



Save the Children®
India

ANNUAL REPORT
2008-09

EMPOWERING DREAMS. PROTECTING SMILES.

Creating an environment
for a fulfilling childhood in India

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Netal, 12, and **Babita**, 13, have been best friends ever since they went to the same residential school in Mojuri village, Maharashtra, India. Their friendship started when Netal refused to join the school in Mojuri unless Babita's father agreed to send her there, too. Mojuri was the farthest that the children had ever been from their village. Previously, the girls were goatherds, and had never been to school. The residential school in Mojuri supported by Save the Children offered them a bridge-course which allowed them to join a mainstream government school at nearby Sasurda village, in a grade appropriate for their age.

FROM THE CHAIR



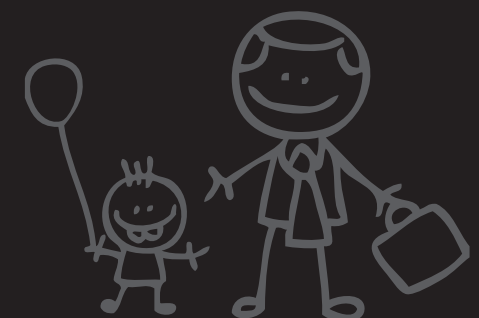
Last year I visited Sandeshkali of North 24 Paraganas in West Bengal and I met with children who have been repatriated from dangerous and difficult child labour situations in the cities to the safety of their homes by the effort of Save the Children. Some of them were in bridge courses getting ready to go back to regular schools, some in vocational programmes that would equip them to take up useful work when they were ready, but all of them under the protective eyes of child protection committees which they themselves spearheaded with the support of the local governance structures in their villages. They knew the ills of being trafficked out, and the parents were now aware that sending their children out had its inherent dangers despite poverty. What was encouraging to see was that there was a community that accommodated themselves to keep these children in their homes and more importantly in school. The children I met were articulate, confident and their firm handshakes made me believe that they were naturally, where they belonged - in their homes and in school. This is a good example of how community level changes would change the lot for children. Several such models across the country coming together would transform the communities and the situation of children.

India's children in its strength of numbers continue to have a precarious existence. Two million children die every year before the age of 5, nearly half of the children are malnourished. 12 million are in hazardous labour, 7 million are out of school and several more drop out of school before they would have learnt much. Disasters make them even more vulnerable. Lot needs to be done. Lot needs to change.

This has been a historical year for Save the Children in India as it became an independent member of the International Save the Children Alliance and a single operating entity in India. A strong Board and a capable operating team are in place. The good about starting something new, but anchored in a lot of global and Indian experience is that this would help us to aspire big and plan with sagacity. The organisation has grown tremendously in the last one year. We are clear that what matters is not the spurtive growth, but how this has impacted the children. The good news is that, it has.

Sincerely,

Arun Maira
Chairman
Save the Children





On April 1 2008, we became an independent operating member of the International Save the Children Alliance. Save the Children's association with India is now more than 80 years old. Interestingly, India's first involvement with Save the Children was as a donor in the 1920s. The donations from India amounted to about 3,461 pounds (120,000 pounds at the current prices) came partly from the British resident population and partly from the Indian population.

Save the Children Founder Eglantyne Jebb drafted the 'Declaration of the Rights of the Child' in 1922 which was adopted by the League of Nations in 1924. This became the basis for the United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989). What is interesting to India is that Mahatma Gandhi signed the declaration in 1931.

India has a rich history with Save the

Children and there have been several instances of active intervention in emergencies as well as ongoing developmental involvements. What is particularly of interest and significance is that in the 1930s, Save the Children was involved with the training of midwives and the prevention of child marriage. A group of women led by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit formed the All India Save the Children Committee which was supported by Save the Children towards relief of famine in Bengal in 1943. Save the Children has responded to all the major natural disasters in India and with several developmental interventions with increasing frequency.

Through this history as many as six Save the Children global members - Save the Children UK, Canada, Finland, US, Sweden and New Zealand ran programmes in different States of India. All those programming initiatives have been consolidated under one Save the Children organisation in India which is now the independent member of the global Save the Children Alliance.

