OXFAM IRELAND
ANNUAL REPORT
2011-2012
HOW YOUR SUPPORT MAKES EVERYTHING POSSIBLE

OXFAM
Ireland
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Cover Image: Villagers sing and dance as they celebrate the new borehole drilled by Oxfam in the village of Nawoyatir in Kenya. Helen Eweton says: “To me this is a good day, it’s a big event... Water is life for the world.” Kieran Doherty/Oxfam

This annual report was published in October 2012 and provides an overview of our work from April 2011 to March 2012.
1: Noolarami Kilanga has received a loan (from an Oxfam-supported fund) that she uses for her beadwork business. 2: Lemakanga with the goats his family received through our Unwrapped gifts in Engaresero, Tanzania. 3: Charles Kenani stands in his rice field which has been transformed by an irrigation project supported by Oxfam. 4: Women join in the singing and dancing at the end of a short play on HIV and AIDS in Zimbabwe. 5: Agnes Cosmos with crops grown thanks to water from an Oxfam-supported irrigation project in Chitimbe, Malawi. 6: Children at the Mugunga refugee camp in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo. 7: A boy collects water from a well re-built by Oxfam in Dargalar village in Azerbaijan. 8: Maka Djibo carries water at the vegetable garden supported by Oxfam in Banibangou, Niger. All photos by Oxfam.
Oxfam Ireland supports projects designed to relieve poverty, distress and suffering in some of the world’s poorest countries. We continue this work against the backdrop of continuing global financial crises – a testament to the hard work and dedication of all in the organisation and all those who support us.

I want to offer my sincere appreciation and thanks to our shop and office volunteers in Dublin, Belfast and across the island, North and South, to our campaigners and corporate bodies, without whose support we couldn’t operate.

I also want to thank the volunteers who sit on our Board, currently undergoing a renewal, for their unstinting support and loyalty to Oxfam Ireland – their guidance in governing the organisation is one of our key strengths.

As Chair I represent Oxfam Ireland on the Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies in Northern Ireland (CADA), an umbrella organisation of overseas aid agencies with an active presence in Northern Ireland. Oxfam Ireland also plays a leadership role in the sector in the Republic through chairing the umbrella group, Dóchas.

Oxfam Ireland is one of 17 independent affiliates that comprise the Oxfam International confederation. As Chair of Oxfam Ireland I participate in the Board of Oxfam International, which held its AGM in India in March.

I was privileged to be able to visit our partner organisation the Pratham Council for Vulnerable Children in the Mumbai slums and the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA BHARAT) in Delhi. Pratham Council provides skills for girls and young women, building confidence and employability, while organising women in the informal sector, which accounts for 92% of the economy.

Our task is to work with the people affected by poverty, supporting their struggles and assisting them to confront the challenges they face now and into the future. We achieve this though working with partners who retain, perpetuate and build on the skills learned. I see the impact of this each time I visit an Oxfam programme.

With your help we can and will build a better world.

“OUR TASK IS TO CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY POVERTY, SUPPORTING THEIR STRUGGLES AND ASSISTING THEM TO CONFRONT THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE NOW AND INTO THE FUTURE”
Our focus is also on livelihoods to support communities in overcoming the scourge of hunger and building resilience. In Malawi, agro forestry, seed multiplication and irrigation programmes helped farmers increase their harvests. In Tanzania, small-holder farmers participated in agricultural shows to link directly with buyers. In Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and South Africa, we continue to fight against the devastating impact that HIV and AIDS has on communities.

Meanwhile, our 51 shops across the island of Ireland provide a local link to our global presence, allowing communities at home and abroad to stand together to tackle the root causes of poverty. Even in these difficult times, the continued generosity of the public and the unstinting support of our volunteers means we can help the world’s most vulnerable.

We believe active citizens holding their governments to account is the best way to challenge poverty. Our mobilisation of the public on issues such as food justice, climate change and women’s rights is testament to the power of this approach. Combined with our strong advocacy to change public policies and practices that can positively influence the lives of those in poverty, we are making a difference and making our voices heard.

Thanks for your continued support.

Jim Clarken
Chief Executive, Oxfam Ireland

It is difficult to imagine that we would still be using the word ‘famine’ in the 21st century, yet in July 2011 the UN was forced to make this horrific announcement in Somalia while highlighting the East Africa food crisis. Oxfam had been warning about this possibility since the previous November yet the international community failed to respond at the scale required until we were seeing horrific images which should have been confined to history on our television screens. Oxfam Ireland, along with Concern and Trócaire, carried out a joint mission with former Irish president and president of Oxfam International Mary Robinson to the region to raise awareness of the crisis. One year on, the generosity of the Irish public north and south has ensured that we can continue helping those affected recover.

Learning the lessons of that late response, we reacted quickly and forcefully to similar warnings in West Africa earlier this year. Unfortunately, we must prepare to respond to more frequent crises as the worst effects of climate change become more visible, combined with a surge in global food prices. Almost 870 million people in the world are still facing hunger every day. We must continue to campaign to make the structural changes required to address this abomination.

Our One Programme approach integrates our development, humanitarian, campaigns and advocacy work to deliver the most effective change to the lives of the poor, making us a dynamic and innovative leader in the development sector. We are proud to work alongside other members of the sector as we hold the role of Chair of Dóchas, the umbrella organisation for NGOs in the Republic of Ireland, as well as playing an active role in CADA, its Northern Ireland equivalent. We also have the honour of chairing the Gender-Based Violence Consortium.

