

OXFAM

ANNUAL REPORT 2017/2018



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樂施會
OXFAM
Hong Kong

無窮世界
World
Without
Poverty

CONTENTS

- 3 Highlights of the Year
- 4 Foreword
- 5 Oxfam's Vision for a World Without Poverty
- 6 Our One Programme Approach
- 7 Projects Around the World

Photo: Emdadul Islam Bitu

8	Goal 1: Active Citizens
12	Goal 2: Gender Justice
16	Goal 3: Saving Lives
20	Goal 4: Sustainable Food
24	Goal 5: Fair Sharing of Natural Resources
28	Goal 6: Financing for Development and Universal Essential Services

32	Public Engagement
38	Thank You
40	Financial Report
43	We Are Accountable to You
44	Partners
46	Our Governance
47	Find Out More About Us

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

We worked together with poor communities in **32** countries and places to improve their lives.

We joined hands with **495** partner organisations around the world to positively change the lives of people living in poverty.

We supported **609** projects around the world, including **243** new ones.

Over **6,600** volunteers and interns generously gave their time and energy to support our work and make a difference in the world.

Globally, our poverty alleviation work reached **10,890,036** people.

Our Oxfam Partners donated HK\$**160,600,000** this year.

Thanks to your unwavering support, we raised HK\$**253,600,000** this year.

FOREWORD

This past year has been an unforgettable one for all of us at Oxfam. Last December, we visited a Rohingya refugee camp in Bangladesh and listened to refugees recounting their stories of suffering and escape. In East Africa, over 20 million people were also struggling to survive as they faced severe food shortages. The number of displaced persons globally even reached a record high of 68.5 million, while the number of hungry people bounced back to over 800 million after steadily declining over the past decade.

Climate change and conflict have led to more displacements and starvation. Inequality has also left smallholder farmers unsure of their future and trapped in poverty. Moreover, current economic systems are failing as the gap between the rich and poor continues to widen. According to Oxfam's latest inequality report, 82 per cent of the wealth generated by the world in 2017 went to the richest 1 per cent, while the poorest half saw no increase in their wealth.

Inequality in Hong Kong is just as worrying. With the Gini coefficient now at 0.539 – much higher than a decade ago – inequality in Hong Kong is worse than any other developed economy and the figure is indicative of an ever-widening gap between the rich and poor.

With so many problems in the world, some might wonder, 'Can you really end poverty?'

Since Oxfam Hong Kong was established in 1976, we have been determined to tackle the root causes of poverty and injustice.

Last year, we established the Smallholder Farmers Development Fund to help more people learn about the challenges these farmers face. We also revamped the Oxfam Shop, which now sells Fair Trade goods, to encourage ethical consumerism. We even sold products made from ingredients that were grown by farmers who are participants of our projects in the Mainland. In Macau, we also continued to educate the public about smallholder farmers and the challenges they face.

To address poverty and the ever-worsening wealth inequality in Hong Kong, we published research reports on areas like casual work and urged companies to pay employees a living wage. Together with Oxfam International, we are also advocating for a human economy that benefits all and not just the fortunate few.

Saving lives requires a collective effort. Last June, Oxfam and four other international NGOs launched the A Meal for Meals campaign to encourage the public in Hong Kong to reach out to those affected by the food crisis in East Africa. Since the Bangladesh Rohingya refugee crisis began, we have also been working with our partners to provide emergency food, water and sanitation to lower the risk of a disease outbreak. Moreover, we have continued to provide life-saving aid to Syrian and Burundian refugees, flood-affected populations in India, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and mainland China.

The only reason why we at Oxfam are able to fight injustice and poverty is because the people we work with, our partners and the public trust us enough to do so. We thus always remind ourselves that it is of utmost importance that we respect each person's rights and uphold their dignity.

In February 2018, the British media reported on a case of sexual misconduct by Oxfam Great Britain staff in Haiti during a humanitarian response in 2011. It was absolutely shocking to all of us at Oxfam. The misconduct of certain staff in Haiti goes against everything Oxfam stands for and has disappointed our partners, supporters and the public at large. For this, we are deeply sorry.

We are deeply appalled by the Haiti case and are committed to real and deep change. In February 2018, Oxfam International rolled out a 10-point action plan to strengthen Oxfam's safeguarding policies and practices. An independent commission led by women's rights and human rights experts has been formed to review Oxfam's practices, operations and culture. We are also improving current safeguarding mechanisms, have developed a new Code of Conduct for staff, and require all staff to receive training on the prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. We are implementing this action plan to pronounce our commitment to zero tolerance of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse among staff, and protect the rights of the most vulnerable.

We know that it is only through constantly striving to empower even more people to escape poverty that we can regain public trust.

Many Rohingya refugees were in such a hurry to escape that they brought nothing with them except the injuries they sustained and their traumatic experiences. Although the grief and fear some women told us about were heart-rending, we saw the resilience of the people there. We saw girls play dress up by putting 'makeup' on their faces, while several boys flew kites they made out of plastic bags; some adults even opened up small makeshift shops to make a living. Seeing all this reminded us that even in the midst of adversity, there is hope.

We believe we can beat poverty and we will not stop reaching this goal until we create a world without poverty. ■



Cheung Yuk Tong
Council Chair

Trini Leung
Director General

July 2018

OXFAM'S VISION FOR A WORLD WITHOUT POVERTY

WHO WE ARE AND WHY WE'RE HERE

We're volunteers, aid workers, marathon runners, coffee farmers, shop keepers, street fundraisers, women's rights activists, goat herders, policy experts, campaigners, water engineers and more. We're a global movement of people who won't live with the injustice of poverty. As staunch believers of partnership, we work together with people like you to create a fairer world.

WHAT WE DO

We can end the injustice of poverty that hundreds of millions of people around the world face, but this demands a powerful and practical response. That's why we work with our partners to carry out a range of work – everything from running life-saving emergency responses to implementing life-changing development projects to campaigning to change policies that affect the most marginalised.

We at Oxfam envision and work towards creating a world where women and men are valued and treated equally, and able to influence the decisions that affect their lives. Our six goals to achieve this vision put these people at the centre of everything we do. These goals include ensuring the right to be heard, promoting gender justice, saving lives, safeguarding global food supplies, empowering people to claim their fair share of natural resources and increasing money for essential services. ■



Photo: Aurélie Warrier d'Univille / Oxfam

OUR ONE PROGRAMME APPROACH

Development programmes, humanitarian response and advocacy are at the core of Oxfam's One Programme Approach. Through it, poor communities are empowered to make their voices heard and influence the policies that affect them to bring about lasting change.

Our development programmes emphasise community involvement and capacity building. By doing this, poor and marginalised women and men are able to acquire new skills, diversify their sources of income, develop resilience in the face of disasters and build strong livelihoods.

Our humanitarian aid provides those facing natural disasters and conflicts with life-saving essentials, and the tools to build better lives for themselves after the emergency is over.

Through our advocacy projects, poor communities gain the ability, knowledge and voice to claim their rights to fight for fairer, more equitable policies and laws. ■



PROJECTS AROUND THE WORLD

THIS YEAR, OXFAM AND OUR PARTNERS LAUNCHED



609 PROJECTS, INCLUDING
243 NEW PROJECTS



IN **32** COUNTRIES AND PLACES AROUND
THE WORLD



THE MONEY SPENT ON THESE PROJECTS
AMOUNTED TO **HK\$222,000,000**



WE REACHED **10,890,036** PEOPLE

EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Projects in total: **547**

New projects: **215**

Number of people reached: **2,524,318**

CAMBODIA
DPR KOREA
HONG KONG
JAPAN
LAOS
MACAU

MAINLAND CHINA
MYANMAR
PHILIPPINES
TAIWAN
VIETNAM

AFRICA

Projects in total: **21**

New projects: **10**

Number of people reached: **2,367,059**

BURUNDI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
MALAWI
NIGERIA

SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
TANZANIA
ZAMBIA

MIDDLE EAST

Projects in total: **3**

New projects: **1**

Number of people reached: **2,860,000**

IRAQ
SYRIA

YEMEN

THE AMERICAS

Projects in total: **10**

New projects: **3**

Number of people reached: **354,785**

BRAZIL
CUBA

HAITI
MEXICO

SOUTH ASIA

Projects in total: **18**

New projects: **9**

Number of people reached: **2,767,573**

BANGLADESH
INDIA

NEPAL
PAKISTAN

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

Projects in total: **10**

New projects: **5**

Number of people reached: **16,301**

GOAL 1

ACTIVE CITIZENS

We at Oxfam work with poor and marginalised people to exercise their civil and political rights, influence decisions that affect them and hold people in power accountable for their actions.

This year, we spent **25.6 PER CENT** of our programme expenditure, or **HK\$56,740,000**, on empowering people to be active citizens.

100 HANDS THAT HAVE TOUCHED MY HEART

According to conservative estimates, there are close to 30 million domestic workers in China, most of whom are poorer women from rural areas or women who have been laid off. However, according to current legislation, only workers who are employed by organisations and companies are protected by labour laws. Since domestic workers are employed by individuals/families, there is little they can do if they are injured at work or face labour disputes.

He Mingying is a domestic worker I met (pictured on p.9). In 2007, the 47-year-old came to Beijing from Chifeng, Inner Mongolia; since then, she's worked for quite a number of employers as a domestic worker. While speaking to her once, she recounted the time when one of her employers asked her to wash a blanket using highly concentrated disinfectant. But because she wasn't given gloves, her skin was badly burnt. She still feels pain in her hands every time she thinks about the incident: 'My skin was barely clinging on.' After consulting a doctor, she was advised to undergo a minor operation, but unable to afford it, she resorted to applying ointment to her hands instead.

At the end of 2016, she moved to Pangezhuang, Daxing, in the suburbs of Beijing with her husband. Since she lives far from



downtown Beijing, Mingying needs to leave the house at 5 am and commute two hours before she reaches her employer's home.

Domestic workers help their employers - mostly urban workers - cook, clean and take care of their children. Those who also take care of the elderly often need to assist them in the washroom too. Despite their hard work, domestic workers' contributions are rarely recognised.



Photo: Li Shixin / Oxfam

“ I’M ALWAYS MOVED BY THE DIGNITY AND TENACITY THESE WOMEN AND LABOURERS DISPLAY IN THEIR WORK. THIS HAS MOTIVATED ME TO DO A BETTER JOB AT WORK. ”

That’s why, since 2006, Oxfam has been working with **Beijing Cultural Development Centre for Rural Women**, **Jinan Gichon Social Service Centre for Community**, **Beijing Jin Lin Social Service Centre**, **Beijing Hongyan Social Work Service Center** and other partner organisations to offer domestic workers with support. For instance, we form support networks for domestic workers and provide them with legal advice. We’ve also submitted proposals to the local and national governments about the protection of domestic workers’ rights, which has raised more awareness among the public about the challenges domestic workers face.

Last year, Oxfam and **Beijing Hongyan Social Work Service Center** put together the 100 Hands exhibition, which used hands as its motif. We looked for domestic workers in major cities like Beijing, Tianjin, Xi’an, Jinan and Shanghai who could share their stories and would



Photo: Zhou Na / Beijing Hongyan Social Work Service Center



Photo: Zhou Na / Beijing Hongyan Social Work Service Center



Photo: Zhou Na / Beijing Hongyan Social Work Service Center

let us photograph their hands. These photographs and stories were then exhibited to help the public better understand domestic workers. Photographs of Mingying’s life were also shown at the exhibition.

I’ve worked on domestic worker projects for the 10 years I’ve been here with Oxfam. Whether I’m participating in events with them, interviewing them or even when I was selecting photos with our partner for the 100 Hands exhibition, I’m always moved by the dignity and tenacity these women and labourers display in their work. This has motivated me to do a better job at work; by doing so, more people will hear these women’s voices, appreciate their contributions and enable domestic workers to gain the social protection they deserve. ■



LIN HONG
Senior Programme Officer – Urban Livelihood

GOAL 1 ACTIVE CITIZENS



Photo: Samantha Wong / Oxfam

BREAKING STEREOTYPES

Naveed Abdul, lead actor of Curryland – Oxfam and WEDO Global's latest drama-based workshop about ethnic minorities in Hong Kong – shows that you should never underestimate the power of the youth.

Born and raised in Hong Kong, the Form 6 student – once the shy and nervous kid of the class – is now speaking up about the everyday challenges ethnic minorities face in Hong Kong to secondary school students and is breaking stereotypes through this workshop.

One of the greatest hurdles he and his co-star address in the workshop is learning Chinese. Without sufficient support from the government, schools and at home, many find it difficult to learn the language. In fact, the language barrier has limited the population's social mobility and has translated into a high poverty rate. Currently, 23 per cent, or roughly 134,000 people, live in poverty; this is a whopping 3.1 per cent higher than Hong Kong's average poverty rate.

Further, ethnic minority children often need to learn Chinese on top of several languages. Naveed, for instance, said, 'My mother tongue is Urdu, but I also speak English, Cantonese, Punjabi and Hindi ... Both my parents think Chinese is very important because it's an important tool needed to live in Hong Kong,' he said. 'It's hard though. There are so many characters in Chinese.' With both parents unable to help him learn Chinese, he turned to local TV shows to help improve his Chinese.

'In the future, I want to continue sharing my culture with Hongkongers. Sometimes, people here think ethnic minorities give Hong Kong a bad image, but I really want to show that their thinking isn't correct. Ethnic minorities can also be successful, they don't need to rely on welfare. Although some ethnic minorities have a high level of education, they can't find a job because of the language barrier.'

To tackle the language barrier, Oxfam has been working with the **University of Hong Kong** and the **Education University of Hong Kong** to implement the Start from the Beginning pilot project. Through it, we're giving several kindergartens the tools they need to teach ethnic minority children Chinese early on. We're also providing teachers with training and developing appropriate teaching materials. Teachers now feel more confident teaching ethnic minority students, and these children's Chinese language skills have improved significantly. Based on the success of this pilot project, Oxfam is now calling on the government to improve its policies and allocate more resources in this area. ■

OXFAM CLUB: WATERING SEEDS OF CHANGE

I joined Oxfam three years ago and mainly organise workshops and extracurricular activities that help young people understand that inequality is at the root of poverty. Since one-off workshops only help youths learn the facts, Oxfam organises longer-term activities that encourage them to develop qualities of a global citizen (e.g. empathy) and take action to end poverty.