The year that has gone by has seen rapid growth in Save the Children's programmes, impact and reach of children, the details of which you will find in this report. We work actively with the communities, the State governments and the National government to bring lasting changes for the most marginalised children. We are actively present in 12 States now. There are several corporates and large number of Indian individuals

who have started supporting our work which is very encouraging.

Our endeavour will be to double our impact and reach for children in the year 2009-10 so that we fulfil our mission of delivering immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives throughout India.

Sincerely,

Thomas Chandy
Chief Executive
Save the Children



A mother holds her baby girl in Melghat, Maharashtra. Like other rural areas in India, Melghat's under-five mortality rate is shocking. Save the Children has been working in Melghat to improve health and access to livelihoods through the empowerment of tribal communities, by ensuring their participation in all the decision making processes that affect their lives. So far, programme efforts supported by Save the Children have enabled children from these groups to gain access to education and economic opportunities to lead progressive lifestyles.

ABOUT OUR BOARD



Arun Maira, President of Save the Children India, has a combination of hands-on leadership experience, consulting experience to leadership teams internationally, and thought-leadership as an author and speaker on the subject of organisation transformation.

He presently is a Senior Advisor to the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) India. Prior to joining BCG, he worked with Arthur D Little (ADL) in the US for ten years where he has held several positions. He is the author of two books, "The Accelerating Organisation: Embracing The Human Face of Change", published in 1997 by McGraw Hill International and "Shaping The Future: Aspirational Leadership in India and Beyond" by John Wiley's & Sons in 2001.

Harpal Singh is recognised worldwide as a thinker and speaker on the integration of global healthcare. He has a diverse and wide-ranging experience (of 26 years) in the corporate sector. An alumnus of The Doon School, he is an (Hons.) Graduate in Economics from St. Stephens College, New Delhi. He also holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and a Masters' Degree in Public Affairs from the CSCH, California, U.S.A. Currently he is Senior Advisor, Corporate Projects - Mahindra and Mahindra, Chairman, Fortis Healthcare Limited, Fortis Financial Services Limited and Fortis Securities Limited.

Manju Bharat Ram is well-known for her involvement with education. She is the Founder and Chairperson of the innovative Shri Ram Schools in India which were started in 1988 with the objective of developing each student's potential to the fullest. Her other responsibilities include being a Founder Member of Charity Aid Foundation, India (CAF), since 1998 which was set up as part of the CAF International network, Chairperson of Shriram Educare - a non-profit consultancy working to transform school education, Trustee and Honorary General Secretary of the Blind Relief Association, Chairperson of SRF Vidyalaya, Chennai and on the Board of Governors for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan since 1998, an organisation with over 800 schools.

Pallavi S. Shroff is the lead litigation partner at Amarchand & Mangaldas & Suresh A. Shroff & Co., Advocates & Solicitors, New Delhi. She manages corporate commercial litigation as well as arbitration. She has a number of international publications to her credit. She is also an independent Director of B.A.G. Films and Media Ltd., IndusInd Bank Ltd. and Maruti Udyog Ltd.

Rajiv Kapur has been an international banker for over 20 years with assignments in multi-cultural environments in India, Asia and USA. He is the founder of InvesTech. He has worked as the

Managing Director of the Asia Financial Institutions Group at Bank of America. His broad range of experience includes corporate banking, restructuring, mergers and acquisition advisory services, financial advisory assignments, asset securitisation, capital markets, working capital funding, syndication and structured debt financing, trade finance, capital markets and credit risk management.

Smita Parekh is the Director of Mahindra United World College. A Bachelor of Art from the St. Xavier's College, University of Mumbai, she has also done her Masters in Clinical Psychology from the University of Mumbai. She is also a member of Advisory Board H R College of Commerce and Economics, Executive Committee Member of Ladies Wing of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Founder Member of the Ladies Wing Seva Sadan School for Computer Education.



Manju Bharat Ram and Thomas Chandy
at the Clinton Global Initiative 2008



MEMOIRS OF SAVE THE CHILDREN IN INDIA

Milestones spanning over 7 decades

1920's

Save the Children has been associated with India since pre Independence days. India's first involvement with Save the Children was as a donor. In the first five years of Save the Children's existence (since 1919), donations from India amounted to £3,461 (about £85,000 at present currency rates). These donations came partly from the British resident population and partly from the Indian population for providing relief during emergencies like the famine in Russia in 1922.