Oxfam recognises the key role of women in ending poverty and our Female Food Heroes initiative champions women food producers in Tanzania. Our work not only allows women to claim land that’s rightfully theirs, but also to be viewed as leaders in the advancement of their communities to the benefit of all.

“We believe active citizens holding their governments to account is the best way to challenge poverty”
Oxfam’s One Programme approach integrates our development, humanitarian, campaigns and advocacy work to deliver the most effective change to the lives of the poor.

Oxfam delivers programmes in 92 countries. At Oxfam Ireland, we concentrate in countries in East, Central and Southern Africa, working specifically to enhance and sustain livelihood opportunities, to promote, protect and support the rights and interests of poor women and girls and to reduce the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS. We also respond to humanitarian crises in our focus countries and beyond (as part of the wider Oxfam International response).

In all of this work, we work to ensure that women and girls have equitable access to information, resources and opportunities that will improve their lives.

OVERVIEW OF OUR PROGRAMMES
During the period April 2011 to March 2012, our programme was delivered in line with four strategic change goals – economic justice, essential services, rights in crisis and gender justice as set out in our Strategic Plan 2007-2012.

In Tanzania and Uganda we provided critical support to vulnerable pastoralist (nomadic farming) communities securing and strengthening livelihood opportunities and coping mechanisms in the context of changing climate patterns, scarcity of land, water and other resources and various forms of social and political exclusion. In Rwanda, an innovative programme enabled women farmers to add value to the produce they grow by processing and marketing it in new ways.

A highlight of our work responding to the rights of women and girls was the Female Food Heroes initiative (see page 16) in Tanzania. We also worked with partners to strengthen the rights of women farmers to access and own land and increased our efforts to address domestic and other forms of violence against women.

In Malawi, a new programme began to secure equitable access to treatment, care and support for people living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS.

In both Zimbabwe and South Africa, our aim is to ensure equitable access to treatment, care and support.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS
We made a significant contribution to the global Oxfam response to the major food crisis in the Horn and East Africa (see page 12) and raised awareness of the situation as it unfolded among governments, institutions and the public.

We also responded to the chronic humanitarian situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and began significant advocacy to highlight the food crisis developing in seven countries in the Sahel region of West Africa.

SINGLE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
Our Single Management Structure (SMS) reduces the number of affiliates working in countries and facilitates a single strategy for each country, with shared services, one brand and one voice. Oxfam Ireland now manages the country programme in Tanzania and implements key parts of the Malawi programme on essential services. We will also directly implement programmes in Uganda.

One Programme: Oxfam in Action

During a meeting with women from Nasapir village who have gathered to plant tree seedlings, Oxfam’s climate change advisor Savio Carvalho asked them who was willing to put in the effort to ensure the saplings would grow. They all put up their hands.

Caroline Gluck/Oxfam
From the shop on the main street to the trek on the mountain-top, our supporters, volunteers and staff are the local link in a global network of people working to create a brighter future.

We are one of 17 Oxfams working together in 92 countries as part of that global network of people and organisations working for change.

Oxfam has been in Ireland for over 50 years with over 140 staff, 1,000 volunteers and 51 shops throughout the island.

OUR VITAL PARTNERS

Working in partnership with others is a cornerstone of our approach. From local partners on the ground to international campaigning organisations, we know that we’re better when we work together.

We believe that the best people to lift a community out of poverty are community members themselves, That’s why we help local non-governmental and civil society-based organisations reach their potential by providing funding and other support to build their capacity to deliver effective anti-poverty programmes themselves.

We also work with a range of other domestic and international campaigning organisations to try to change the policies and practices of key institutions, including governments, corporations, and multilateral agencies that have power and influence over the systems and structures that keep people in poverty.

We collaborate with corporate partners who share our values and wish to use their expertise and experience to help us make a positive difference to the lives of people affected by poverty.
OUR VISION AND APPROACH

Our vision is of a just world without poverty. We work directly with communities and local partners to support people to make their way out of poverty and exercise their social, economic, political and civil rights.

We combine humanitarian assistance, long-term development and campaigning to tackle the root causes of poverty. We seek to influence those in power to ensure that people living in poverty can improve their lives and livelihoods and have a say in decisions that affect them.

In line with the current strategic plan of Oxfam’s international confederation, our ultimate goal is for the people with and for whom we work to be able to exercise their rights and manage their own lives.

We work to positively impact the people’s lives in four key areas. These are outlined over the coming pages.
Farmer Edson James Kamba (pictured below) relaxes after a long day in the fields. He finds that cultivating his fields in the Balaka district in Malawi is becoming increasingly difficult due to changes in the weather.

“When I use fertiliser I can get 20 bags of maize from my fields, but when I don’t use it I only get seven bags.

“The weather over the past 20 years has changed a lot. When I was a boy, my parents had one and a half acres and they could grow lots of food without chemicals. Now people can’t grow enough to feed themselves on that amount of land.

“The weather is also much hotter than it was when I was young and this affects the maize. The first rains used to be in December but now they come in October and it’s all very unreliable. Sometimes it rains heavily and then there is not a drop for the next two weeks. Or it will rain heavily in one village but the next village just 5km away will get nothing.