Last year, Oxfam worked with Pui Ching Middle School Macau to form the Pui Ching Oxfam Club. Through a slew of activities during the school year, 40 students came to better understand poverty. For instance, after joining a refugee simulation, one student who played the role of a refugee reflected on her experience and shared what she wanted to say to wealthier countries: 'My family was a middleclass family that had a small business, but the war destroyed our home just like that. We went from heaven to hell overnight, but what did we do wrong? Please take us in and help us so that we can live with greater dignity. We're all inhabitants of the same earth, aren't we?'

During the year, students also had to come up with an action plan. Two groups implemented theirs in April: one organised an event to better understand foreign domestic workers by talking to them, learning about their lives, and giving them Polaroid pictures taken on the spot; while the other organised a clothing exchange to

encourage people to reduce waste and combat climate change.

What was really encouraging was the fact that many of the students' understanding of poverty had deepened in just one year. For instance, Form 2 student Bao used to think that people are only poor because they're lazy, but now he understands that inequality is to blame: 'When a company buys a farmer's crops at a certain price, the farmer can rarely bargain. So no matter how hard she works, she won't be able to earn what she deserves.'

The process of helping young people think locally and act globally is a long one. I believe one workshop will only sow seeds, and a training programme will only water those seeds once. Ultimately though, I hope students will take what they've learnt as nourishment and bloom in the communities they're in by taking action to bring about change. ■



SAUL CHAN
Programme Officer – Macau



BAZAARS: BOLSTERING CONFIDENCE AND LIVELIHOODS

In Hong Kong, the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor has left up to 1 million people below the poverty line; Candy is one of them. She, who used to be an accounting clerk, has lived in Tin Shui Wai and now lives in Yat Tung Estate in Tung Chung and believes the government hasn't invested in either community. She told us, 'Living in such depressing communities after losing my job, I really felt abandoned by society.'

Although Candy couldn't find a job after the factory she worked at closed down, she worked hard to find ways to earn a living; she's tried working as a shop assistant as well as a security guard. She's even begun selling products at bazaars since joining **Tung Chung Community Development Alliance's** bazaar pilot project in 2012, which Oxfam supports: 'I've been to all 18 districts in Hong Kong to sell everything from hip packs and backpacks to toys and flowers. I can make around HK\$200 a day.'

Even though she doesn't make much from what she sells, Candy's seen a positive impact: 'These bazaars not only help me earn a little extra, they've also boosted my confidence.' She's not the only one who's benefited from bazaars; she said that it's impacting the community too. By selling goods that are cheaper than those sold in malls, people in the community are able to save on everyday expenses. Bazaars also offer an opportunity to bring the community closer together as they get to see each other more.

Since taking part in this project, Candy's become more aware of the issues in the community. For instance, she's participated in **Tung Chung Community Development Alliance's** initiative that compares the price of goods in each district's wet markets to better understand the difference between prices at government and Link REIT markets. She's also actively supporting bazaars organised by other NGOs and is fighting for better community facilities in Tung Chung: 'People here hope that the government will build a community centre that has a library, recreational facilities and a night market in Tung Chung.'

Oxfam believes bazaars are an effective way of enabling people from low-income households to escape poverty and become self-reliant. That's why we're calling on the government to implement policies that encourage the development of bazaars and have been working with **Tung Chung Community Development Alliance** since 2013 to organise bazaars across all 18 districts. Through these efforts, we hope that more people from low-income families can improve their livelihoods. ■



All students in the Oxfam Club need to implement an action plan to fight poverty before the end of the school year. This group held a clothing exchange in April to reduce waste and fight climate change.



By playing the role of a refugee and carrying out difficult tasks, we hope students will better understand how refugees feel and the challenges they face.

ABOUT OXFAM CLUB: In 2017, Oxfam in Macau and Pui Ching Middle School Macau put together the first Oxfam Club at the school. The group bases itself on the idea that one should think locally and act globally to address poverty. It also empowers young people to become global citizens who are concerned about poverty and injustice through participatory learning and encourages them to take action in their community.

GOAL 2

GENDER JUSTICE

Discrimination against women continues to fuel the inequality and poverty many of them experience. That's why we empower them to claim their rights and put an end to violence against women.

We used **HK\$17,319,000**, or **7.8 PER CENT** of our programme expenditure this financial year, to bring about greater equality for women.

ORDINARY PEOPLE DOING EXTRAORDINARY THINGS

Kabirkhan Village, Kishoreganj, in Bangladesh seemed like a quiet and unassuming place at first blush. Little did I know I was about to meet someone who was anything but.

'In the beginning, the family was a shattered and broken one,' Nahar Akter told me. The 30-year-old and her husband weren't off to a great start when they married in 2002. She was forced to quit school that year at the age of 14. 'He was addicted to cigarettes and drugs. When he was lost in drugs, he beat me,' she said about Rayhan Khan, her husband.

Nahar isn't alone. Statistically, close to 70 per cent of women in Bangladesh experience some sort of physical violence in their life by their intimate partners, and child marriage is commonplace. These practices are often fuelled by traditional values and attitudes, which promote the view that women are inferior.

Being a survivor of child marriage, Nahar felt the need to do something. The opportunity arose when she learnt about Oxfam's Let Her Decide and Participate programme, which aims to empower



women to take on leadership and decision-making roles in their families, communities and at the state level. She joined and eventually became president of the Bely Women's ADDA Group, one of 20 women's groups in five villages that works through our partner



Photo: Tetris Luk

Social Association for Development of Bangladesh to help women learn about their rights, empower them to become leaders, and end violence against women and child marriage.

'We faced many challenges,' she told me. 'I faced pressure from my family, especially my husband ... I also faced some challenges in doing anti-violence and child marriage work (because villagers often marry their daughters off young to reduce their financial burden). Despite that, I'm confident we can make a difference.' And she has: her group has already stopped seven child marriage cases, and is protecting girls from harassment and danger.

After Nahar became actively involved in the women's group, she felt the need to resume her studies. She went back to school after many years, got her Secondary School Certificate examination and continued her studies. Furthermore, through the project, Nahar and other women have received training to improve their incomes because some degree of financial independence is very important for women's



Photo: Tetris Luk

“ I AM SO PROUD OF MY WIFE NOW. SHE HAS DONE MANY THINGS FOR OUR FAMILY. SHE HAS HELPED ME TO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER TOO. ”

empowerment. 'I received training on agriculture and the project helped me take up a part-time job at the local agricultural department. I earn 7,000 BDT (HK\$652) a month. I encourage other families to grow vegetable gardens so they have more food. I even run my own little business – I sell clothes and medicine from my house,' she said.

The project also helps change men's perspectives and attitudes, which is critical to gender equality. 'I am so proud of my wife now,' Rayhan said about Nahar. 'She has done many things for our family. She has helped me to change for the better too.' Nahar smiled contently saying, 'The family is complete.'

Other men I spoke with were also impressed: 'Before, we didn't see women as human,' one male villager said. 'We didn't want them to go out of the house, take part in family decision making, or join any group. Now we do. We have more respect for them and we think the ADDA group is a good thing.'

Change doesn't happen overnight. The road to gender equality can easily be beset by many obstacles but I am convinced that it is achievable as women and men in Bangladesh are doing something to make a change. ■



BRENDA LEE
Senior Donor Communications Officer

消除针对女童暴力社区协作者培训

Photo: Oxfam



Wang Xiaoying (second from the right) and Chung Lai Shan (fifth from the left).

ENOUGH! TOGETHER WE CAN END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

We at Oxfam have been working on the prevention of gender-based violence in China for many years and have developed an integrated approach to intervention. For instance, we offer immediate support to survivors of gender-based violence, educate the public to put an end to violence against women and girls (VAWG), and conduct research on and advocate for the development and implementation of laws in this area. Although both an anti-VAWG law and support system are officially in place, the stigma survivors of VAWG experience and social norms that treat women inferiorly have made it difficult for survivors to seek help.

That's why alongside this work, we launched the four-year 'Enough: Together We Can End Violence Against Women and Girls' campaign in 2016 to challenge and change social norms that fuel gender violence. Through the campaign, we're tackling the root causes of the issue through intervention and prevention.

By 2017, a year after launching the Enough campaign, we successfully trained 25 community workers dedicated to ending VAWG. They work with different groups - including rural women, migrant communities, parents, children and school teachers - in interesting and interactive ways to challenge social norms around gender. When a community worker spoke with women from villages in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, they listed out patriarchal rules that discriminate against women:

'Some women in the village have known each other for many years, but don't actually know each other's names; they only call each other so-and-so's mother or wife. These women lost their names after getting married ...'

'Names of women are not written on the envelopes of gifts given during festivals or money given at funerals. Women are not mentioned as

heads of households, nor are their names included in property deeds ...'

'When a baby boy is born, the whole village celebrates with drums and gongs, but when a baby girl is born, nobody cares ...'

Seeing this, Wang Xiaoying from Zhengding County Beautiful Rural Community Service Center and women in her village have not only begun calling each other by name, but are also writing women's names in guest books at weddings and funerals. Zhao Yurong from Yihe Rural Women Resource Center in Hebei Province and women from her village have also begun celebrating the births of baby girls: 'We visit baby girls' homes and sing and dance to celebrate ... so that mothers won't feel sad because they gave birth to a girl. Girls are just as valuable.' Shu Han, a social worker who works in a migrant community, has also organised a class for men. It aims to help men uphold gender equality, learn how to communicate respectfully to women and prevent them from forming habits that perpetuate VAWG.

Through these new initiatives, we're tackling the social norms that lead to gender-based violence and raising awareness of VAWG in communities. We're also fostering an atmosphere of gender equality and respect to eliminate VAWG from its roots. ■



CHUNG LAI SHAN
Programme Manager – Gender and NGO Development

A WOMAN'S STRENGTH

It was a balmy summer morning in the capital of Odisha, India, when I arrived at Maadhyam, a women's support centre Oxfam supports that takes on cases of domestic violence, human trafficking and abuse. There, I met Riya Mehta*; though we were complete strangers, she poured her life out to me.

'I married my husband in 2001,' she began. 'Soon after we got married though, he started beating me because he said my family didn't give him enough dowry ... I experienced a lot of mental and emotional torture. I later found out that he was having an affair with a woman. When he knew that I had found out though, he beat me and our children brutally and forced us out of the house.'

Sadly, the figures Meena – a counsellor at Maadhyam – had shown me earlier about the violence women in Odisha experience should've made Riya's case no surprise. I was told that 78 per cent of men there believe domestic violence is acceptable. In India, gender inequality and discrimination are the reality many women experience day in, day out. Because of the general patriarchal mindset of society, women often suffer from physical and mental abuse. In fact, among the National Crimes Records Bureau's list of crimes, rape, molestation, sexual harassment, murder and dowry deaths are reported far more frequently than dacoity, arson or counterfeiting.

As part of an initiative to counter this, Oxfam teamed up with Institute for Social Development to run Maadhyam. The centre not only offers services like counselling and legal aid, it also provides emergency shelter and helps women find job opportunities.

'Thankfully, my aunt told me about Maadhyam,' Riya continued. 'I went to them and told them all that I had been through. They contacted my husband about the issue, but this infuriated him. When he saw me, he tried to pour kerosene on me and set me on fire,' she recounted as tears streamed down her face. Although we didn't speak the same language, the pain she felt was palpable.



Riya (left), and Maadhyam counsellors Meena (right) and Anima (back).



Maadhyam tried to intervene through joint counselling – which is generally their first response – but Riya's husband was uncooperative. Without any other way of bringing the family back together, Riya registered the case legally with Maadhyam's help: 'I'm filing for divorce and will be able to receive spousal maintenance which will help me take care of my two children. I'm hopeful that this will be resolved in the near future.'

I walked away from the interview with utter appreciation for the strength Riya displayed in the face of such traumatic experiences. To me, she embodied a quote I saw outside the counsellor's office:



In fact, that same strength is acknowledged in all women who walk through the doors at Maadhyam. The services provided at the centre simply latch onto this strength and give women the tools they need to ensure they are treated with respect and dignity. ■

**Name changed to protect identity.*



SAMANTHA WONG
Communications Officer

GOAL 3

SAVING LIVES

Manmade and natural disasters affect disadvantaged communities exponentially more than others. Understanding this, we respond immediately with clean water, food, sanitation and other aid. We also help communities prevent future disasters and build back better.

A total of **19.4 PER CENT** of our programme expenditure, or **HK\$43,116,000**, was spent on carrying out this kind of work to save lives.



REACHING ROHINGYA REFUGEES

Since late August in 2017, over 670,000 Rohingya fled violence and reached Cox's Bazar in southeastern Bangladesh from Myanmar. As of 31 March 2018, Oxfam Hong Kong raised a total of HK\$3 million to support relief efforts in this area. In November 2017, I went to Bangladesh to learn more about the needs of the Rohingya refugees, monitor the progress of our work and make sure every dollar spent was being put to good use.

When I arrived in the largest settlement area, I saw countless tents made of nothing but bamboo and tarp densely packed together stretched across the hills. The sight was shocking and absolutely heartbreaking. They didn't have enough food and clean water, and on average, 20 to 50 families shared one public toilet. The children were hungry, diarrhoea was commonplace, and there was an increasing risk of a disease outbreak.

While walking through the camp, I saw a lot of kids carrying large silver bottles to fetch water. With the sheer number of refugees



Photo: Ko Chung Ming / Oxfam



Photo: Tommy Trenchard / Oxfam

who've flooded into the camp though, the water levels there have dropped significantly. Through the coordination of the **International Organization for Migration** and **UNHCR**, we've built a water supply system according to the needs of those in several camps, over a thousand latrines in suitable locations, as well as a sewage facility.

I visited Khaleda and his family of five with my colleagues. He suffers from tuberculosis, and when he fled to Bangladesh, others had to carry him because he injured his arms, shoulders and ribs. With very little time to flee, Khaleda and his family weren't able to bring clothes or food with them. As they were fleeing, his children even suffered from diarrhoea and skin diseases. After his injury, he couldn't carry anything heavy and could only rely on his neighbours to help him collect relief items.