1930's

The World's Children carried many articles about India including Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Britain in 1931 along with a copy of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child with Mahatma Gandhi's signature.

Two issues of considerable interest to Save the Children at this time were the training of village midwives and the prevention of child marriage. In 1936, Save the Children Fund's Child Protection committee sent letters and resolutions to the India office and the Government of India on the need to strengthen the Sarda Act for the prevention of child marriage.

1940's

Between 1943-1945, Save the Children earmarked over £3,000 (about £60,000 at present currency rates) for the Bengal famine.

In 1944, the All-India Save the Children Committee was formed by a group of Indian women led by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, sister of India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

1950's

In 1959, £1,000 (about £10,000 at present currency rates) was sent by Save the Children in UK for emergency relief following the Bengal floods.

1960's

In March 1961, subsequent to discussions with the Dalai Lama and the Indian Government, Save the Children Fund provided childcare and welfare centres for Tibetan refugee children in India.

In 1965, as part of Freedom from Hunger campaign, a project was organised to provide mobile nutrition clinics to target reduction of malnutrition. These clinics, staffed and manned by the Indian Government, worked and demonstrated both in urban and rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Rajasthan.

In 1965, £3,000 was allocated for distress relief following the India-Pakistan war.

1970's

In 1971, expatriate and locally recruited medical teams provided aid and supplementary feeding for refugees from Bangladesh, covering 2,000 children per day.



In 1975, a New Delhi office was opened to coordinate and develop work in India.

1980's

By 1984, Save the Children was involved in 40 projects in India, including training institutions and education, health and community development work.

Our work included pre school programmes which also gave children a daily meal, medical care as well as their first chance of an education; mother and child health programmes; hostels to enable children from remote areas to attend school; help for settlements for Tibetan refugees.

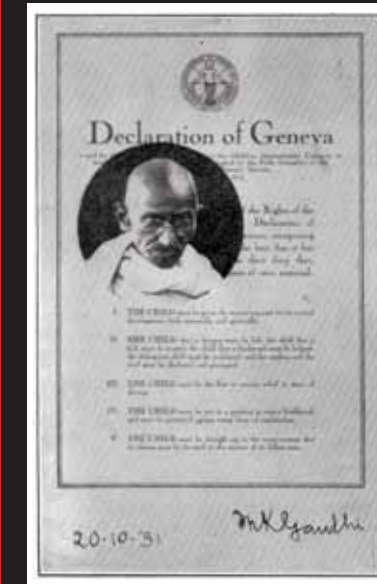
1990's

Throughout the 90's Save the Children in India worked towards strengthening the ability of the most vulnerable communities and children to meet their needs focusing on education and protection, moving to a more rights-based approach.

2000 onwards

Save the Children's response to the Tsunami disaster was the largest in Save the Children's 90 year history. Child protection, early childhood care and development, education, and HIV and AIDS formed the core part of our work.

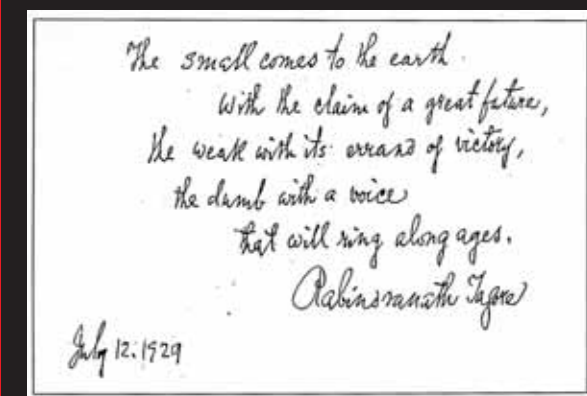
April 01, 2008, Save the Children in India becomes an independent member of the International Save the Children Alliance, responsible for all fundraising and programmatic interventions in India.