“It is good to get fertiliser but without rain nothing can happen – the crops will just wilt in the fields. In the bad times we will just eat two pieces of cassava (a starchy crop) in the afternoon and some nsima (a cornmeal product) in the evening. Since I have been using fertiliser I can eat nsima twice a day. Luckily we have a borehole that was put in by the Blantyre Synod [an Oxfam partner], otherwise we would have to walk very far to fetch water from the river. But the borehole is shared by about 500 people, so we probably need another one, especially if the rains keep getting less each year.”

Photo: Nicole Johnston/Oxfam
“when i want to fetch water for my family it takes one and a half hours each way. this water won’t come home by itself. it’s me who has to go and fetch it,” said Helen Ewoton (pictured above with her grandchild Kaisa) from Nawoyatir in Turkana, northern Kenya.

“People get diseases drinking contaminated water. Some children from the neighbourhood became ill. One child lost their life.

“There is water here and Oxfam knew the water was here. When I saw the drillers I felt very happy. We were all very happy when we saw the water spurting out.”

The new borehole provides clean water. “It will bring hygiene at home. It will bring good health and will help the school children to bathe quickly and go to school. It will reduce the diarrhea diseases in households.”

Only 15 per cent of the largely nomadic population of Turkana has a reliable water supply. Serious water-related illnesses, such as cholera, are common in Turkana.

Oxfam drilled and installed six boreholes with hand pumps between February and April 2012. At least 12,500 people are using them. Together, we are changing lives.

Photo: Kieran Doherty/Oxfam
Our goal:
In times of crisis, it is the poorest and most vulnerable people that struggle to survive. We aim to protect these people, regardless of who or where they are, securing their livelihoods and protecting them from poverty by providing impartial and effective help in a manner that protects their human rights.

How we deliver it:
We act quickly to save lives when disaster strikes by delivering essentials such as clean water and shelter, food and public health, and by working with local organisations where appropriate to make sure that help gets to those who need it most.

In order to guard against future shocks, we are constantly improving our planning and preparation for emergency responses. For example, Oxfam’s report A Dangerous Delay called on governments to overhaul their response to food crises in the wake of the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa.

For the reporting period, our work was focused almost exclusively on helping people secure enough food and providing clean water in the Horn of Africa.

In Turkana in northern Kenya, where livestock had died due to drought, Oxfam Ireland provided clean water and cash transfer programmes to those most in need. Five successive failures of rains have left people extremely vulnerable.

In Somalia, where a famine was declared in 2011, we focused on cash transfer programmes in the capital, Mogadishu, and the south central region. Cash can be distributed far more quickly than food, which, though available, was often far too expensive for most people to afford.

Reconstruction efforts continue in Haiti, where we helped fund the reconstruction of buildings destroyed in the 2010 earthquake. For example, in Croix-des-Bouquets, Oxfam has built an orphanage for 100 children and an adjacent public primary school for 400 children.

In the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo, we helped the local community and people displaced by the conflict to access water and sanitation. In Malawi, lack of rain pushed up food prices and made basic food too expensive for many people. We helped by providing cash transfers to the most vulnerable.

‘I’d like to use the money to start a business and buy livestock’

Oxfam’s emergency cash transfer in Loruth, Turkana, Kenya, has provided mother of eight Sabina Loliyak (pictured above) with the choice to buy what she needs and start an alternative livelihood to protect her family in future droughts.

An animated, resilient woman, Sabina (35) lost half of her livestock in the drought. Her mother passed away during this difficult time – a mound of makumo branches marks her grave outside Sabina’s house.

“Before the drought, my life was very good – everything was green. Even the cattle and people were healthy. There was no relief food. We used get milk and meat from our livestock, and exchange the male goat for sorghum. Six years ago, I was healthy and energetic.

“Before we used to get nutritious food drinking milk, eating meat from the livestock but right now there is nothing. Even the wild fruits, which we used to eat, have gone and the trees have dried up. I can’t give my children nutritious food – only maize.

“With the money I was given, I bought sugar and sold it so I could use the profit to buy beans and cabbage for my children. I’d like to use the money to start a business and buy livestock. If you have cash, then you can buy things we don’t have in the house like sugar or beans. But with food aid, we can only eat maize for the whole month. If we can start a business, then our life will change automatically.

“Cash will help us to start a new life. In the future, I hope that my children will go to university.”

In Turkana, the failed rains, lack of available food and rising prices have left drought-affected communities dependent on outside aid. Oxfam is helping to stimulate the local economy by working with 215 traders to boost their businesses and distribute monthly cash transfers to more than 5,500 drought-stricken families.

Photo: Caroline Berger/Oxfam
Picture top left: Hawa Ali Shegow and her baby wait to collect water in the Dadaab camp for displaced people in Kenya.
Nicole Johnston/Oxfam

Picture above: Ekorot Eriono shows how dry and infertile the soil is in Northern Turkana, Kenya. Seven years without sufficient rain has left its mark on the landscape and the people. “This is my field. I used to grow sorghum here. Sorghum is supposed to be a hardy crop that can cope with dry conditions but even the sorghum can not survive this drought.”
Rankin/Oxfam

Picture left: Oxfam Honorary President Mary Robinson and Jim Clarken, CEO, Oxfam Ireland with the community in Karga Loyiangalani District, Marsabit, Kenya.