What's more, Khaleda's eight-month-old can only rely on rice and beans for sustenance: 'Our child isn't getting enough nutrition, but I



Photo: Tommy Trenchard / Oxfam



Photo: Ko Chung Ming / Oxfam

try not to think about it. It's good enough that we have food.' In fact, one in four children in the camp under the age of five is malnourished. That's why Oxfam has partnered with local food vendors to launch a food voucher programme to provide nutritious food such as vegetables and eggs to 23,000 families that have special needs. This initiative has enabled refugees to choose the food they want while supporting the local economy.

Elephants that live nearby have also become a threat to refugees in the camp; while they were sleeping, several refugees were unfortunately trampled to death. Without lighting in the camp, it's difficult for people to evacuate the camp when elephants are near. The lack of light has also made going to the toilet in the evening difficult for women. To combat these problems, Oxfam has installed solar-powered lamps in a number of public areas. We've encouraged the refugees there to manage these lamps along with other public facilities, and build a mutual aid network to support one another.

As of 31 March 2018, we've reached more than 230,000 refugees. We're working hard to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees and reach even more people with life-saving aid. ■



KATE LEE

Programme Officer – Humanitarian & Disaster Risk Management

GOAL 3 SAVING LIVES



Photos: Abbie Trayler-Smith / Oxfam

WHERE KIDS CAN BE KIDS

Yellow, blue and green boxes full of fun line the walls of two caravans in Hassansham camp in Iraq, a camp now home to around 10,000 people who have fled from the conflict to retake Mosul. Since 9 July 2017, the city of Mosul – the second most populated city in Iraq – has been retaken from ISIS by the Iraqi Security Forces.

‘Some of the children arrive in the camp traumatised from what they have seen,’ explains Nigar, Oxfam’s programme officer. ‘But coming to the Ideas Box centre really helps them,’ he said about our latest project in Hassansham camp. The Ideas Box project, which we run in partnership with the charity **Libraries Without Borders**, helps children in Iraq’s Hassansham refugee camp to learn, play and forget about the devastation they have often lived through.

Walking around the camp, a group of children giggle at Tom and Jerry cartoons in the cinema room. A team of boys play a game of football outside, while a theatre and dance show is being practised on the Astroturf between the cabins.

‘All the children in the camp get to come here and play at least once a week. We have sessions for girls and for boys and each child has a little card they bring with them each time they visit,’ Nigar explains. ‘We

started this project with **Libraries Without Borders** just a few weeks ago and it’s a real success already.’

A group of adults from the camp volunteer in the centre to oversee the activities. They gently encourage the children with the games, showing new arrivals how to play. One volunteer leads the football game with the boys, acting as referee and another demonstrates dance routines for the theatre show.



Photo: Abbie Trayler-Smith / Oxfam

Hassansham camp opened in October 2016 and Oxfam immediately carried out activities such as public health promotion, water trucking, toilet and shower cleaning, distributions of blankets and hygiene items, and referrals to other agencies for things such as medical issues and family reunification.

‘The Ideas Box project is new and it’s causing a buzz in the camp. This project is not just for young children, it’s for older children, teenagers and even adults to learn and play too,’ said Nigar proudly. ■



Photo: Abbie Trayler-Smith / Oxfam



Photo: Islam Mardini

Fatima (left), 9, holds the anti-lice shampoo she got after participating in an interactive session in her school in East Aleppo.

HYGIENE PROMOTION IN SYRIA

As violence escalated in Aleppo for more than four years, parts of the city's main water infrastructure were heavily damaged, leaving people with access to less water than required to meet their basic needs. Without enough clean water, there is an increased risk of the spread of waterborne diseases, including head lice and scabies.

For lots of vulnerable families, protecting against lice can be expensive. According to a study, a Syrian family of five would need 3,500 SYP (about US\$8) to remove head lice, about 7 per cent of a family's average income.

Since early 2018, Oxfam brought interactive sessions to nearly 52 primary schools in Aleppo, which have helped over 43,000 young students understand the benefits of good hygiene practices to prevent the spread of head lice, how infections might be transmitted, and the most effective methods for treatment. This work is complemented by distributing anti-lice shampoo bottles, with a hair comb.

'Today I learnt that I can share anything with my classmates, but not a hat or a comb, that's one way I can beat the lice,' said Fatima*, 9, who participated in one of the sessions and received an anti-lice shampoo bottle. ■

**Name changed to protect identity.*



Photo: Islam Mardini

An Oxfam volunteer distributes anti-lice shampoo after a hygiene promotion session in a primary school in Al-Sukkari/East Aleppo.

GOAL 4

SUSTAINABLE FOOD

There's enough food in the world for everyone, but millions still go to bed hungry every night. That's why we've been working to ensure that those in poor communities have sustainable livelihoods so that they can enjoy greater food security.

This year, we spent **HK\$29,891,000**, or **13.5 PER CENT** of our programme expenditure, on doing just that.

THE PLANT THAT'S CHANGING SMALL FARMERS' LIVES

Walking through an arid farm in Tanzania, I made my way to Suzanne Jinyange's home. She, a smallholder farmer, is a cheerful mother of six who lives in Nhobora village in Kishapu. Just outside her house is a plot of land where she grows sisal, and to the side, a sisal processing machine. Because of climate change, everything she used to grow here withered: 'I was farming cotton and sorghum but not getting enough income to sustain my family.' Life here is just a microcosm of the challenges many smallholder farmers around the world face.

Rain nowadays is unpredictable in the area. In the past, monsoon season would start in November and last until April; during this period, the rain would water Suzanne's cotton – one of Tanzania's major exports – and sorghum. With climate change though, it's been difficult to grow these crops, which has impacted smallholder farmers' livelihoods.

With the lack of rainfall and infrastructure like water pipes, there's been a serious shortage of water in the local area. Farmers have no choice now but to fetch water from the well or public tap in the village. For Tanzania, a country where 60 per cent of its 53 million people rely on raising livestock and farming for a living, water scarcity has become a widespread problem.

In 2009, Oxfam began working with partner organisation **Katani** to implement a project that encourages participants to grow sisal, a drought tolerant plant. Suzanne joined the project in 2013, received training and obtained a small sisal processor that helps extract sisal fibre, which is more valuable than the entire plant. Suzanne sells around 10 tons of sisal fibre a year and earns about HK\$35,000 per year.

“MY DAUGHTER IS STABLE NOW AND I'M RELIEVED. THE INCOME I EARN FROM GROWING SISAL IS ALSO HELPING ME PUT MY OTHER CHILDREN THROUGH SCHOOL.”

This has been lifechanging for Suzanne. Now, she can afford better treatment in the city for her daughter who has bone cancer. Speaking about her daughter, Suzanne smiled and said, 'She's stable now and I'm relieved. The income I earn from growing sisal is also helping me put my other children through school.'

Aside from Kishapu, this project has also been implemented in Meatu and has enabled nearly 1,000 farmers to boost their production. We've



Photo: Sunsun Leung / Oxfam Volunteer Photographer



Photo: Sunsun Leung / Oxfam Volunteer Photographer



Photo: Sunsun Leung / Oxfam Volunteer Photographer



Photo: Sunsun Leung / Oxfam Volunteer Photographer

Since very little water is needed to grow sisal, it is drought and heat tolerant, and can be grown year-round. Sisal fibres are also very tough, so they can be used to make a variety of products and are of high industrial value.

also established processing and buying centres, and are encouraging farmers to form market associations to increase collective bargaining by improving the economic value of sisal. Farmers are also encouraged to establish mutual aid associations to lobby district councils to make sisal a priority in the district's development plans, and ensure that all taxes levied on farmers will not affect their livelihoods.

As I left Nhobora village, a woman there took my hand, smiled and told me to come back next year because by then, she'll have enough money to repair her house and have guests over. While many parts of Africa are still poor, the hope these sisal farmers have for the future is apparent in their confidence, enthusiasm and smiles. ■



WING LAM
Assistant Manager - Africa & South-South Cooperation



Photo: Sunsun Leung / Oxfam Volunteer Photographer



Photo: Guangqing Lei / Oxfam

TIEJIANGTANG VILLAGE: A MODEL FOR CATTLE BREEDING AND SANITATION

Although most villagers in Tiejiaqtang Village, Shimen Township, Guizhou Province, raise cattle to help them farm, cattle breeding technologies there are antiquated and unable to help villagers improve their livelihoods. The fact that they're raising poorly bred cattle, and lack pasture and food to keep the cattle well fed and warm throughout the winter have all become issues villagers are facing.

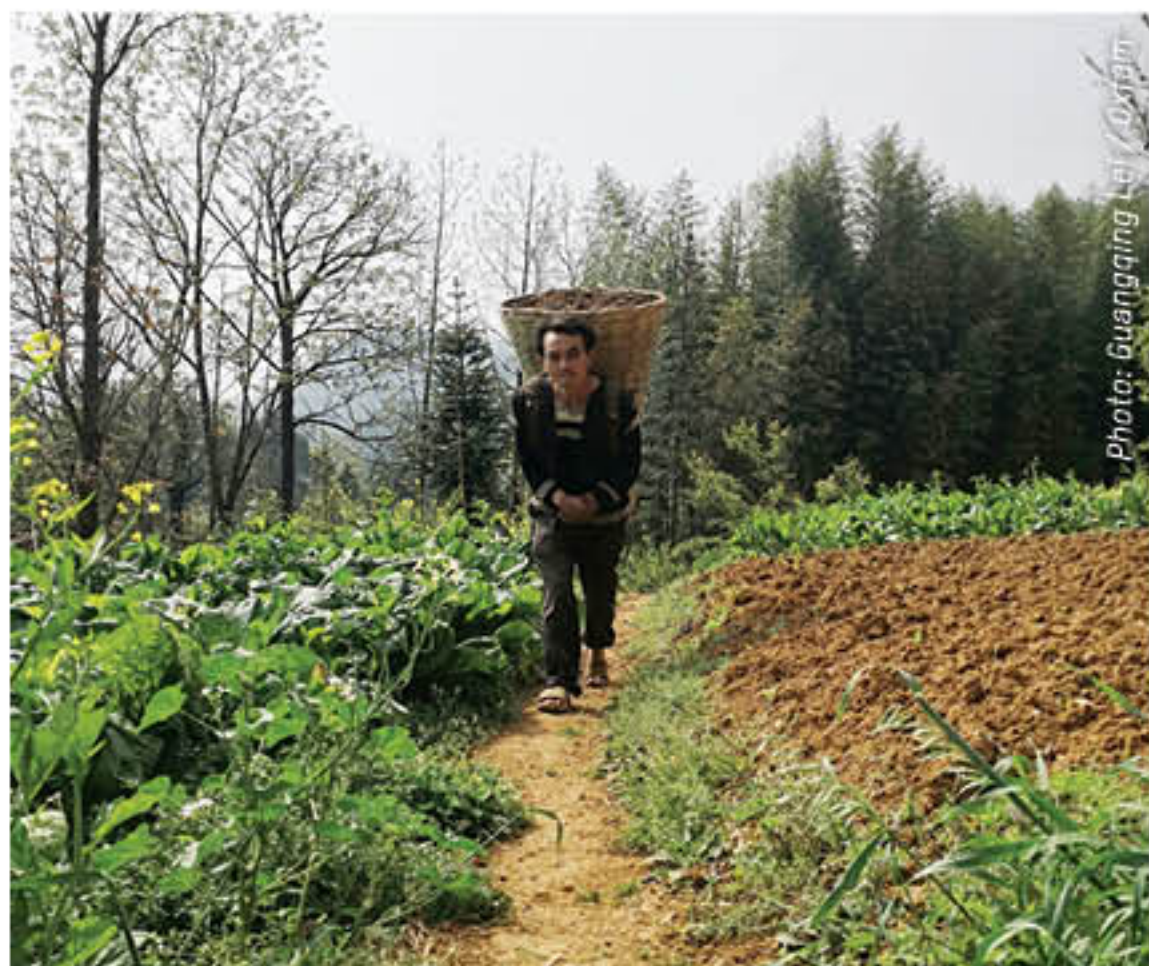


Photo: Guangqing Lei / Oxfam

Seeing this, Oxfam began implementing livelihoods projects with partner Weining Service Center of the Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation Association of Guizhou Province in Tiejiaqtang Village since 2014. Through the project, villagers have learnt ways and received the tools necessary to improve the quality of their cattle through crossbreeding, and built cattle sheds that are warm in the winter and cool in the summer. They've also learnt how to plant pastures and have been encouraged to crossbreed beef cattle through subsidies.

Prior to joining this project, Wang Rong had one cow, but now he has four crossbred cows. He said, 'Oxfam's programme has had a remarkable impact; villagers' incomes have clearly increased. We originally had 20 cattle here, but now we have more than 100. We originally only raised local cattle, but now more than two-thirds of our cattle are crossbred.'

Through this programme, we're also working with villagers to build sanitary household toilets that dispose of waste more properly than conventional latrine pits. We also organise regular health promotion activities to ensure the health of villagers. With the success of this project, the local government has used Tiejiaqtang Village as a model to promote the improvement of the environment and sanitation of rural areas. Now, the whole of Shimen Township is learning from Tiejiaqtang Village to improve the health of their villagers and their livelihoods. ■

MILLET CANDY: WINNING ON ALL FRONTS

The Oxfam Shop in Central saw the launch of a special product that's come all the way from Shaanxi during Chinese New Year in 2018: millet candy. This candy is the fruit of the labour of farmers who are a part of the livelihoods project we and our partner Xi'an Farmers' Market are implementing in the province.

In early 2018, I went to Shaanxi Province with actor, chef and hobby farmer Joey Leung (pictured to the right) to see how millet candy is made. On our way from Xi'an to the mountainous region of Fuping County, which is known for its millet candy, we got caught in the worst blizzard in eight years; all we could see around us was snow. Extreme weather is just one of the challenges small farmers in Shaanxi face – living in remote areas with little access to markets has also become an obstacle to residents here.

In Shaanxi Province, there are 50 counties that are recognised by the state as impoverished – including Fuping and Suide Counties – and they're all located on the Loess Plateau. Suide County produces millet, but since farmers in the area have been using chemical fertilisers and pesticides for many years, the environment has continued to deteriorate; despite growing more crops through this method, this has created a race to bottom. As a result, farming has become an unviable livelihood option and many have moved to the cities to find jobs, so villages are now dying out.