Facsimile of the Declaration of Geneva signed by **Mahatma Gandhi**

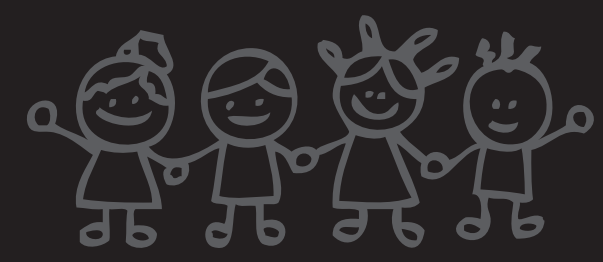


India hosted three visits of HRH, **Princess Anne**, President, Save the Children UK in 1984, 1985 and 2007.



In **1929**, **Rabindranath Tagore** wrote a few lines for The World's Children, Save the Children Fund's magazine.

WHERE WE WORK



The year 2008-2009 started with the successful transition of all Save the Children Alliance members operational in India. The first year for Save the Children India has also been a successful year in terms of growth and development. We have had huge successes with grant acquisitions - IKEA, ICICI Foundation, and DFID's IPAP to name a few. Our first ever emergency response in Bihar as an independent Indian entity has been widely acclaimed and appreciated as the largest NGO response in Bihar. We have been broadening our marketing and fundraising efforts with the steady growth of our face to face and corporate fundraising teams. In fact 49% of total contributions, for our relief efforts after the Bihar Floods last year, were received from local corporate donors. Overall our first year as a sole operational, independent member of the International Save the Children Alliance has paved the way for Save the Children India to be the top run, "go to" organisation for children's causes in India.

Programme Highlights

■ Number of children reached directly in 2008-09 - 621,759

Thematic intervention	Number of children reached directly
Education	263,448
Child Protection	117,119
Child Survival/Health	51,640
Emergency	102,472
Disaster Risk Reduction	77,537
Others (HIV/AIDS)	9,543

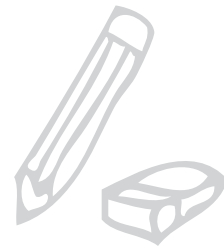
- Floods response
 - Reached 117,000 direct beneficiaries across three states - West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. We were the largest NGO responder in the state of Bihar and Orissa
 - We assisted in six sectors: food; shelter/non-food assistance; child protection; health; nutrition; livelihoods (Education - planned for early 2009)
 - Raised: US\$2.5m from 26 different grants/appeals, exceeding initial appeal target of US\$2m
 - Deployed: 15 staff to Bihar from other parts of the country. Sourced international staff from three Alliance members. Engaged almost all the India staff in the response through various means
 - Raised the profile of Save the Children India through: television, internet, print media
- The full proposals and budgets for the first phase of the Cotton Project were approved by IKEA on March 30, 2009. Three 4-year grants (Maharashtra, Gujarat and Central Management Support) totaling Rs.53 crores went live on April 1, 2009. This represents the successful culmination of months of hard work, involving staff throughout India.
- ICICI Bank, as part of their Give India initiative, has agreed to fund Save the Children over two years, to a total of Rs.10 crores, for a child-led disaster risk reduction programme in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. This is easily

- the most significant grant made by an Indian corporate to Save the Children since transition.
- Save the Children's State office in Port Blair closed at the end of March 2009, more than four years after running a complex Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. During that time, staff and partners have created an enduring legacy for children, most visibly with the construction of 48 new ICDS centres across the islands, one of the great achievements of the Save the Children Alliance's overall and unprecedented response to the December 2004 disaster.



- ▲ Quality Inclusive Education
- Child Protection
- Child Survival
- ⬡ Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction, Relief, Rehabilitation

EDUCATION



Save the Children's work is underpinned by a commitment to making a reality of children's rights first set out by the organisation's founder over 75 years ago. Education is not only a right in itself, but an "enabling right" - a critical instrument for bringing about "social, economic and political inclusion and a durable integration of people, particularly those 'excluded', from the mainstream of any society"¹.

The 86th Constitutional Amendment of India in 2002 and the Right to Free & Compulsory Education Bill (which has recently been passed in both Houses of Parliament) have recognised elementary education as a fundamental right for all children (6-14 years). Due to the effort by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), schools are increasingly being accessed by disadvantaged groups of children, who have historically been 'kept out'.