Picture top right: Aid arrives in Ethiopia and is loaded onto trucks ready for the long journey to Hilaweyn camp. The cargo includes water tanks, piping, tap stands and latrine bases.
Jane Beeley/Oxfam
One year on from the worst food crisis this century, we are still learning the lessons of East Africa, which saw famine declared in Somalia in July 2011.

As early as August 2010 a sophisticated satellite-based early warning system predicted low rainfall and worsening food production across Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. But it wasn’t until May 2011 that the Kenyan government declared an emergency and July that the projections were taken seriously.

Over 50,000 people died and because these early warnings were ignored, the relief effort was significantly more expensive, costing additional millions of euros/pounds.

The situation was at its most critical in Somalia, where up to 90 per cent of animals died and crops in the south of the country failed. Cereal prices rose to all-time highs, with the cost of commodities up by 270% in some areas.

The cost of the average food basket increased by 50% in the southern regions, forcing an average of 3,000 Somalis a day to flee to Ethiopia and Kenya as a result.

At the height of the crisis, 1,500 people were arriving in Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya alone on a daily basis.

In response to the crisis, Oxfam launched its biggest ever appeal for Africa. As part of a joint-agency trip with Trócaire and Concern to highlight the plight of the millions facing hunger, Oxfam Ireland Chief Executive Jim Clarken accompanied Oxfam Honorary President Mary Robinson to Somalia and Kenya. Former Irish President Robinson went back to Somalia for the first time since her 1992 visit brought famine and war there to worldwide attention.

In cooperation with our partners, we launched the largest life-saving programme serving Somali children in Mogadishu.

The response from our supporters to the East Africa emergency appeal was truly amazing. From busking, cycling events, coffee mornings, cake sales, football tournaments and pub quizzes to some more unique events like a sponsored stand-a-thon, a head shave and leg waxing and even a hula-hoop show from one of our younger supporters, nine-year-old Rachel Cronin, a huge thanks goes out from everyone at Oxfam to all involved (especially you, Rachel. Thanks!).

The appeal raised a staggering €1.12m/£1m, which enabled Oxfam to respond both quickly and effectively to those worst affected by the terrible crisis. We did it together. Thank you.
Providing Community-based Therapeutic Care (CTC) at 14 nutrition sites across the Somali capital, we reached 83,000 malnourished Somali children by the end of 2011. We also provided life-saving equipment such as water, beds and X-ray machines to Somalia’s only functioning children’s hospital.

Oxfam also supplied water for nearly 200,000 people in the country, along with sanitation, health education and emergency food for malnourished children.

In Ethiopia we reached 1.38 million people in Jijiga, Borena and Bale, supplying water and drilling boreholes.

In Kenya, Oxfam’s ‘de-stocking’ programme bought some of the weakest goats and sheep at decent prices, ensuring that their owners got an income and some vital cash before their assets died. The animals were then slaughtered to provide meat to the community.

But if we had heeded the signs earlier, we could have saved more lives and money.

Protecting livestock is much cheaper than starting afresh once they have been decimated by drought. In the Afar region of Ethiopia, for example, the restocking of sheep and goats is 6.5 times more expensive than supplementary feeding, while restocking cattle costs 14 times more.

Indeed, according to the British government it will cost €16 billion/£13 billion more to respond to humanitarian crises as they happen over the next 20 years than delivering simple resilience-building measures now.

For example, it costs €100/£80 to treat a child who is malnourished but just €20/£16 to prevent that child becoming malnourished in first place. Meanwhile, every €1/80p invested in disaster reduction reduces €4/£3.20 in relief spending later on.

These shortcomings were laid out in Oxfam’s A Dangerous Delay report, which was published in January 2012.

Its recommendations were put into practice very soon afterwards.

When the first warnings of a potential food crisis arrived from West Africa early in 2012, Oxfam launched an immediate campaign to mitigate the possible effects on people.

With the onset of climate change, parts of East Africa can expect even greater incidence of drought and irregular rainfall in the years ahead.

We are better equipped than before to deal with them before they reach crisis levels.

“In cooperation with our partners, we launched the largest life-saving programme serving Somali children in Mogadishu”
**PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP HELPS FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP TO THRIVE**

Mushroom-harvesting techniques pioneered by Renata Muteteri (pictured above holding freshly-harvested mushrooms), joint-owner of Oxfam’s private-sector partner G7 Enterprises, have enabled women to dramatically increase their income in Kirero, eastern Rwanda.

Run by Renata (also known as ‘Mama Nice’) and her husband, Augustin Ngabonziza, G7 Enterprises makes mushroom tubes which are then bought by local women affected by poverty to grow very close to their homes. As a result of growing, harvesting and selling their mushrooms, women producers have dramatically increased their income. They either sell the mushrooms to neighbours or sell them back to G7 Enterprises, who can sell in bulk to restaurants and hotels or further afield.

G7 Enterprises is also trialling the use of two small solar driers given to them by Oxfam to make dried mushroom and mushroom powder to sell in Rwanda and export markets.

As the private sector is fast developing, it’s a critical time to support job creation and ensure the poorest and most vulnerable will benefit from growth. Women are central to the project which aims to not only increase their income but also support entrepreneurism, confidence, and leadership amongst Rwandan women, improving their status at home and in the community.