Since 2016, smallholder farmers have received support to grow different crops like millet and soybean in rural Shaanxi through Xi'an Farmers' Market's project. In Majiachuan Village, Suide County, participants of the project are encouraged to cultivate crops in an eco-friendly way through the training they receive; we've also set up an online platform and linked farmers to farmers' markets so they can sell their crops more effectively. Now, farmers don't use chemical fertilisers, pesticides or herbicides anymore. This has not only put a stop to environmental degradation, but has also provided villagers and future generations with safer food.

Our partner organisation has also enlisted the help of Master Sun, who we met; he's been making millet candy for over 30 years. After a 40-hour process, he was able to handmade millet candy using Majiachuan Village's millet. Millet candy has not only boosted millet sales, but has also helped more people learn about the quality ingredients used to make the candy as well as this traditional craft.



Photo: Zhijuan Wu / Xi'an Farmers' Market and Social Agricultural Development Center of Shaanxi Province



Photo: Oxfam



Photo: Oxfam



Photo: Oxfam

The success of this project has encouraged villagers in Majiachuan Village to continue this way of farming and more farmers to join the project. They now also grow crops like mung beans, red beans and black beans; some have even begun raising chickens, and replacing the fertiliser they use with chicken manure, thus creating an eco-friendly way of growing crops and raising livestock. Steps like these aren't only improving and protecting the environment, but also enhancing the quality of villagers' food and even their livelihoods. ■



MABEL WONG
Fundraising Manager – Appeals (Individuals Acquisition)

GOAL 5

FAIR SHARING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are essential for people's livelihoods. With increasing competition over land, water and other resources, we're working with marginalised communities so that governments and businesses respect these people's rights and share the benefits fairly.

This financial year, we spent **HK\$18,902,000**, or **8.5 PER CENT** of our programme expenditure, to achieve this.

MAKING WAVES IN MEXICO AMID WATER SCARCITY

'Us mothers and our children used to have to stay home and wait for the water truck to collect water. Since there wasn't a fixed schedule, our children couldn't go to school,' recounted Paula (pictured on p.25, top right), a mother I met in Xochimilco, Mexico City.

In Mexico City, over 300,000 households rely on water trucks because they aren't connected to the city's water supply network. There, water can cost anywhere between 7 and 160 pesos/m³ (roughly HK\$3 to HK\$64), and households often spend one-third of their income on water. This has been an age-old problem since the vast lakes that once filled Mexico were drained by settlers in the 16th century. The earthquake in September 2017 further exacerbated the situation as it damaged countless pipes across the city. Seeing such inequality, we at Oxfam came up with a solution together with our partner **Isla Urbana**: we decided to install rainwater collection systems in primary schools and homes.

I saw and heard for myself how installing these systems has made a huge impact. Now, every square metre can collect 1,000 litres of water per year, and a 700 m² school playground can collect 90 water trucks worth of water a year. This means that adults can now return to work and kids can go back to school.



Photo: Neanna Yeung / Oxfam



Photo: Meanna Yeung / Oxfam

The playground shade structure at this school doubles as a rainwater collection system.

‘Children now have clean water to use and drink at school,’ said Paula with a smile. ‘[At home] we have enough water to use and can even share it with our neighbour ... I never realised there were alternative ways of receiving water – we always thought we needed to rely on the government, but now we see we have the power to change things.’



Photo: Meanna Yeung / Oxfam



Photo: Meanna Yeung / Oxfam

“ I NEVER REALISED THERE WERE ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF RECEIVING WATER – WE ALWAYS THOUGHT WE NEEDED TO RELY ON THE GOVERNMENT, BUT NOW WE SEE WE HAVE THE POWER TO CHANGE THINGS. ”

Students, teachers and parents are also taking matters into their own hands through the water committees they’ve formed. Together, they learn how to maintain the rain harvesting system, and participate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of the project at the school, which has led to greater ownership of the project.

I’ve worked on many of Oxfam’s programmes before, but this one really stood out for its innovativeness. Water scarcity and inequality are serious issues, but this programme addresses them on multiple levels, and in an empowering and accessible way. What impressed me most, though, were the people involved in the project.

Meeting **Isla Urbana** – a group of young people with an entrepreneurial mindset – and seeing how they work was extraordinary. They explained that by selling the rain collection system to wealthier areas of Mexico, which costs up to 50,000 pesos (HK\$20,682), they’re able to use that money to install the same technology in poorer communities for free.

Also, witnessing the drive people like Paula now have to effect change was amazing. As a food producer, she really wants to ensure sustainable access to water – something she believes is a gift of nature that should be available to everyone. With this staunch belief, she and her community are raising awareness about the inequality behind the water scarcity they face and are holding companies and their government accountable. ■



MEANNA YEUNG
Assistant Programme Officer

GOAL 5 FAIR SHARING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Photo: Salai Hsan Myat Htoo / Oxfam

OUR FOREST, OUR LAND

Since leaving her husband, Daw Khin Win Kyi has been heading her household of three. She relies on processing rice, picking fruit, mushrooms and nuts in the customary land she inherited from her parents to support her two daughters. Like many others though, her land has come under threat.

In recent years, thousands of acres of community forestland in Kachin and Shan States, and Palaung self-administered areas have been used by private companies, often foreign investors, to grow commercial crops like bananas, and rubber and oil palm trees. Villagers who are working on customary land, though, often aren't aware of their land rights and how they can hold their government to account. Women have it worse as they're rarely viewed as heads of households, which means it's even more difficult for them to own land.



Photo: Salai Hsan Myat Htoo / Oxfam

Since joining our Community Forest User Groups (CFUG) though, which we support through our partner **Kachin Conservation Working Group**, villagers like Daw Khin Win Kyi have seen their lives change.

Through the project, villagers learnt about sharing natural resources fairly and received the support they needed on the legal procedures required to secure their legal land rights. They now also collectively urge the local government to implement policies on sustainable community forestry. At the national level, we at Oxfam and our partners also lobby the government and private sector to change policies in areas like land and private investment.

Daw Khin Win Kyi said, 'The community forest members, including myself, learnt a lot of detail about using community forestry (a type of forestry where local communities are heavily involved in the management of forests) to secure their rights to land and forest ... the community members have even prohibited charcoal producers when they saw them going to cut the trees in the community forest area.'

Through this project, we especially provide women and women-headed households with low-interest loans, which Daw Khin Win Kyi says has been very helpful for her family's survival. She used to take out high-interest loans to buy paddy for rice processing, but with these low-interest loans, she said, 'I am raising pigs and saving money for my daughter to go to university and in the process of applying to get my customary land legally recognised through CF application. For the future of my two daughters, this is very helpful to get a better income and to improve the sustainability of our livelihoods through community forestry.' ■



Soe Shwe, representative from Kyaukphyu's SEZ Watch Group, expressing the concerns his community has about the Kyaukphyu SEZ Project.

ROUNDTABLE ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MYANMAR'S SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Mekong region is increasing: the ASEAN Investment Report 2017 shows that FDI in Myanmar alone reached US\$3 billion in 2016. While FDI can create jobs and opportunities for locals, it can also negatively affect the environment and community. For instance, there might be little transparency around compensation and resettlement in the land acquisition process, as well as a lack of involvement of women throughout the decision-making process.

Oxfam has always urged governments and corporations to be a force for development that benefits locals when making foreign investments. In Myanmar, we work with partner organisations like **Scholar Institute**, which has a wealth of experience working with local communities, to provide training for locals and smallholder farmers affected by the impacts of FDI in special economic zones (SEZs). This enables them to better understand national and international laws, and policies and good practices with regard to land as well as environmental and social impact assessments. The project also supports community-led research so that community groups can reflect on and express their views on the development of SEZs.

In August 2017, Oxfam and **Scholar Institute** co-hosted the Roundtable on Foreign Investment in Myanmar's Special Economic Zones: Opportunities and Challenges for Achieving the SDGs. The roundtable, which was held in Yangon, provided government agencies, companies and civil society representatives with a platform to discuss the environmental and social impacts of FDI on SEZs.

The roundtable brought together more than 80 delegates from a wide range of stakeholders from Myanmar, foreign investors and international financiers. These included representatives from the Myanmar Ministry of

Commerce; Thilawa and Dawei SEZs Management Committees, and the community from Kyaukphyu; the Japanese International Cooperation Association in Myanmar, which was the Thilawa SEZ's lead developer; the World Bank; and the Asian Development Bank. International experts from the Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business and International Commission of Jurists were among the participants as well.

Chinese representatives also attended the roundtable. These included those from CITIC Myanmar (Hong Kong) Holding Limited, which was the Kyaukphyu SEZ's lead developer; researchers from the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Commerce; the Center for International Knowledge on Development of the Development Research Center of the State Council; as well as delegates from UNDP in China.

Seeing the negative impacts of investment projects in the past, local community representative Soe Shwe also joined the event to better understand the responsibilities of the government and enterprises in the resettlement and compensation process as well as their commitment to locals' livelihoods. He also urged them to make plans for the development of SEZs more transparent and to consult residents in an inclusive and participatory manner. Further, participants at the roundtable discussed issues around FDI, such as potential conflicts caused by land use and resettlement, as well as ways to make FDI more sustainable.

In the long run, Oxfam and our partners will continue to advocate for effective communication between investors and communities, and also robust remediation and grievance mechanisms so that the rights of local communities are protected. ■

GOAL 6

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ESSENTIAL SERVICES

We're pushing governments and businesses to make sure that more money goes towards basic services such as health and education so that those in poor communities can participate more fully in society.

This financial year, we spent **25.2 PER CENT** of our programme expenditure, or **HK\$56,048,000**, to do just that.

XIAOZHUGANG: A PLACE TO CALL HOME

I remember the first time I came to Xiaozhugang village in Hefei like it was yesterday: it was raining and I was cold even though I was wearing my down jacket. Rain made the roads muddy and slippery, and because there weren't any streetlights, it was pitch dark when night fell. Residents not only found it inconvenient to travel in and out of the village in the dark, they were also afraid that they'd be robbed or even sexually harassed. It only took half a day in the village for me to realise how inconvenient life here was. I couldn't help but wonder how tens of thousands lived here for months or even years at a time.

Currently, there are over 200 million migrant workers in China – people who have left rural villages to find work in the cities. Many female migrant workers move to the cities to work in factories; when they're older and can no longer work in factories, they usually take up domestic work or become cleaners. Male workers often work at construction sites or as security guards.

At present, over 60 per cent of migrant workers haven't signed contracts with their employers and fewer than 30 per cent have



occupational accident insurance, meaning many have no choice but to pay exorbitant medical fees out of their own pockets if they're injured at work. Some are even laid off by their employers when they're injured, which has left these individuals unemployed and impoverished.



Since many migrant workers don't have a *hukou* (household registration) in the cities, they're left even more unprotected. They're not entitled to housing and medical insurance, and it's more difficult for their children to enrol in public schools. Unable to afford better housing, migrant workers often live in villages like Xiaozhugang where there are poor facilities. With inadequate lighting there, migrant children also have no choice but to study in dimly lit rooms.

To ensure better protection, Oxfam has been advocating for the improvement of migrant workers' labour rights and livelihoods and is working at the community level. Oxfam supported the **Hefei Huayi Children's Service Centre**, for instance, to establish the Crescent Bay Yangguang Community Centre – the first community centre in Xiaozhugang – which serves close to 1,000 children. Volunteers at the centre help these children with their homework and play games with them. The centre also organises regular community visits, which the children have said have helped them better understand the outside world.



Bai Lu is one of the migrant workers I know. In 2015, her husband left his hometown in Fuyang, Anhui Province, to work in Shanghai while she and her children came to Xiaozhugang to live. She said her three children enjoy going to the community centre to read books, attend tutorials and join tours to learn about Hefei and nearby communities. Bai Lu herself has attended legal seminars and classes for parents. Oxfam also supports **Huayi's** community improvement initiatives; for instance, they've helped name roads in the village and installed streetlamps.

There are many migrant communities in the Mainland like Xiaozhugang. In 2017/18, Oxfam provided community services in over 20 migrant communities, improved their living environments and encouraged mutual aid within these communities. By doing this, we hope to make migrant communities more liveable and help migrant workers become better accustomed to city life. We at Oxfam will continue to work with our partners to carry out this work to build better lives with migrant communities for them and their children. ■



WANG JING
Programme Officer – Urban Livelihood

GOAL 6

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL
ESSENTIAL SERVICES

BRINGING DROPOUT RATES DOWN TO ZERO

In Odisha, India, almost a quarter of the population are tribals and make up a large proportion of the poor there. Most only speak their own tribe's language and are unable to understand Odia, Odisha's official language, which has proved to be a major hindrance for many tribal children, especially in terms of their education.

That's why Oxfam has supported its local partner, **Sikshasandhan**, to train 3,500 Multilingual Education (MLE) teachers in Odisha – who are educated youth from tribal communities – to teach tribal children in their mother tongue, Odia and English. By doing this, they help students better understand the material that's taught at school, pique their interest and equip them for further education. We're also advocating for the government to provide mother tongue-based teaching for tribal children.

For seven years, Gitanjali Behera (pictured in pink) has been teaching in Odia. The language barrier, though, used to be a problem. Thankfully, after Madhasing Baipai (pictured in a dress shirt), the MLE teacher, joined the school six years ago, the situation has improved by leaps and bounds. Through the training he's received, he's helping his students learn Odia and the dropout rate has dropped to zero. 'Kids come to school now and are more interested in school because of the language support,' he told us contentedly. ■



Photos: Samantha Wong / Oxfam



Photo: Sagarika Ray / Sikshasandhan

AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY CHILDCARE

In Taiwan, indigenous peoples make up about 2.3 per cent of the population, however their unemployment rate stands at 7.55 per cent – almost three times higher than that of the rest of the population. In fact, on average, indigenous households earn just 60 per cent the average income of the rest of Taiwan, and the poverty rate among this group is triple that of Taiwan's overall population.

With low incomes, it's difficult for indigenous families to afford to send their children to day care, and places a heavy burden on women and grandparents, who are often the main caregivers. Further, with little government spending in this area, many public schools and day care centres in rural and indigenous areas have/will either close down or be merged with other schools that are not in the area. For the few parents who can afford day care services, this means they either have to make long daily commutes or move to the cities where these services are available.

Seeing this, Oxfam and its partner, Taiwan Community Mutual-Care Action Association, have undertaken several initiatives, including

setting up childcare service centres in indigenous and rural areas, and lobbying the government to increase funding for these centres. We are also training up leaders in the community to start thinking about how to improve caregiving services (e.g. for the elderly and children) so that there is better support within the indigenous community.