In spite of boasting of the largest education system in the world, India still faces problems of low levels of literacy achievement and poor quality of education. Though enrollment has increased from 101.16 million in 2002-03 to 131.85 million at elementary level in 2006-07 and official statistics claim only 70.5 lakh children to be out of school², the dropout rate remains alarmingly high with 53 % at the elementary level³. Less than 30% of children aged 3-5 years access early childhood education services, while at the primary-school age (6-10 years), 23% remain out of school - 59 % of these are girls. This is further

compounded by various forms of social exclusion, such as caste and gender discrimination, and the fact that a large number of children remain engaged in child labour. Schools continue to use rote learning methods rather than using more appropriate teaching methods that will help children learn. Thus, the education system is riddled by the inability to answer the learning needs of this heterogeneous group of disadvantaged children, who continue to be excluded both 'from' and 'within' the education system- divorced from their social reality.

To address this challenge, Save the Children has adopted the strategy of facilitating the creation of '**Inclusive Learner Friendly Environments**' targeted at 3-18 years, within diverse educational settings⁴, to meet the challenge of addressing diverse and heterogeneous needs of children. Save the Children views the concept of 'inclusive education' as inseparable from the concept of quality education⁵. The focus of our approach is based on a three pronged strategy involving intervention in three domains of the education system (1) Organisation of Schools (2) Instructional Dimension and (3) Community Involvement.

We plan to develop 'model inclusive schools' across at least five States of India. This will be implemented through developing a core group of master trainers consisting of education personnel as well as SCERT and DIET/SIET faculty, who in turn will train teachers in pre-schools and schools. We will work with selected

schools/Anganwadi centres and pre-primary classes over the next five years to intervene in all the three dimensions to make them model Inclusive Learner friendly Schools.

Along with this very important piece of work within primary schools, Save the Children has also focussed on creating inclusive learner friendly environments within early childhood settings, since we consider the early years as a critical investment, not only for enhancing primary education outcomes, but more importantly laying the strong foundation for future development. We have adopted 130 ICDS Centres in Delhi and 111 ICDS Centres in Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh) in order to ensure that the most disadvantaged children have access to stimulating and equitable early learning environments.

Our aim is that these models of 'inclusive' pre-primary and primary environments are able to demonstrate the efficacy of addressing individual needs of children belonging to most disadvantaged backgrounds through creation of 'schools for all', thereby realising the dream of achieving Education For All.

1. Human Development Report, 2001
2. MHRD, 2007
3. National Curriculum Framework, 2005
4. Learning environments include preschools, formal schools (3-14yrs) non-formal/vocational training for 14-18yrs) and community run learning centers
5. Save the Children UK (2008) Making Schools Inclusive

Sonam, 8, goes to class in the Anandayi Centre, a state-supported school located in Jhuggi Jhoparpatti Colony, a poor, overcrowded neighbourhood in west Delhi, India. Sonam walks 2 kilometres every morning to go to school. Her mother cannot afford to give her eggs, milk or fruit. While she does receive free education and a hot mid-day meal at school, Sonam finds it hard to follow her lessons. Save the Children will start working with schools in this area to improve the quality of education, as well as enrollment and retention of students.



CHILD PROTECTION

Introduction

India is home to the largest number of children engaged in work (officially, 12.6 million versus 44 million according to civil society estimates). Statistics may vary but it is indisputable that huge numbers of poor children work, often in hazardous and exploitative situations. They are denied schooling and deprived of their childhood. In India employment of children up to 14 years is only prohibited for certain occupations by the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 (CLPRA). Government interventions seem to have made little difference to date chiefly due to lack of co-ordination between key ministries and ineffective implementation.

In addition, the State of Jammu and Kashmir faces an unique problem. More than 20 years of conflict and recurring natural disasters have left an estimated 50,000 orphans in the State, many of whom are in unregulated institutions as there are no community-based alternatives in place. Save the Children addresses the care and protection needs of children without adequate parental care, promoting community-based alternatives, but also improving quality of care in existing institutions.

Overall Objective

Save the Children will render all forms of child labour up to 14 years socially and culturally unacceptable, and enable 195,000 children to withdraw from the labour force and be mainstreamed into school or alternative educational/ vocational schemes by 2013.

