ireland is a registered charity in Ireland (ROI Company Number 284292, Charity Number CHY 5988) and Northern Ireland (NI Company Number 33800, Charity Number XN 89651), with headquarters based in Dublin and Belfast at 9 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland and 115 North Street, Belfast BT1 1ND, UK. Oxfam Ireland also has a Tanzania Office at PO Box 10962, Dar es Salaam.

Committees and Trustee participation

As a not-for-profit, charitable status company, Oxfam Ireland is governed by a maximum of 11 unpaid trustees. Trustees have participated from time to time in special committees established by management to consider, and make recommendations, on specific topics such as strategic planning, employee pensions and organisational assessment. Individual trustees are also asked, on occasion, to contribute their specialist advice to management in certain areas.

Corporate directory

Oxfam Ireland Council of Trustees as at 31 March 2011:

Anna McAleavy,
Chairperson (appointed
Chairperson at the Annual
General Meeting on 10
December 2010)

Donal McDunphy,
Audit sub-committee
Chairperson

Paul Shovlin,
Audit sub-committee
Treasurer

Catherine Byrne
Henrietta Campbell
Lyn Sheridan
Peig Murray

Outgoing Council members

Tony McMullan (retired
as Chairman at the
Annual General Meeting
on 10 December 2010)

Desmond Doherty
(retired from Council at
the Annual General
Meeting on 10 December
2010)

Rob Morrison (retired
from Council at the
Annual General Meeting
on 10 December 2010)

Oxfam Ireland Association as at 31 March 2011

The following, who are not Trustees, are members of the Association of Oxfam Ireland:
Margaret Kathleen Rogers
Oliver Donohoe

Principal professional advisers

Oxfam's principal professional advisers include the following:

Auditors:

McCann & Co Registered
Auditors & Accountants,
Suite A, Ashtown Business
Centre, Navan Road, Dublin 15

Principal Solicitors:

Gore & Grimes Solicitors,
Cavendish House, Arran
Quay, Smithfield, Dublin 7

Donaghy Carey Solicitors,
Rosemary House, 45-47
Rosemary Street, Belfast BT1
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Annual Report 2010-2011

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