Ye-Te Liao, executive secretary of the association, told us that since setting up these centres, there's been remarkable change. With these centres, he said the financial burden of paying for day care no longer looms over many indigenous families. He added, 'The inexpensive fees and flexibility in terms of when parents can drop their kids off – which accommodates their work schedules – have made life much easier for low-income families. These centres are also a medium through which teachers can be attentive to these families' needs.'

Besides offering more affordable childcare services that encourage greater support within the community, we're also improving the quality of these services. Teachers – locals in the community – bring

THINKING OUTSIDE THE BOX ABOUT SUBDIVIDED FLATS

Sky high property prices and rents have left Hong Kong's 210,000 low-income population with no choice but to live in cramped subdivided flats. This not only makes life inconvenient, but also puts pressure on these families psychologically.

Since 2017, Oxfam has been supporting the **ELCHK Tai Wo Integrated Youth Service Centre** to implement home improvement projects in subdivided flats in which low-income families live.

Yin is one of participants of this project. Despite the fact that she, her husband and their 11-year-old son live in a subdivided flat in Tai Po that's barely 100 square feet, half of the family's income is spent on rent and utility fees alone. Aside from the bedroom and washroom, there's only a narrow corridor that acts as a makeshift living room, which fits a small table; the rest of the family's sundries are usually placed under the table.

Through this project, we helped Yin install a shelf and a bookcase, and mounted the TV, which was originally on top of the fridge, to the bedroom wall. This has given Yin and her family more storage space.

Children from families like Yin's often find it difficult to learn English. In June 2017, Yin's son joined **ELCHK Tai Wo Integrated Youth Service Centre's** English classes, which have not only helped him improve his English, but also get to know the centre's social workers and other children. Yin said, 'He really likes going to the centre. He joins whatever activities they have whenever he has time.'

We at Oxfam also support the centre's parent groups for those who live in subdivided flats as well as activities that help them learn more about Hong Kong. Yin has participated in these groups, and has visited Deaf Cafeteria with the centre. This project has not only improved Yin's living



Photo: Samantha Wong / Oxfam

space, but has also helped her expand her social circle. She told us, 'After joining these activities, I've become much happier. I've also come to see that Hong Kong's actually a hospitable and warm city.'

Not only are we working to improve the homes of 50 families through this project, we've also brought parents who live in subdivided flats to meet a member of the Legislative Council to speak up about the issues they face living in these flats. Through opportunities like this, we hope to help the public and government better understand and pay greater attention to housing issues in Hong Kong. ■

issues in the community into the classroom and invite elders to teach the children their traditions. The children, unlike many of their peers at other centres, also have the opportunity to use the great outdoors as their classroom to learn about their culture and the nature that's around them. With these initiatives, the children are now becoming more aware of and rooted in their own culture. ■



Photo: Ping-He Community Cooperative Educare Service

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Our supporters are our greatest strength. Thank you for working tirelessly with us to fight against poverty!



BUY FAIR. BE FAIR.

There are 600 million farmer households worldwide, 90 per cent of them are smallholder farmers – farmers who own a small plot of land. Despite producing the food we eat, 80 per cent of the 800 million people in hunger are smallholder farmers. One major reason for their poverty is unfair trading practices along the supply chain.

That's why we launched the Shop for Change campaign and revamped the Oxfam Shop, stocking it with ethically sourced and organic products. Through the campaign, we encouraged consumers to learn more about the inequalities in the supply chain and buy Fair Trade. By doing this, consumers can bring about change through their buying habits and ensure producers earn an adequate income.

Upon hearing about this campaign, our well-known friends Ivana Wong, Sammy Leung, Terence Chui (Siufay), Vanessa Yeung and Vivian Chan quickly lent their support in a variety of ways. Ivana, Terence, Vanessa and Vivian even took on the role of shop manager for a day and helped sell Fair Trade products at the Oxfam Shop. ■



REWARD WORK NOT WEALTH

Oxfam's report 'Reward Work, Not Wealth' was released in January 2018 ahead of the World Economic Summit. It revealed that 82 per cent of the wealth generated in 2017 went to the richest one per cent of the global population, while the 3.7 billion people who make up the poorest half of the world saw no increase in their wealth. Locally, inequality has also grown at an unprecedented rate. We thus urged the government to consider implementing a number of measures, including ensuring employees are paid a living wage, building a human economy and reviewing the current tax system. ■



REWARD WORK, NOT WEALTH

To end the inequality crisis, we must build an economy for ordinary working people, not the rich and powerful.

www.oxfam.org



REPORT ON FOOD COMPANIES' CSR PRACTICES

Oxfam published a report on food companies' ESG transparency in July 2017 to help the public better monitor them and promote CSR in the private sector. It focused on food companies as their labour policies significantly impact employed workers' livelihoods and labour rights and they play a crucial role in facilitating sustainable development. The report revealed that companies needed to enhance transparency, and provided recommendations on how they could operate more transparently and responsibly. ■



A MEAL FOR MEALS

In response to the food crisis in East Africa in 2017, Hong Kong Red Cross, Oxfam Hong Kong, Plan International Hong Kong, Save the Children Hong Kong and The Amity Foundation provided survivors with emergency food and clean water, and medical treatment. Together, we also launched a joint appeal and A Meal for Meals, a social media campaign, in June 2017 to garner greater support from the Hong Kong public. At the kick-off ceremony, guests John Tsang, Alex Fong, Onyee Ng and Chong Chan Yau called on the public to eat simply, and donate the cost of a meal to any of the NGOs they'd like to support. ■



SHOP FOR CHANGE

Bernard Ranaweera, a smallholder farmer from Sri Lanka and the president of the Small Farmers Organic Association, came to Hong Kong during our Shop for Change campaign to raise awareness about the challenges smallholder farmers face. Musical guest Hak Gwai also lent his support and encouraged the public to learn about where their food comes from and support local farmers in Hong Kong. ■



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT



Photo: Oxfam

A community tour in Sham Shui Po.



Photo: Oxfam

A refugee simulation.



Photo: Adeline Chan

Adeline Chan and her daughter.

BECOMING RESPONSIBLE GLOBAL CITIZENS

In 2017/18, we at Oxfam worked with our partners to organise 68 parent-child workshops. These enabled 1,140 parents and kids to learn about issues people around the world face through picture books, experience the beauty of South Asian cultures through community tours in Sham Shui Po, and rescue food from markets and redistribute them to the elderly who live in poverty. They also drew the ideas they came up with to solve water scarcity, and even stepped into the shoes of refugees.

Parents who joined our food rescues said that their children had learnt to be thankful for their food, while those who joined our picture book reading activity learnt to conserve water, and even remind their parents to turn off the tap. Kids who joined our refugee simulation even learnt to cherish their loved ones.

One of the participants was Adeline Chan, a registered drama therapist and mother of two. She brought her daughter with her because of her desire to learn more about refugees after reading 'Four Feet, Two Sandals', a picture book about refugees.

'At one point during the simulation, the facilitator of the workshop said that there was a bus that would pick up us "refugees", but only those who were present could get on the bus; family members who weren't present weren't allowed on. The facilitator then asked us, "If

you could say one last thing to your loved ones before you got on the bus, what would you say?" Several children began to break down and cry thinking about this, including my little girl. It was at that point that I realised that our blessings are not a given,' Adeline shared.

The activities in the refugee simulation reflect the struggles refugees face in real life. Appreciating this, Adeline said, 'Participating in an activity like this is much more impactful than just telling my kids about the news or reading a picture book together. The whole workshop was very well thought out and powerful – it combines both facts and emotional elements. The workshop will touch children with different personalities and temperaments at different points, and will provoke them to think about the issue in different ways. It was pretty thought provoking for me as an adult too.'

Home is the first place where children learn to be compassionate and develop their worldview. Most children in Hong Kong live peaceful lives; poverty, conflict, climate change and even other cultures or issues generally fall off their radar. That's why since 2016, we at Oxfam have been organising parent-child workshops. Through first-hand experience, parents and children not only learn about global issues, but also learn to care about them and become responsible global citizens. ■

POVERTY. FULL-TIME: VIRTUAL REALITY VERSION

After the success of Poverty. Full-time: An art exhibition on working poverty in 2017, we launched an online version that makes use of virtual reality technology. Through it, more people all over the world can view the exhibition, which presents the hardships low-income workers experience and exposes the injustices they face. By putting the exhibition online, we hope more people will better understand the struggles of cleaners, security guards and couriers, and work with Oxfam to advocate for a fairer world. ■



ACHIEVING 100 FOR A FAIR WORLD

To groom a generation of global citizens, we put together Achieving 100 for a Fair World with the support of The D.H. Chen Foundation. Through community tours and interactive dramas, upper primary students from 21 primary schools were encouraged to not only explore various poverty issues in Hong Kong, but also take action. Workshops were also held for teachers about these issues so that they could better empower their students to become global citizens. ■



99:1

99:1 is one of Oxfam's latest workshops that aims to highlight growing inequality all over the world. With the richest 1 per cent owning more wealth than a large majority of the rest of the world, participants experience inequality by playing the role of small farmers and businesspeople. Through these roles, participants are encouraged to reflect on how government policies, businesses and consumers have contributed to this inequality and what we can do to make change. ■



A NEW TAKE ON THE HUNGER BANQUET

To enable participants to better understand inequality, we've added a new twist to the hunger banquets we run. By introducing the Gini coefficient – which measures a country/region's wealth gap – through simulations and games that are designed to be unfair, participants are prompted to think about their role in the fight against poverty. ■



OXFAM'S DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION WORK ACTIVELY PROMOTES GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION THROUGH DIFFERENT TYPES OF WORKSHOPS AND COMMUNITY VISITS, AND ENABLES PARTICIPANTS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND POVERTY.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

WE ARE ALL TRAILWALKERS

Among the 5,000 plus walkers who took part in the Oxfam Trailwalker (OTW) in 2017, we saw Maid of Heart and Sole – OTW's first foreign domestic worker team – show what the Trailwalking spirit of perseverance and partnership is all about as they took on the 100 km challenge.

Throughout their training and the event, they met all obstacles with tenacity. Despite just having one rest day a week, the team used it to train. And although one member was feeling under the weather throughout the trek, the first-time walkers were still all smiles as they completed the trail in just 32 hours and 5 minutes.

Team leader Aleli Pena said, 'We wanted to represent the many domestic helpers in Hong Kong, so people will know that we are not just the job that we do. But we are also real people with real interest and real passion, and the determination to succeed in some things we wanted to.'

In line with this year's theme, We are Trailwalkers, Maid of Heart and Sole showed the world that anyone – regardless of age, occupation, race or what have you – can be a 'Trailwalker', as long as they are persistent and work in partnership with others.

As a bonafide Trailwalker who has conquered the 100 km, Aleli is now hooked. No sooner had the team crossed the finish line than Aleli said, 'Even if we're losing our toe nails now, I want to do it again next year!'

And she is. Filipinos Aleli and Eden, and Indonesians Milkhatas and Lyna will be taking part in OTW 2018 to more fully represent the domestic helpers in Hong Kong. ■



Photo: Adi Gunawan / Oxfam Volunteer Photographer



Photo: Sh designer house / suteki hang

Maid of Heart and Sole
(left to right: Aleli Pena,
Marian Naval America,
Annabel Manzo, Gina
Avila Mas)

OXFAM RICE 2017

Globally, close to 600 million smallholder farmers deal with challenges like climate change, food shortages and poverty. To bring about change, we established the Smallholder Farmers Development Fund (SFDF) in 2017. And in May 2017, over 300 organisations and 4,000 volunteers from Hong Kong and Macau showed these farmers their support by raising over HK\$4 million for the SFDF through the Oxfam Rice Event. Even The Little Prince showed his support through our The Little Prince-themed rice packets. ■



OXFAM TOWERRUN

Despite being rescheduled to 14 January 2018 because of a typhoon, runners at the Oxfam TowerRun were still as supportive as ever. Over 440 people took part and raised more than MOP600,000. This year, we also launched a new crowdfunding platform so that all participants could encourage more of their loved ones to help create a world without poverty. ■



ANNUAL SUPPORTERS GATHERING

In January 2018, 120 donors and their families attended our Annual Supporters Gathering. To enable participants to better understand poverty, we held a hunger banquet. We also updated donors about the anti-poverty work we at Oxfam have undertaken over the past year to empower poor communities. ■



OXFAM CHINESE PENMANSHIP COMPETITION

Over 460 students joined the third Oxfam Chinese Penmanship Competition, and raised over HK\$150,000 in support of smallholder farmers who live in poverty. At the awards ceremony in July 2017, actress Skye Chan urged more kids to join the competition not just to improve their Chinese calligraphy, but to also care about smallholder farmers who live in poverty. ■



OXFAM MUSICAL MARATHON

The annual Oxfam Musical Marathon was held in four major malls from 22 to 23 April 2017. Over 1,700 participants performed during the two-day event, and together, they raised over HK\$800,000 to support smallholder farmers around the world. ■



THANK YOU

Thank you for your invaluable support! Without it, we wouldn't have been able to reach **10,890,036** people around the world this year.