If women farmers had the same access to land, tools, seeds and credit as men, they could grow enough extra food to feed more than 100 million of the world’s hungriest people. When women are treated as equals we all reap the benefit. Join our **ENDING POVERTY STARTS WITH WOMEN** campaign to be part of the solution to poverty. We’re calling for aid policy that puts women at the heart of change, through increased support for projects that empower women and combat gender-based violence. See oxfamireland.org/women

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**OUR GOAL:**

Women are key to lifting people out of poverty. We aim to support more women to gain power over their lives, end violence against them and increase their involvement in leadership institutions and decision-making processes.

**HOW WE DELIVER IT:**

We work with both men and women to improve gender relations, implementing community projects that reduce violence against women and girls and strengthen women’s access to education, land and other economic assets. Inequality is a root cause of poverty, which is why Oxfam puts women’s rights at the heart of all that we do.

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Women are at the heart of Oxfam’s work – they make up 43 percent of the agricultural workforce in developing countries, but often face discrimination in gaining land ownership, credit and access to markets. Helping women food producers gain the rights and support they need is central to our GROW campaign, which aims to ensure everybody has enough food to eat always and that the food we eat is produced in an equitable and sustainable manner.

The brainchild of Mwanahamisi Salimu, Oxfam Ireland’s Economic Justice Campaigns Officer in Tanzania, the Female Food Heroes project was launched in July 2011 to raise awareness of the importance of the role women farmers play in local and national food production. With the support of a media partner, Oxfam persuaded around 7,000 female small-scale farmers to enter the first round of the national competition to find a female food champion. A panel of expert judges selected an initial shortlist of 20, with this group further short-listed to 10 finalists via a public vote in which 10,000 members of the public participated in a format similar to the TV show X Factor.

The finalists participated in a week-long ‘boot camp’ where they received training to enhance their existing skills in new agricultural techniques and livestock keeping. The training also provided an opportunity to raise awareness around a range of issues including women and leadership, the impact of climate change, sustainable farming, family planning and HIV and AIDS and the use of telecommunications in supporting entrepreneurship.

Following a public vote, Ester Jerome Mtegule was awarded first place, winning a tractor and grain store that she now manages on behalf of her community. The impact on her life has been remarkable. She has recently achieved an increase in her groundnut yield from five to 35 bags per year. Ester has also been selected as the farmers’ representative on her local district council. She is using her prize of a tractor to assist others in her community and so far 10 additional women farmers have benefited from the availability of the machine.

The two runners-up, Anna Oloshuro Kalaita and Mwandiwe Makame, each of whom won solar panels, have used their prizes to benefit other women in their communities in a number of ways, such as charging household lamps.

Ester has also been nominated among the top ten global food trailblazers by AlertNet.

More than half of Tanzania’s total population – 25 million people – have seen or heard about the project, resulting in greater levels of awareness and understanding of the critical role that women play in feeding the nation.

The success of the initiative in Tanzania has resulted in Female Food Heroes being rolled-out to other countries including Armenia, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Canada.
We have three sources of funds: our charity shop profits, donations from the general public, including businesses and corporate partners, and institutional grant support mainly from Irish Aid (the official aid programme of the Irish Government and a division within the Department of Foreign Affairs), but also from trusts and foundations.

Despite difficult economic circumstances, we have received incredibly generous support from donors and shoppers and we continue to build new alliances to provide long-term funding and support for our global programme.

**OUR SHOPS**

A key objective for the 2011–2012 period was to achieve total sales of €7.6m/£6.6m in our charity shops throughout the island of Ireland. Our actual performance exceeded this target by 10.5% at €8.4m/£7.2m, with this increase mainly derived from donated sales. The overall net contribution from our shops remained comparable with prior years at €1.88m/£1.6m.

This was achieved against a continued economic downturn that shows little evidence of halting, particularly in the Republic of Ireland, and an increasingly competitive commercial involvement in the second-hand clothing market.

We opened the doors of two new shops during this period, with a standard shop in Tullamore, Co. Offaly and Dublin’s second Oxfam Home, located on King’s Inns Street. Three of our Fair Trade shops in Cork, Galway and South King Street, Dublin switched to donated goods shops, while our Fair Trade shop on Rosemary Street, Belfast, has closed.

Oxfam shops have been selling Fair Trade products since 1986 and our support over the years has contributed to the hugely successful growth of the brand, now available in most mainstream shops. Oxfam will remain part of the Fair Trade network and campaign for equitable trading conditions for developing countries at both the local and global levels. In response to a decrease in donations to our shops, we launched the
Make Space for Oxfam campaign supported by high profile celebrities – musician Sharon Corr (pictured above) and broadcasters Miriam O’Callaghan and Tom Dunne. This resulted in significant media coverage and awareness of the work of Oxfam as well as a renewed surge in donations to our shop network.

PUBLIC DONATIONS

The biggest single factor in the increase in voluntary income to €6.72m/£5.6m (£5.8m/£5m in 2011) was the East Africa emergency appeal, which raised €1.12m/£1m, the highest response to such an appeal in recent years.

When donations to the East Africa emergency appeal are excluded, our fundraising performance (net contribution) was slightly down on the previous year. However, our planned contribution exceeded budget by 12%, largely due to significant cost savings realised during the year.
If we compare results to 2007-8, the year prior to a succession of major emergency appeals, [Haiti Earthquake, Pakistan Floods, East Africa Food Crisis] our underlying, non-emergency voluntary income has remained steady and shown some growth in certain areas during what are very challenging times for fundraising.