GROUPS/ ASSOCIATIONS

0803媽媽會
CHS Alliance
Chi Ha Yuen Limited
Chi Tao Charitable Foundation Ltd
Claudia de Sousa
Fanny Cheung、趙子芯、
趙子瑜、余國輝、余思慧、
張懿淳、羅珮琳、鄭穎熙、
魏泓熙及胡真添義工團
Islamic Union of Hong Kong
Plan International China
The Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association
of Hong Kong, Child Development
Fund Project - Growing Partners
The Green Earth
Treelife 義工隊
Zhilan Foundation
Zhuoming Info Aid
大埔關愛環保力量
中華中醫藥香港推拿專業學會
友邦保險義工隊
太古地產愛心大使
丘文俊、陳兆陽、趙柱幫議員
辦事處
朱耀華議員辦事處
西灣村
何文田居民協進會
李世鴻議員辦事處 張慶樺社區
服務處
沈運華區議員 彩雲邨婦女會
沙度娜有限公司
怡心園業主委員會
欣榮花園業主立案法團
花城鴻圖偉業業主委員會
保良局北潭涌渡假營
保良局賽馬會大棠渡假村
信德集團(澳門)義工隊
皇家香港軍團(義勇軍)協會
范國威、關永業、任啟邦議員
辦事處
香港少年領袖團
香港足病診療師協會
香港物理治療學會
香港珠寶玉石廠商會
香港航空青年團
香港基督少年軍
香港童軍總會
香港業餘電台聯會有限公司
香港遠足覓合團
香港聲之動力藝術協會
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
健康概念 Concept H
陳廷驊基金會
陳惠達議員辦事處
嵐天教室
黃大仙下邨居民協會 郭秀英
議員辦事處
黃偉賢、鄭俊宇議員辦事處
滙景花園業主委員會
萬景峯義工隊
榮華義工隊

樂施毅行者之友
毅行教室
儒釋道功德同修會及葉蓓樺小姐
澳門紅十字會
澳門健舞會
澳門商業銀行義工隊
澳門演藝人協會
澳門選美連盟
龍寶寶親子義工團

COMPANIES

4M Industrial Development Limited
Accounting Development
Foundation Ltd.
AE Majoris Advisory Co. Ltd.
AIA International Limited
Anthony & Shawn
Arup
Asia Miles Limited
ASIA TRAIL MAGAZINE
Athena Best Financial Group
Atow Trading Limited
Banco OCBC Weng Hang
Banco Tai Fung
Bank of China
Bank of China (Macau Branch)
Bank of East Asia
Beppu Group
Bio Signature Health Beautifying
Ltd.
BKT Group
BYME Engineering (HK) Ltd.
Café Philo
Café Voyage
Chakra SPACE
Charming Gifts Company Limited
Chef's Secret
Cheung Kong Property
Development Limited
Chinese Estates Holdings Limited
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Co., Ltd.
CITIC Pacific Limited
CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Coco Kitchen
Columbia
Columbia Montrail
Computer & Technology Int'l Ltd
Dah Chong Hong Holdings Limited
Dah Chong Hong Macau Logistics
Warehouse Co. Ltd.
Daniel & Co
DCH Food Mart
Dimbuy.com Company Limited
Educational Publishing House
Limited
Employee Volunteer Program of
Philip Morris Asia Limited
English Excel School
Fitz
Fortune REIT
FountainVest Partners (Asia)
Limited
General Shang
GLO Travel Ltd.
Green Common
GRI Group Ltd.
HAGLÖFS
Hang Lung Properties Limited
Hang Seng Bank
Hao Bai International (Cayman)
Limited
Happymacao.com
Henderson Land Development
Co., Ltd.
Heng Wah (Hong Kong) Decoration
Co., Ltd.
Highwood International Limited
HKQAA Business and Community
Supporting Fund
Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow
Manufactory Limited
Hong Kong Health Check and
Medical Diagnostic Group
Limited
Hong Kong Housing Society
Hopewell Real Estate Agency
Limited
Hung Fook Tong Group Holdings
Limited
Hysan Development Company
Limited
Integrity Service Limited
Kowloon Shangri-La, Hong Kong
KPMG
Kum Shing Group
Laing O'Rourke Construction
Hong Kong Limited
Lan Kwai Fong
LightMac Ltd.
Link Asset Management Limited
McKinsey & Co
Medialink Animation International
Limited
Mediterranean Shipping Company
(HK) Ltd.
metro Pop
MICRO-PAK LTD
Milk Magazine
Ming Pao Weekly
MTR Corporation Limited
MTR Corporation Limited - Maritime
Square
MTR Corporation Limited - PopCorn
My Sweetie
Nan Fung Group
Nature's Village
Nob Hill Square
On Your Mark Design Lab
Paddington House of Pancakes
Pandaism Design Consultant
PCCW & HKT
PROTREK
Quantum Solutions (Hong Kong)
Limited
Ricacorp Foundation
Rockreef Investment Ltd.

Run-Pic
Seiko - Thong Sia Watch Co., Ltd.
SGS Hong Kong Limited
Shun Tak Real Estate Limited
Seek Your Choice
Semk Products Limited
Simmons & Simmons
Sims Trading Company Limited
Sino Group
Sky Post
Sportsoho
Standard (Chan's) Corp Ltd.
State Street
Store Friendly Self Storage Group
Sun Hung Kai Properties - Mikiki
Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
Sunlight REIT
Swire Properties Limited
Swire Properties Management
Limited - Cityplaza
Swire Resources Limited
Tai Shing Group (Holdings) Co. Ltd.
Tealosophy Tea Bar
Terra Coffee House
The Hongkong Land Property
Company, Ltd.
The joy of living cafe
The Perfect Moment
The Tramway
Toff
Tom Lee Music Company Limited
Tom N Toms Coffee Macau
Tradelink Electronic Commerce
Limited
Treelife
Triangle Coffee Roaster
V F Asia
Walgreens Boots Alliance Asia
Sourcing Limited
Watsons Water
World Vision China Foundation
Limited
YOHO MALL
ZA誌
Ztore HK Limited
大利來記豬扒包
中華電力財務及輔務部義工隊
六福集團(國際)有限公司
天水橋南家居建材城有限公司
太興飲食集團
來來超級市場有限公司
信達城
建豐貿易
美國萬通保險亞洲有限公司
英皇慈善基金
香港真武跆拳道會
棋人音樂工業
開心澳門
新生代
維他奶(澳門)有限公司
噴射飛航
澳門百老匯中心
澳門皇冠假日酒店

澳門俾利喇廣場
澳門旅遊塔AJ Hackett
澳門旅遊塔會展娛樂中心
澳門商業銀行
澳門新苗超級市場有限公司
澳門電訊有限公司
澳門廣播電視股份有限公司
默默菓子屋
儲存易迷你倉集團
鍾錫熙長洲安老院有限公司
溫浩根長者鄰舍中心

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS/SCHOOLS

German Swiss International School - PFL
Grace Baptist Kindergarten
University of Macau
二龍喉中葡小學
中華基督教會基智中學
天水圍循道衛理中學
地利亞修女紀念學校 (協和)
何東中葡小學
沙田崇真中學
協同特殊教育學校
香港物理治療學會運動物理治療專研組
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學
旅遊學院
培正幼稚園
基督教宣道會宣基中學
陳瑞祺永援中學 (分校)
童學童樂教育中心
新華小學
聖心幼稚園
聖德蘭學校
播道書院
澳門消防學校
澳門基督教青年會
澳門慈幼中學
澳門嘉諾撒聖心英文中學
澳門演藝學院音樂學校
嶺南中學

GOVERNMENT BODIES

中國人民對外友好協會
清華大學公益慈善研究院、社會工作教育中心
甘肅省教育廳
甘肅省人民政府外事僑務港澳事務辦公室
廣東省民政廳
貴州省外事 (僑務) 辦公室
昆明市人民政府外事僑務辦公室
雲南省人民政府扶貧開發辦公室
Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau
The Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee
九龍中醫院聯網
入境事務處
公務員事務局義工隊

民政總署
民航處
民眾安全服務隊
行政公職局
屋宇署義工隊
政府飛行服務隊
政府產業署
香港天文台
香港海關義工隊
香港消防處
香港消防處義工隊
香港懲教署
香港警務處
統計暨普查局
廉政公署職員康樂會
路政署
運輸署
漁農自然護理署
醫療輔助隊
警察義工服務隊

CELEBRITIES/INDIVIDUALS

Adi Gunawan
Aloysius Lai
Bonnie Tse
Chan Yue Wing, Wingo
Christine Ip Yeung See Ming
Chui Tin Yat
David Lau
Diana Tsui
Dick Lau
Edmund Sim
Edwin Morris
Foo Teow Lee
Ho Chung Ping
Hung Wai Lun
Ivan Wong Siu Kel
Jim Chim
Jim Jan Zen
Kam Kwok Wong Concord
Kenny Ngai
Kwan Chi Wah
Lai Po Sing
Lai Pui Tung
Lau Ka Shi
Lau Teck Sien
Lewis Chan
Maria Emilia Yp
Melo Lo
Oscar Chow Vee Tsung
Peter Crewe
Ricky Chan
Salome See
Soul Lam
Sunsun Leung
Terence Tsang
Tony Leung
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Vincent Tse
Walter Ding
Zhang Hulfeng
方力申
伍家怡

朱國基
江火連 (蓮姐)
吳安儀
吳卓羲
李式坤
杜建興
阮小儀
阮文韜
阮兆祥
冼顏怡
周李慧瑩
周瑞卿
林志光
胡永祥
高仲明
健釗法師
區永權及兩位兒子
區惠玲
張馨文
梁祖堯
梁舜堯
莊陳有
莫凱謙
陳安立
陳志祥
陳凌軒
陳倩揚
陳國強
陳慧敏
曾俊華
馮莊冰英
馮錦雄
黃偉綸
黃嘉雯
黃藝雄
楊埜
葉子盈
葉沛文
熊國佳
趙增熹
蔡頌恩
談奕
鄭茹蕙
蕭丞德
戴顯揚
鍾輝宇
羅嘉豪
蘇俏慧

OXFAM AMBASSADORS

Eman Lam
Ivana Wong
Nancy Loo
Priscilla Wong
Sammy Leung
Terence Chui
Vanessa Yeung

FINANCIAL REPORT

AT A GLANCE

- ▶ Our total revenue increased by 5% from HK\$242.3 million in 2016/17 to HK\$253.6 million in 2017/18.
- ▶ Monthly donations from Oxfam Partners amounted to HK\$160.6 million – an increase of 2% or HK\$3.8 million – from 2016/17.
- ▶ Income from Oxfam Trailwalker amounted to HK\$39.9 million, while that from the Oxfam Rice Event in Hong Kong and Macau amounted to HK\$4.0 million, which is an increase of 6% compared to last year.
- ▶ The investment in programmes we spent for the year amounted to HK\$222.0 million, representing 82% of our total expenditure; this is a 10%, or HK\$25.4 million, decrease from last year.
- ▶ Management and administration costs, and fundraising and marketing costs amounted to HK\$9.0 million and HK\$36.6 million respectively, representing 3% and 14% of our total expenditure.

CONTINUOUS PUBLIC SUPPORT

We are grateful for the generosity of our donors who have continued to support us under this challenging fundraising environment.

Oxfam's total revenue increased by 5% from HK\$242.3 million in 2016/17 to HK\$253.6 million in 2017/18. This was primarily due to more funding from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Donations from the public amounted to HK\$236.3 million, which represented 93% of our total revenue. This was 2%, or HK\$3.7 million, more than last year.

Monthly donations from Oxfam Partners amounted to HK\$160.6 million this year, which is a 2%, or HK\$3.8 million, increase from last year. Donations from our supporters in Macau have continued to increase; this year, it rose by 28%, or HK\$4.2 million, to HK\$18.7 million.

Our fundraising events were successful this year. Donations from our largest event – the Oxfam Trailwalker – amounted to HK\$39.9 million, while income from the Oxfam Rice Event in Hong Kong and Macau amounted to HK\$4.0 million, which is an increase of 6% compared to the previous year.

This year, we raised HK\$6.0 million from the public for disaster relief work. We raised HK\$3.0 million for our response to the Bangladesh Rohingya Crisis, HK\$2.2 million for the famine in Africa, and HK\$0.3 million each for the crisis in Syria and the earthquake in Mexico.

In 2017/18, the funding we received from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region increased by HK\$9.8 million to HK\$14.4 million. The Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee granted us HK\$12.5 million, including HK\$7.5 million for the drought in Ethiopia, HK\$3.9 million for the flood in India and HK\$1.1 million for the floods in mainland China. Further, we received HK\$1.4 million from the Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund to support our projects in Hong Kong. During the year, Enhancing Self-Reliance through District Partnership Programme also approved HK\$1.7 million in funding – which will span across three years – to help set up a 'new' Oxfam Shop that sells ethically sourced products; HK\$0.4 million has been received thus far.

INVESTMENT IN PROGRAMMES

A total of HK\$222.0 million was spent on programmes this year, which represented 82% of our total expenditure; this is a 10%, or HK\$25.4 million, decrease from last year.

During the year, we used HK\$25.7 million to respond to emergencies – a 33%, or HK\$12.9 million, decrease from the previous year. We used HK\$7.5 million for the drought in Ethiopia, HK\$3.9 million for the floods in India, HK\$2.3 million for the famine in South Sudan, HK\$1.8 million for the food crisis in Eastern Africa, HK\$1.7 million for the Bangladesh Rohingya Crisis, and HK\$1.1 million for the floods in mainland China. The rest was spent on recurrent emergencies such as cyclical and climate-related disasters in mainland China, Africa and other places around the world.

We categorise our programme expenditure by External Change Goals; the goal we invested in most was Active Citizens, which amounted to HK\$56.7 million of our total expenditure. Through this goal, we aim to promote the civil and political rights of people – in particular, those of women, the youth and the poor – and empower civil society. Our spending on the goal Financing for Development and Universal Essential Services amounted to HK\$56.0 million, which was an increase of 8%, or HK\$4.0 million, from last year. Through this goal, we aim to improve people's access to quality health care and education. We also spent HK\$43.1 million on the goal Saving Lives; there was a decrease of 22%, or HK\$12.0 million, due to a higher emergency response in the previous year.

RESERVES

We aim to allocate all surplus funds that exceed reserve requirements to our humanitarian relief and long-term development programmes as quickly as possible. In 2017/18, we recorded HK\$16.6 million in deficit as our expenditures exceeded our income this year. Reserve levels also decreased to HK\$103.6 million, which is still within the optimum range as per our Reserves Policy.

Our Reserves Policy requires that we hold general reserves equivalent to a total of three to six months of total unrestricted expenditures to provide leeway for significant and unexpected downturn in revenue, so as to ensure that our programmes can continue as planned.

Our reserves were mainly comprised of

the following elements: HK\$53.4 million in property, plant and equipment; HK\$44.6 million in cash; and HK\$14.2 million in investments. This demonstrates that we have been able to maintain and ensure our financial health.

ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Management and administration costs – the costs required to run and maintain our organisation – represented 3% of our total expenditure this year, and remained at the same level as the previous year. These expenses contributed to our organisation's governance, financial management, information technology systems, audit and legal services.

Fundraising and marketing costs include the cost of all activities aimed at raising donations, conducting market research, registering new donors, and issuing receipts to donors. These expenses represented 14% of our total expenditure.

Whenever we make an appeal for a humanitarian disaster, we cover the core operational costs using our central funds, thereby ensuring that every dollar donated by the public goes to the urgent work at hand. A separate account is established for each emergency.

In addition to the Oxfam Confederation Financial Standards, we also comply with the International Non-Governmental Organisations Accountability Charter.

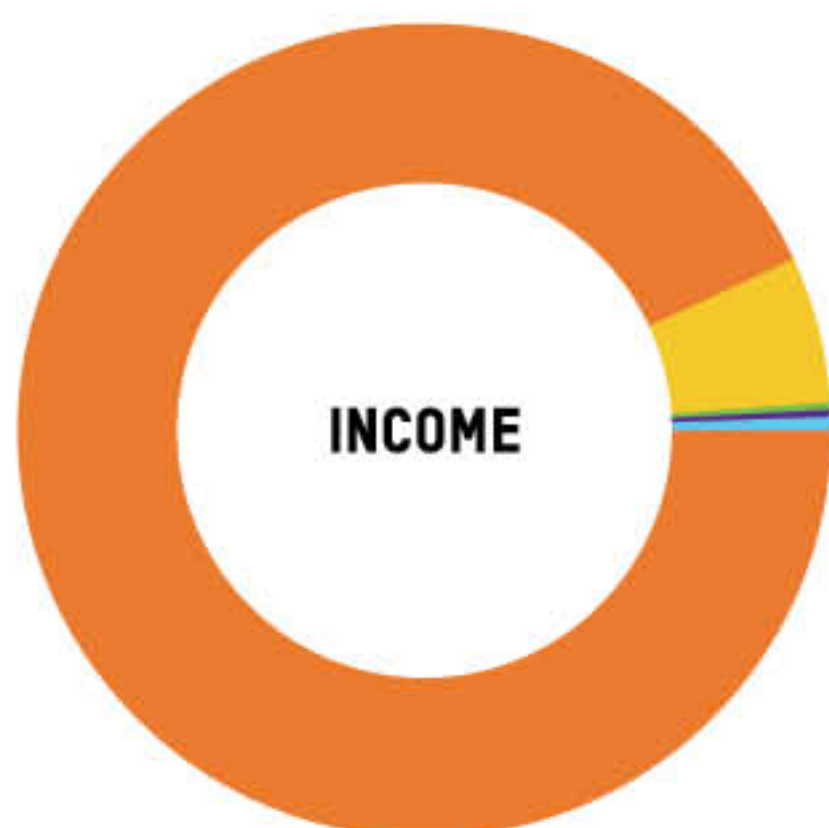
INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Finance, Risk and Audit Committee, chaired by the Treasurer of the Oxfam Hong Kong Council, meets regularly to review and discuss all financial, risk, auditing and internal control issues related to the agency. It also supervises the internal audit team in assessing our internal processes. This enables us to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of our risk management practices, control framework and governance processes. ■

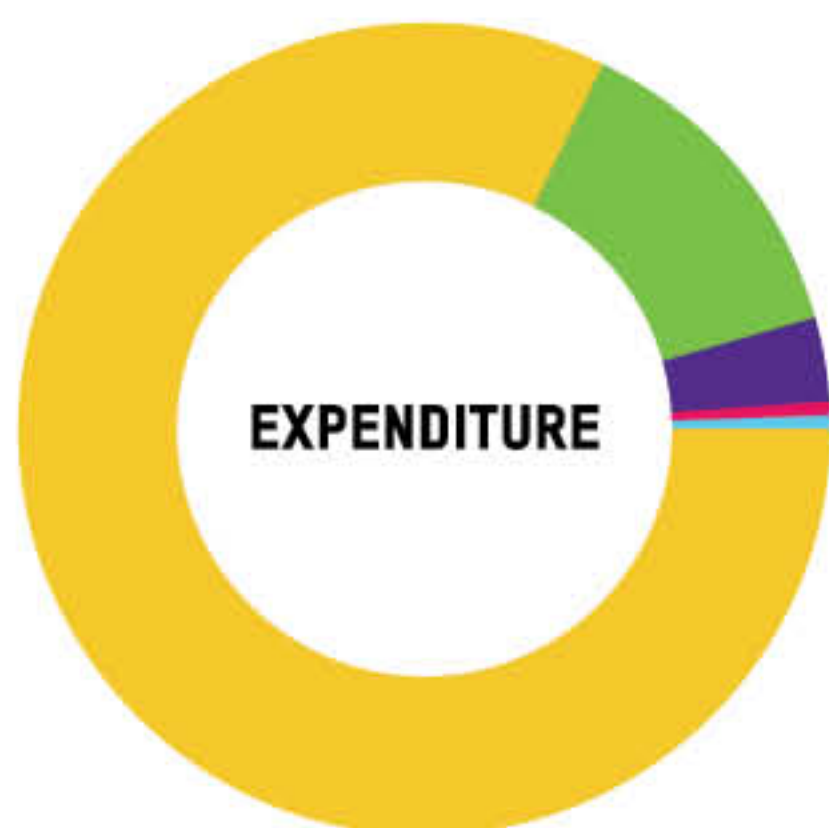
“ A TOTAL OF HK\$222.0 MILLION WAS SPENT ON PROGRAMMES THIS YEAR, WHICH REPRESENTED 82% OF OUR TOTAL EXPENDITURE. ”

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

These financial highlights are based on Oxfam Hong Kong's financial accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018. The full audited financial statements by KPMG are available on our website, WWW.OXFAM.ORG.HK.



Income	HK\$'000	%
Public donations	236,346	93.2%
Oxfam Partners	160,594	
Oxfam Trailwalker	39,859	
Humanitarian appeals	5,960	
Oxfam Rice Event	4,056	
Other fundraising appeals	25,877	
HKSAR Government	14,439	5.7%
Trading income from The Oxfam Shop	1,329	0.5%
Interest and investments	500	0.2%
Other income	1,029	0.4%
TOTAL INCOME	253,643	100.0%



Expenditure	HK\$'000	%
Programmes	222,016	82.3%
Fundraising and marketing	36,607	13.5%
Management and administration	9,047	3.3%
Trading cost from The Oxfam Shop	1,396	0.5%
Foreign exchange differences	1,145	0.4%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	270,211	100.0%
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	(16,568)	

FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets and Liabilities	HK\$'000
Non-current assets	74,759
Property, plant & equipment	53,415
Available-for-sale investment	14,192
Prepayment	7,152
Current assets	53,318
Cash and cash equivalents	44,557
Inventories	5,435
Receivables	3,211
Loan to an affiliate	115
Current liabilities	24,430
Accounts payable	11,940
Grants payable	11,687
Deferred revenue	803
NET ASSETS	103,647

Reserves	HK\$'000
Restricted funds	2,010
Oxfam Africa Development Fund	856
Oxfam China Development Fund	475
Oxfam Education Fund	-
Oxfam Smallholder Farmers Development Fund	679
Operations reserve	102,766
Investment revaluation reserve	(1,129)
TOTAL RESERVES	103,647

WE ARE ACCOUNTABLE TO YOU

ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR OXFAM EMPLOYEES

The only reason why Oxfam and its employees can fight injustice and poverty is because the people we work with in poor communities, local partners and citizens have given us this power, and trust us enough to carry out anti-poverty projects and fight for policy change with them. As such, in all that we do, we are accountable to them. Further, it is of utmost importance to us to treat everyone with respect, uphold their dignity, challenge any form of harassment, discrimination, intimidation, exploitation or abuse, and not abuse the power we have been given.

In February 2018, a case of sexual misconduct in 2011 by Oxfam Great Britain aid workers in Haiti was reported in the media. The story developed into a leading news story as several new revelations of sexual misconduct in the aid sector were also found. In response, Oxfam apologised for the wrongs of its former colleagues in Haiti, and announced a series of additional measures to root out misconduct in its programmes and offices.

Such misconduct by Oxfam staff is against Oxfam's core values. We are doing everything we can to create a safe environment and open culture in our organisation, and prevent misconduct by our staff and by anybody we work with. If misconduct occurs despite all our efforts, we will take rigorous action. We will continue to put women's rights at the centre of our work, and prioritise the protection of the communities we work with and for.

CODE OF CONDUCT: In response to the sexual misconduct that was found in Haiti, Oxfam Hong Kong has reviewed employees' ethical obligations and developed a new code of conduct, which all employees have signed and are committed to upholding. It sets forth the standard of conduct expected of employees and strictly prohibits them from misusing their power at work to seek personal gain; should they violate the code, they will be subject to disciplinary action.

In addition to holding our employees accountable to these standards, we also require the people and partners who work closely with Oxfam to sign a code of conduct for non-employees.

ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE: We have also stepped up efforts to prevent sexual misconduct and have strengthened safeguarding policies to better protect employees, volunteers, and those who

work with us. Measures taken thus far include the establishment of an interdepartmental working group, and anti-sexual misconduct and whistleblowing hotline. We are providing staff training in our offices in Hong Kong, China, Macau and Taiwan to help employees better understand gender justice issues and enhance their ability to respond to these issues, and offering partner organisations with support to take appropriate measures against sexual misconduct. In addition, we are fostering an organisational culture that upholds these values by encouraging employees to prevent inappropriate behaviour and raising our ethical standards.

AUDITING AND PROJECT MONITORING

Oxfam Hong Kong has a stringent auditing and project monitoring process to ensure that every dollar is being put to good use.

FINANCIAL AUDIT: Each year, our external auditor reviews our financial statements in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards to ensure that all donations are used properly. The Finance,

Risk and Audit Committee, chaired by the Treasurer of the Oxfam Hong Kong Council, also meets regularly to review and discuss all financial, risk, auditing and internal control issues related to the agency. Through these measures, we make sure that all donations are used to empower the people we work with. Our financial statements can be found on our website. Oxfam also regularly reports back to donors so that they know how their donations are used.



Oxfam Partners on a donor trip to learn about our work in Ethiopia.

Photo: Oxfam

PROJECT SUPERVISION: All project partners must regularly provide us with project reports (including financial reports). If the budget for the project reaches a certain amount, an independent third party must also evaluate the effectiveness of the project and an independent company will need to perform a financial audit.

Oxfam Hong Kong is one of the 20 affiliates of the Oxfam confederation. We at Oxfam Hong Kong have also entrusted some of our affiliates to carry out poverty alleviation, development and disaster relief projects in different countries and regions as our project partners as per their project experience and registration status. To further ensure the effectiveness of our monitoring efforts, we request for additional information about projects. For example, we request affiliates and partners who have received funding from us to regularly report to Oxfam Hong Kong on cases of sexual harassment among employees or the people we work with. ■

PARTNERS

Oxfam is a staunch believer of partnership. That's why we work together with poor and vulnerable communities and partner organisations to make poverty history.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

DPR KOREA

Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Korean Asia-Pacific Exchange
Korea Committee for the Promotion of International Trade
Pyongyang University of Science and Technology

HONG KONG

Alliance for Children Development Rights
AMI Cultural Creative Company
Cinematic Theatre Limited
Community Development Enhancement Fund Ltd
Connecting Myanmar Limited
Cleaning Workers Union
Catering and Hotels Industries Employees General Union
Coalition on Low Income Protection Concerning CSSA and Low Income Alliance
Concerning Grassroots Housing Alliance
Concern for Grassroots' Livelihood Alliance Limited
Concerning Home Care Service Alliance
Centre for Advancement of Chinese Language Education and Research, Faculty of Education, the University of Hong Kong
Creative Connection
CTU Education Foundation Ltd
Department of Sociology, The University of Hong Kong
Diocesan Pastoral Centre for Workers – Kowloon
Dramatic Synergy
Eggshell Creative
Eldpathy
Fair Trade Hong Kong Foundation Limited (FTHK)
Greeners Action
HK Building Management and Security Workers General Union
Hong Kong Art School (a division of Hong Kong Arts Centre)
Hong Kong Federation of Asian Domestic Workers Unions (FADWU)
Islamic Kasim Tuet Memorial College
Kwun Tong Methodist Social Service
La Violet Charity Foundation Ltd.
New Arrival Women League
People Alliance for Minimum Wage
People Service Centre Limited
Policy 21 limited
Society for Community Organisation
Special Educational Needs Rights Association
The Centre for Quality of Life (CQL), Hong Kong
Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, CUHK

Tung Chung Community Development Alliance
Yeuk-hang Fong
WEDO GLOBAL Limited

JAPAN

Hosei University

LAOS

Comité de Coopération avec le Laos
Land Information Working Group
Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment of Laos
National Institute for Economic Research

MACAU

Bosco Youth Service Network
Champion Arts Association
Green Future
Yetu Studio

MAINLAND CHINA

ANHUI

安徽大學法學院

BEIJING

中國人口與發展研究中心
中國科學院心理研究所
中國國際民間組織合作促進會
北京三知困難兒童救助服務中心
北京大學法學院勞動法與社會保障法研究所
北京木蘭花開社工服務中心
北京市企業家環保基金會
(阿拉善SEE基金會)
北京師範大學社會學院
北京源眾性別發展中心
北京鴻雁社工服務中心

FUJIAN

福建省興業證券慈善基金會

GANSU

文縣扶貧開發辦公室
甘肅天水市武山縣龍台鎮人民政府
甘肅定西市隴西縣教育體育局
甘肅省定西市隴西縣首陽鎮人民政府
甘肅彩虹公益服務中心
甘肅鴻澤社會工作服務中心
共青團正寧縣委
蘭州善元社會服務中心

GUANGDONG

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深圳市砥礪社會工作服務中心
深圳市基層色素攝影發展中心
深圳市綠色薔薇社會工作服務中心
廣州市天河區廣天社區服務與研究中心
廣州市映諾公益服務促進會
廣州市海珠區山泉文化藝術劇社
廣州市海珠區益友社會組織資訊中心
廣州市番禺區義務社會工作者聯合會
廣州市黃埔區比鄰公益服務中心
廣東人文學會
廣東省綠芽鄉村婦女發展基金會
廣東漢達康福協會/昆明市西山區漢達社會工作服務中心

GUANGXI

廣西心香公益社工服務中心
廣西壯族自治區農業科學院玉米研究所

GUIZHOU

中國人民政治協商會議正安縣委員會
施秉縣楊柳塘鎮人民政府
貴州田野環境與發展研究中心
貴州省陽光救援隊
貴州茂蘭國家級自然保護區管理局
貴州藍天救援隊
關嶺布依族苗族自治縣教育與科技局