Costs are continually monitored and cost savings realised wherever possible. In 2011-12, when the additional expenditure on the East Africa emergency appeal is excluded, costs were 9.8% below budget.

**IRISH AID**

We received a contribution to programme expenditure of €2.5m from the Irish government’s Irish Aid department during the financial period. We also received funding from Irish Aid for our chronic humanitarian emergencies programme.

Irish Aid has now committed to a future four-year funding programme. We value our relationship with Irish Aid greatly for the opportunities it gives us to engage on a number of programme and policy issues of mutual interest.

**ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE**

A substantial review of our organisation’s internal structures carried out in 2009-10 identified the need for change in how we are organised to deliver our strategic ambition.

Following a period of staff consultation these changes were completed during the year and will allow us to operate more efficiently and effectively as we deliver on our strategic plan.

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

We undertook a review of our Information Communication Technology systems and will integrate management information systems across all business activities by the end of 2013.

**FUNDRAISING PARTNERSHIPS**

Whether it’s giving a large donation or sharing business advice with smallholders in the developing world – there are a number of ways that people with wealth or skills can support Oxfam. We believe passionately that by maximising our partnerships, we can achieve more effective, lasting change.

We fundraise in partnership with trusts, foundations, companies and individuals who share our vision of a just world without poverty. Central to Oxfam’s way of working are our relationships with numerous local partners and allies worldwide.

- Together Oxfam, our local partners and Comic Relief have so far helped more than 300,000 ordinary men and women to take an active stand against violence against women in Tanzania. We will continue working towards our target of 1.6 million change makers in the ‘We Can’ campaign to end violence against women
- The Bank of Ireland Staff Third World Fund changed thousands of lives in DR Congo through its support of numerous projects that provided communities with clean safe drinking water and education on safe hygiene practices
- ElectricAid has supported our work across many of our programme countries through a diverse range of projects. Whether through the installation of solar technology that provided water for communities in Uganda or home-based care for people living with HIV; their commitment and support has helped us change lives
- The European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons (ESCRS) and Oxfam set up clean and sustainable water facilities and provided community hygiene training in the villages of Kitgum, Uganda
- Lloyds TSB Foundation of Northern Ireland supported small farmers in Malawi to establish irrigation systems on their land, increasing productivity and reducing the number of months where food is scarcest and families go hungry
- Many of our corporate partners supported their staff and customers to fundraise over €75,000 for our East Africa emergency appeal, helping to save countless lives.

Our sincere thanks to the many organisations and individuals who make our work possible.
Oxfam Ireland offers a strong and credible voice to governments, supporters, institutions and bodies interested in social justice and development.

We work to share the stories of those affected by poverty and to give them a voice in forums where they would otherwise not be heard. Our campaigning and advocacy work, both overseas in our programme countries and in the international centres of power informs our work with the media and our donors.

**FOOD JUSTICE**

Our key campaigning priority during 2011-2012 was GROW, Oxfam’s global economic justice campaign to support people living in poverty to claim power in the way the world manages land, water and climate change.

Launched in 43 countries in June 2011, over 1,000 supporters in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland became GROW campaigners in the first month alone, giving us the best possible start to an ambitious campaign for food justice.

Oxfam International’s week-long celebration of food (GROW Week) set the internet alight as Oxfam Ireland supporters joined a global conversation about food on Twitter, Facebook and countless blogs.

Highlighting the crucial role that women play in the international food system, Oxfam Ireland, supported by fantastic local musicians, held public concerts on International Women’s Day in both Dublin and Belfast.

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

We continued to play a lead role in the Stop Climate Chaos Coalition in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, a highlight of which was a public protest outside Dáil Éireann involving hundreds of coalition supporters.

We engaged in campaign preparations to secure a Northern Irish Climate Change Act and continued campaigning for the Irish government to fulfill its commitments on climate finance and the introduction of a climate change bill.

Through media work, extensive lobbying and popular mobilisation we maintained pressure on the Irish government to fulfil these promises. The culmination of this work with others in the sector was the publication...
by the Minister for the Environment, Phil Hogan, of a Road map for Climate Policy and Legislation, which commits to publishing the heads of a climate Bill by 2013.

On the international stage, the December 2011 UN climate change negotiations in South Africa resulted in the ‘Durban Platform’ which postponed the conclusion of a global climate change agreement until 2015.

**DEVELOPMENT AID**

With the indefatigable support of the Irish public, Oxfam continued to play a leading role within the Dóchas Act Now on 2015 campaign, seeking to persuade the Irish government to maintain its commitment to the world’s poorest. 2011 ended with a marginal cut to the aid budget and the campaign continues.

**TRADE**

Directly supporting communities in the developing world to work and trade their way out of poverty, we also supported Fairtrade in Ireland and Northern Ireland during 2011-2012. Fairtrade Fortnight proved exceptionally popular with the general public as our campaigners and supporters took to the streets of Dublin and Belfast in a mixture of weird and wonderful styles to show how Fairtrade goes with everything, as we called on passers-by to put Fairtrade in their wardrobes in 2012.

We also engaged in advocacy work on a number of other issues related to Rights in Crisis and Essential Services throughout the years e.g. Tax Justice and a Financial Transaction Tax, known as the Robin Hood Tax.
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 continued with our efforts to improve the monitoring, evaluation and learning that we see as critical to the success of our programme. We completed an evaluation of our long-term programme for the period 2007-2010 that documents examples of our achievements in the period and also highlighted areas where we can improve our practice so as to ensure greater programme impact.

We carried out a comprehensive satisfaction survey with our partners in Tanzania. This provided us with important insights regarding how we work with and are perceived by this important stakeholder group. It addressed questions related to what we do well and where we can bring about improvements. In general, partners reported very positive experiences of their engagement with Oxfam Ireland and the survey is an important learning tool for us as we continue to develop our partnership approach in other countries.

We also participated in key Real Time Evaluations of Oxfam humanitarian responses in Malawi and Kenya. These are important exercises that provided an opportunity for the Confederation to reflect on the quality of our response ensuring that we are on track in the delivery of appropriate and effective assistance to affected populations.

Finally, we established an internal audit function at our office in Dar Es Salaam as part of ongoing efforts to improve accountability and strengthen financial monitoring within our partnerships.

**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.
The global economic crisis has continued to present many challenges this year; however, we have achieved a positive net movement in funds of €290k/£251k compared to a deficit in the previous year of €294k/£249k. We have continued to implement cost savings in non-programme expenditure and grow our income-generating activities, leading to a strong level of reserves.

With continuing strong financial support from Irish Aid and by investing in our capacity to access other income, our overall level of income rose this year by 20% to €18m/£15m compared to last year. We were very fortunate that donations from the public rose by 18% to €7.9m/£6.8m. These figures include donations for our East Africa Appeal, which raised €1.12m/£1m.

The programme investment ratio, which measures how much we spend on programme as a percentage of total expenditure (excluding retail costs) is again 80% in line with last year. The fundraising return on investment is showing a ratio of 3.16:1, which equates to €3.16 received for every €1 spent on fundraising activities. This is higher than last year’s ratio of 2.9:1.

Finally, we are proud to report that our administration costs are a low 5% of total costs for this year, which is a slight improvement on our 6% figure last year. These indicators show that we are maintaining robust financial controls, particularly in the areas of overhead costs and income generation.

Songoi learns to count at his pre-school in Noomunye, Tanzania. It is one of eight pre-schools established within three years in the region. Oxfam helped villagers to set up the school and provide teacher training, along with supporting the construction of classrooms. Songoi’s new classroom was being built when this photograph was taken.

Geoff Sayer/Oxfam
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 judgements 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 the UK and Ireland, of the state of the company’s affairs as at the 31 March 2012 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: 30 July 2012
WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES FROM GENERATED FUNDS:</th>
<th>YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012 (12 MONTHS) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS REPORT</th>
<th>YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2011 (12 MONTHS) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS REPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€000’s</td>
<td>£000’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations, gifts and corporate sponsorship</td>
<td>6,501</td>
<td>5,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy and gifts in kind</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from donated &amp; commercial trading activity (Oxfam Ireland Shops)</td>
<td>7,946</td>
<td>6,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (deficit) from trading subsidiary</td>
<td>-107</td>
<td>-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources from charitable activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from fair trade trading activity</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas programme grants received</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and Campaigns grants/donations received</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and Communications grants received</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</td>
<td>18,217</td>
<td>15,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COST OF GENERATING FUNDS:</th>
<th>YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012 (12 MONTHS) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS REPORT</th>
<th>YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2011 (12 MONTHS) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS REPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising Costs</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>1,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from donated &amp; commercial trading activity (Oxfam Ireland Shops)</td>
<td>6,734</td>
<td>5,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>8,789</td>
<td>7,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET INCOMING RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR CHARITABLE APPLICATION</td>
<td>9,428</td>
<td>8,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES BY OBJECTIVE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas programming-grantmaking costs</td>
<td>7,370</td>
<td>6,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and campaigns</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and communications</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from fair trade trading activity</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>9,003</td>
<td>7,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance Costs</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED</td>
<td>17,924</td>
<td>15,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE PERIOD</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movements on investments</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS FUNDIED IN 2011-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Public Health and Protection Response to populations affected by conflict</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kivu - Fuel Efficient Stoves and Reforestation in Bobokoboko</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing rapid response disaster preparedness and support to cholera response</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights in Crisis Advocacy in the DRC</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Support to the DRC Cholera Project</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HATI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional payment to the Haiti Earthquake response</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IRAQ</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of Women from Violence and Honour Killing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JAPAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Earthquake and Tsunami response</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KENYA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkana - WASH Drought Response</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa Food Crisis 2011 - Kenya Drought Response</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALAWI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam’s Programme in Malawi</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAKISTAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Floods Response</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam HIV&amp;AIDS Programme</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RWANDA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Market-Oriented Livelihoods Programme</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOMALIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa Food Crisis 2011 - Somalia Drought Response</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TANZANIA OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. HIV Mainstreaming Programme</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pastoralism Programme</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Including grants to the following partners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACORD Tanzania – Promoting community resilience in Ngorongoro</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKIKAZI Catalyst - Supporting Pastoralist Socio-Economic Environment</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Including grants to the following partners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UJAMAA CRT – Improve Livelihoods, participation and policy - Pastoralists</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINGOS – Good Governance, Gender Justice and Human Rights - Pastoralists</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORDS - Land use planning project in two villages - Longdlo District, Arusha</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Gender Justice Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAKIMADINI - Violence against women in mining communities</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASTORALISTS Women’s Council – Pastoralist Gender Equality Programme</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIVULINI – Transforming Lives: Preventing Violence against Women and Girls Year 1 (Comic Relief)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLAC – Transforming Lives: Preventing Violence against Women and Girls Year 1 (Comic Relief)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKIMADINI - Transforming Lives: Preventing Violence against Women and Girls Year 1 (Comic Relief)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKIMADINI - Supporting Women Miners Economic Lobby Group</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UZIKWASA – Promoting Effective and Responsive Gender Leadership in Pangani</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE OF HOPE - Activism against Gender Based Violence among faith institutions - Tanga Region</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOWATA – to minimise land conflicts in Morogoro Region</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANGA Police – Strengthening the GBV response among law enforcement agencies in Tanga</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Economic Justice Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TREE OF HOPE - HIV/AIDS Prevention Project</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4H – Youth and young adult focused HIV/AIDS Prevention activities in Tanga Region</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAARIFA ni Utungu – Communities Early Childhood Learning and Development Best Practice</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE OF HOPE – Additional Organisational Support to Tree of Hope</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACORD Tanzania – Ngorongoro Community Resilience Project</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Programme Quality Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Annual Report</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Other Tanzania Partner Grants and Capacity Building