HUNAN

長沙善行社會工作服務中心
湖南省慈善總會

JIANGXI

南昌益心益意公益服務中心
南昌彩虹健康諮詢公益服務中心

QINGHAI

青海省織夢志願者服務中心
稱多縣扶貧開發局

SHAANXI

純山公益事業促進中心
陝西媽媽環保志願者協會
寧強縣婦女兒童發展中心

SHANDONG

山東省社會創新發展與研究中心
膠州市愛心健康服務中心
濟南槐蔭積成社區社會服務中心

SHANGHAI

上海百特教育諮詢中心
上海微笑青年公益服務中心

SICHUAN

北川羌族自治縣羌魂社會工作服務中心

TIANJIN

天津伴你成長青少年發展中心

YUNNAN

西南林業大學圖書館
昆明市五華區明心社會工作服務中心
昆明市五華區益心青少年事務社會工作服務中心
昆明市西山區泉源社會工作服務中心
昆明市西山區健康關愛促進會
昆明市西山區綠磚瓦城鄉社區服務中心
昆明市旅遊景區協會
昆明益行公益社區發展服務中心
昭通市能量源社會工作服務中心
盈江縣那邦鎮降低愛滋病與毒品危害服務中心邊陲驛站
雲南武定縣正心社會工作服務中心
雲南省雙柏縣扶貧辦
雲南省保山市扶貧辦
雲南省南澗縣扶貧辦
雲南省國際民間組織合作促進會
雲南省國際扶貧與發展中心
雲南省隆陽區扶貧辦
雲南省隆陽區婦聯
雲南省瑞麗市婦聯
雲南省龍陵縣SPPA項目辦
雲南省彌渡縣扶貧辦
雲南振滇社會組織發展研究院
雲南銀杏社會工作服務中心
瑞麗市婦女兒童發展中心
祿勸彝族苗族自治縣畜牧獸醫總站
魯甸泉心青少年社會服務中心
魯甸順心社會工作服務中心
騰沖市人民醫院

MYANMAR

Alinn Banmaw Local Development
Organization
Kachin Conservation Working Group
Scholar Institute

PHILIPPINES

Centre for Emergency Aid and Rehabilitation
Citizen's Disaster Response Centre
Pampanga Disaster Response Network

TAIWAN

1095 Culture Studio
Association of Digital Culture, Taiwan
Centre for Applied Theatre, Taiwan
Centre of Theatre of the Oppressed, Taiwan
Do you a flavor
DOMI Energy
Global Workers' Organization, Taiwan
Graduate Institute of Curriculum and
Instruction, Tamkang University
Homeless Taiwan Charity Association
International City Wanderer Education
Association
International Climate Development Institute
National Taiwan Normal University
One-Forty
Oyster Painting Life
Pley School
Research Center for Humanities and Social
Sciences, National Cheng Kung University
Serve the People Association
Taiwan AID
Taiwan Community Mutual-Care Action
Association
Taiwan Labour Front
Taiwan Mind Association of Care for All
Taquin Ltd.
Teach For Taiwan
Think Feel Move
TransAsia Sisters Association, Taiwan
Truku Youth Association
Zhi-Shan Foundation TAIWAN

THAILAND

Northern Development Foundation
Thai Civil Society's Coalition for Sustainable
and Ethical Seafood
Thai Sea Watch Association

VIETNAM

PanNature
Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ASIA REGIONAL PROJECT

Business and Human Rights Resource Center

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
COAST
Suncrade Welfare Foundation

INDIA

Multiple Action Research Group
Regional Centre for Development Cooperation
Women's Feature Service (Development
Communications Network)

NEPAL

Sahamati
Rural Development Centre

PAKISTAN

Indus Resource Centre
Human Development Foundation

MIDDLE EAST

IRAQ

Rise Foundation
Al Amal Organization
Al Tahrir
Representative of Ninewa IDPs

SYRIA

Utopia
Hama local Water Establishment
Syrian Arab Red Crescent

YEMEN

AWAM Foundation for Development

AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Action for the Needy in Ethiopia
Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
Pastoralist Concern
Relief Society of Tigray
Rift Valley Women and Children Development
Organization

KENYA

Diocese of Lodwar

MALAWI

Catholic Development Commission
Churches Action in Relief and Development
Circle for Integrated Community Development
Coalition of Victimized Women

SOUTH AFRICA

Association for Rural Enhancement
Sikhala Sonke Women's Organisation in
Marikana

TANZANIA

Relief to Development Society
Rural Urban Development Initiatives
Kigoma Youth Agricultural Development
Organization

ZAMBIA

Sustainable Agriculture Programme
Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA)
Consumer Unity Trust Zambia

THE AMERICAS

BRAZIL

Criola
Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores

HAITI

Foundation Nouvelle Grand'Anse
Organization for the Rehabilitation of the
Environment
Les Ateliers Ecoles de Camp Perrin

MEXICO

Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz, A.C.
Mexican International Development Agency
Proyecto de Derechos Económicos
Centro de Derechos Indígenas
Rec de Productores Agrícolas y Ganaderos
de la Costa Grande de Guerrero SPR de RL
de CV
Isla Urbana

USA

Accountability Counsel

EUROPE

NETHERLANDS

Bank of Information Centre Stichting

PLEASE VISIT OXFAM HONG KONG'S
WEBSITE TO SEE OUR FULL LIST OF
PARTNERS.

OUR GOVERNANCE

We at Oxfam believe good governance is essential to keeping us on track in our mission to create a world without poverty.



Council member Herman To learning about Oxfam's drought response in Ethiopia.

GOVERNANCE BODIES

Oxfam Hong Kong is governed by a Council, which currently consists of 15 members. The members are elected at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Association of Oxfam Hong Kong. The AGM is held in September each year.

The Council is responsible for Oxfam Hong Kong's legal, ethical, strategic and administrative governance, as well as risk management. To ensure effective and good governance, the Council has formed and delegated specific powers to several Committees, as listed below. The Council and the Committees meet regularly. All Council, Committee and Association members serve on a voluntary basis.

COUNCIL

Cheung Yuk Tong (Chair)
Monica Au (Vice-Chair)
Wong Hung (Vice-Chair)
Allan Ng (Treasurer)

Bernard Chan
Josephine Chesterton
Sherman Chin
Elsie Leung
Teresa Ma
Timothy Ma
Martin Matsui
Pun Ngai
Herman To
Joan Xia
Vivek Sharma

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Cheung Yuk Tong (Chair)*
Monica Au*
Timothy Ma**
Martin Matsui*
Allan Ng*
Wong Hung*
*Ex-officio member
**Non-office bearing member

FINANCE, RISK AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Allan Ng (Chair)
Walter Chan
Josephine Chesterton
Danny Lee
Liu Xiao Feng

Teresa Ma
Martin Matsui
Wayne Porritt
Vivek Sharma
Herman To
Lakshmi Jacota (Observer)
Hugh Kam (Observer)

FUNDRAISING AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Bernard Chan (Chair)
Monica Au (Vice-Chair)
Irene Chan
Francis Fong
Henry Ho
Alice Kwok
Gavin Kwok
Timothy Ma
Sandra Mak
May Tan
Mark Tung
Joan Xia

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Martin Matsui (Chair)
Sherman Chin
Derrick Lee
Fiona Loughrey
Timothy Ma
Herman To

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Cheung Yuk Tong (Chair)
Bernard Chan
Martin Matsui
Allan Ng
Wong Hung

PROGRAMME AND ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

Wong Hung (Chair)
Jeffrey Chau
Cheung Yuk Tong
David Hodson
Lo Chi Kin
Teresa Ma
Pun Ngai
Herman To
Kellee Tsai
Elizabeth Loh
Marat Yu
Paul Harris
Lakshmi Jacota (Observer)

ASSOCIATION

Ian Anderson
Monica Au
Cai Yong Shun
Bernard Chan
Emily Chan
Irene Chan
Lilian Chan
Walter Chan
Virginia Chan
Jeffrey Chau
Josephine Chesterton
Cheung Yuk Tong
Sherman Chin

St. John Flaherty
Francis Fong
Henry Ho
David Hodson
Christine Hung
Alice Kwok
Gavin Kwok
Japhet Law
Derrick Lee
Elsie Leung
Lo Chi Kin
Elizabeth Loh
Teresa Ma
Timothy Ma
Sandra Mak
Martin Matsui
Allan Ng
Pun Ngai
Ivan Sam
Vivek Sharma
May Tan
Herman To
Kellee Tsai
Mark Tung
Wong Hung
Antony Wood
Joan Xia

ADVISORS

In addition to the governance bodies, the following advisors have rendered invaluable service to Oxfam Hong Kong by providing pro-bono professional advice.

SENIOR ADVISOR

David Hodson

OXFAM TRAILWALKER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Bernard Chan (Chair)
John Arnold
Yvonne Lo
Antony Wood
Joan Xia
Amanda Yik

LEGAL ADVISORS

Simmons & Simmons
Jorge Neto Valente, Advogados eNotários

OXFAM IN MACAU GOVERNANCE BOARDS

CHAIRING COMMITTEE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Cheung Yuk Tong (Chair)
Wong Hung (Vice-Chair)
Monica Au (Secretary)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bernard Chan (Chair)
Ivan Sam (Vice-Chair)
Timothy Ma (Secretary)
Wong Hung (Member)
Monica Au (Member)

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Allan Ng (Chair)
Josephine Chesterton (Vice-Chair)
Martin Matsui (Member)

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT US

HONG KONG

17/F, China United Centre,
28 Marble Road, North Point,
Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2520 2525
Donation Hotline:
(852) 3120 5000
Fax: (852) 2527 6307
Email: info@oxfam.org.hk

INTERACTIVE EDUCATION CENTRE

9/F, China United Centre,
28 Marble Road, North Point,
Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 3120 5180
Fax: (852) 2527 6213

THE OXFAM SHOP

L68, Jardine House,
1 Connaught Place,
Central, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2522 1765

MACAU

Alameda Dr. Carlos
d'Assumpção,
No. 258, Praça Kin Heng Long,
18 Andar F, Macau
Tel: (853) 2875 7750
Fax: (853) 2875 7667
Toll-free Hotline: 0800 809

MAINLAND CHINA

OXFAM HONG KONG BEIJING OFFICE

Suite 302 Unit 2, Block D,
Landscape Center 10# Jiqingli,
Chaoyang District, Beijing, China
100020
Tel: (86 10) 8572 8359 / 6553 5331
Fax: (86 10) 6551 1521
Email: bjo@oxfam.org.hk

OXFAM HONG KONG GANSU OFFICE

Room F, 26/F Huafu Swiss
Palace, No 213 Jinchang South
Road, Chengguan District,
Lanzhou, Gansu Province,
China 730030
Tel: (86 931) 886 8655
Fax: (86 931) 886 8257
Email: gso@oxfam.org.hk

OXFAM HONG KONG GUANGDONG OFFICE

Room 1433, No.167,
West Linhe Road,
Tian He District, Guangzhou,
Guangdong Province,
China 510620
Tel: (86 20) 8516 5067
Email: gdo@oxfam.org.hk

OXFAM HONG KONG YUNNAN OFFICE

Unit 4, Block 7, Xihua Xiaoqu
(East), Kunming, Yunnan
Province, China 650032
Tel: (86 871) 6415 2189/6414 2033
Fax: (86 871) 6415 0599
Email: swpo@oxfam.org.hk

TAIWAN

Room F, Center for Innovation
Taipei, No. 1, Yumen St.,
Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City
10452, Taiwan
Tel: (866) 2-2586-8380
Email: contact@oxfam.org.tw

OXFAM ONLINE

AGENCY WEBSITE
www.oxfam.org.hk

**AGENCY WEBSITE IN
MAINLAND CHINA**
www.oxfam.org.cn

OXFAM HONG KONG BLOG
blog.oxfam.org.hk/wordpress

OXFAM TRAILWALKER WEBSITE
www.oxfamtrailwalker.org.hk

CYBERSCHOOL WEBSITE
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香港樂施會Oxfam

DIRECTORS

Trini Leung
(Director General)
Mayling Chan
(International Programme
Director)
Pui Fung Leung
(Director of Fundraising)
Howard Liu
(China Programme Director)
Carrie Yiu
(Director of Operations)

Annual salaries ranged between
HK\$0.7 million and HK\$1.3 million.

OXFAM STAFF

As of 31 March 2018, Oxfam
Hong Kong employs 212 staff,
including permanent, contract
and temporary staff. Among
these, 55 have been working for
the agency for 10 years or more.

OXFAM AROUND THE WORLD

Oxfam is a confederation of 20 independent affiliates. We share the same vision and mission together in fighting against the injustice of poverty in the world.

Oxfam Hong Kong is a registered international development and relief agency that was established in 1976 in Hong Kong; it is managed and financed independently. Oxfam Hong Kong is not a subsidiary of an international body and it does not receive regular funding from any overseas headquarters, but raises funds independently.

Oxfam around the world works together with partners and local communities to find practical, innovative ways to lift people out of poverty and enable them to thrive.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Oxfam America | 11. Oxfam India |
| 2. Oxfam Australia | 12. Oxfam Intermón (Spain) |
| 3. Oxfam-in-Belgium | 13. Oxfam Ireland |
| 4. Oxfam Brazil | 14. Oxfam Italy |
| 5. Oxfam Canada | 15. Oxfam Japan |
| 6. Oxfam IBIS (Denmark) | 16. Oxfam Mexico |
| 7. Oxfam France | 17. Oxfam New Zealand |
| 8. Oxfam Germany | 18. Oxfam Novib (Netherlands) |
| 9. Oxfam Great Britain | 19. Oxfam-Québec |
| 10. Oxfam Hong Kong | 20. Oxfam South Africa |



Photo: Bekki Frost / Oxfam



Photo: Tommy Trenchard / Oxfam



Photo: Tommy Trenchard / Oxfam

Cover Story: Since late August in 2017, over 670,000 Rohingya have fled violence and reached Cox's Bazar in southeastern Bangladesh from Myanmar. People are living in makeshift tents in hugely overcrowded settlements, and conditions in the camps are woefully inadequate and unhealthy, with overflowing latrines and contaminated water. Oxfam is drilling wells, installing water points and latrines, distributing hygiene kits, and has reached over 230,000 refugees as of 31 March 2018.