Including grants to the following partners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TREE OF HOPE – HIV/AIDS Prevention Project</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAARIFA ni Utungu – Communities Early Childhood Learning and Development Best Practice</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE OF HOPE – Additional Organisational Support to Tree of Hope</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACORD Tanzania – Ngorongoro Community Resilience Project</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Uganda – Towards sustainable public health intervention</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Uganda – Value Chain Enhancement Project</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karamoja – Piloting Gender sensitive Livelihoods</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of Domestic Violence in Uganda</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Women’s Land Rights Conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Oxfam Gender and HIV/AIDS Programme (COGHENA)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUPPORT COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support and Development</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,448</td>
<td>5,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IRISH AID FUNDING EXPENDED IN 2011-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Programme/Project</th>
<th>€000’s</th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Integrated Public Health and Protection Response to populations affected by conflict</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Turkana WASH Drought Response</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL IRISH AID CONTRIBUTION TO HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMING</strong></td>
<td><strong>777</strong></td>
<td><strong>670</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Oxfam’s Programme in Malawi</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>Oxfam HIV &amp; AIDS Programme</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Sustainable Market-Orientated Livelihoods Programme</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania Operational Programme</td>
<td>HIV Mainstreaming Programme</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pastoralism Programme</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Justice Programme</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Justice Programme</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Quality Programme</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Northern Uganda - Value Chain Enhancement Project</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piloting Gender Sensitive Livelihoods in Karamoja</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevention of Domestic Violence in Uganda</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Combined Oxfam Gender &amp; HIV &amp; AIDS Programme (COGHENA)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL IRISH CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,485</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,289</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORT COSTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Support and Development</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management and Administration retained by Oxfam Ireland</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL IRISH AID CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORT COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>233</strong></td>
<td><strong>201</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL IRISH AID FUNDING EXPENDED IN 2011-2012</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,505</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,160</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 XN89651) 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.

TRUSTEES PARTICIPATION
As a not-for-profit, charitable status company, Oxfam 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. A Finance, Audit and Risk Committee oversees the financial health of the organisation.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY
Oxfam Ireland Council Trustees as at 31 March 2012:
Anna McAleavy, Chairperson (appointed chairperson at the Annual General Meeting on 10 December 2010)
Donal McDunphy (Resigned at end of term 9 November 2011)
Pual Shovlin, Treasurer, Chair of Finance, Audit & Risk Committee

Catherine Byrne
Henrietta Campbell
Lyn Sheridan
Peig Murray
Kevin Rafter
(appointed 12 April 2012)
Leila Jane Blacking
(appointed 12 April 2012)
Glyn Robert
(appointed 12 April 2012)
Joe Quinn
(appointed 12 April 2012)
Peter O’Neill
(appointed 21 September 2012)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:
(These personnel, although designated as directors, are not statutory directors)
Jim Clarken, Chief Executive
(appointed 3 May 2008)
Trevor Anderson, Retail Services
(appointed 1 January 2012)
Emer Mullins, Communications and Campaigns
(appointed 1 January 2012)
Niamh Carty, International Programmes
(appointed 1 January 2012)
Peter Anderson, Fundraising
(appointed 21 September 2012)

The children of Mariba village in Rwanda wave goodbye. Oxfam has supported the local women’s group to get more girls into school. Steve Simon/Oxfam

SECRETARY:
Hugh Walker (appointed 24 February 2012)
Janice Craig

lacting from 11 July 2011 – 24 February 2012)
Louise McAree (resigned 11 July 2011)

PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS
Oxfam’s principal professional advisors 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 10B

We adhere to the recommendations as laid out by regulatory authorities such as the Charity Commission for N.I. (Code of Good Governance), the Dóchas–CGAI Irish Development NGOs (Code of Corporate Governance), the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland Charities Acts and SORP for accounting and reporting practice.