Save the Children believes that for lasting change to occur, there is a need for a paradigm shift, taking a systemic approach rather than an issue-based one: building strong child protection systems for all children. A child protection system is important to

- i) Ensure universal and equitable protection for all children, especially the most vulnerable,
- ii) Promote and enforce standards in the care and protection of children,
- iii) Efficiently manage and coordinate resources allocated for protection services,
- iv) Give children reliable access to care and protection when needed and to maximise the sustainability of protection services.

Save the Children was proactively involved in the setting up of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme ICPS with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Key Areas

Save the Children works with children, their families and community, and employers, combining practical actions with advocacy and research.

Key activities include:

- Promotion of community-based approach to prevent and rehabilitate child labour (forming and strengthening Child Protection Committees, which are made up of local community members with active participation of children)
- Setting up bridge courses to mainstream children back to school and enrol those child labourers who cannot be

mainstreamed in vocational training centres

- Capacity building and raising awareness of key duty bearers
- Supporting the government in setting institutional care standards in Jammu and Kashmir
- Social mobilisation to make child labour socially and culturally unacceptable
- Advocacy for bringing amendments to the CLPRA prohibiting all forms of child labour up to the age of 14 years and for proper rehabilitation and education for all children removed from the labour force

Key Outcomes

- 2,500 children (up to 14 years) leaving work and enrolled/mainstreamed into school
- 10,000 children at risk of trafficking supported through stronger child protection systems and mechanisms
- 250 Child Protection Committees with active participation of children have formed and strengthened
- 1,280 children with inadequate parental care in Jammu and Kashmir are in community-based alternatives to institutional care or have improved care and protection (for those already in institutions)
- Around 900 Government officials from five States sensitised and trained for enforcement of laws against child labour and for rehabilitation of child labour



Mehrajuddin's father Abdul Rehman Dar and sister Roma were killed by unidentified persons in the winter of 2003. Rehman, a resident of Sari, Baramulla district of Kashmir valley, was working as a daily labourer. Beside Mehrajuddin (14), he had three daughters Afroza, Roma, Naseema and wife Amina.

After Rehman's death it was very difficult for Amina to run the household. She did not have any agricultural land or any regular source of income. Not being able to cope up with the hardship of daily life after the tragedy, Amina decided to send Mehrajuddin to a local orphanage, which would take care of his basic needs. After some time Amina's health deteriorated and being alone, her position became a bit precarious. Mehrajuddin returned home to take care of his mother; however, he was not able to stay with his mother for a long time as the family's financial condition was the same when he had left for the orphanage.

During the same time a Child Protection Committee (CPC) was being formed in the village and they helped bring Mehrajuddin back to his home. The CPC after bringing Mehrajuddin back to his mother provided him educational support in the form of uniform and stationery items. The CPC also decided that it will provide dietary items, clothes and medicines to the family on regular basis so that the mother and the child are not separated and are taken care of.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Save the Children works for child survival in India

India has a population of over 1 billion, with 44% of this population under 18 and an estimated 158 million children aged between 0-6 years. The health and nutrition profile in India is alarming. The infant mortality rate in India is 55/1000 live births, the neonatal mortality is 39/1000 live births and the under 5 mortality is 74/1000, the great majority from entirely treatable and/or preventable causes. Almost one in every three babies in the world, who die before they are four weeks old, is from India. Less than half (44%) of children of 12-23 months are fully immunized against the six major vaccine preventable diseases of childhood. Each year 27 million pregnancies take place in the country with only 32.9% of women accessing the Government health services for antenatal care. Only 52% of pregnant women have the required three or more visits for antenatal care.

Malnutrition has a terrible impact both on child survival (50% of all child deaths are related to malnutrition) and on developmental opportunities for India's children. 44% of all children under five are stunted, and 23% of children are wasted. Exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding of children which are identified as major determinants of child survival still remain significant challenges to be addressed. Less than half of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfeeding. Only 39% of children

receive complementary foods between 6-9 months of age. Over half of all women in India are anaemic, as are 70% of children under the age of five. 22% of all children whose birth weight record is available are low birth weight babies, which is a significant contributing factor to malnutrition later in life.

Save the Children, seeing the urgency of addressing the issues related to child survival, and to ensure health is also recognized and safeguarded as a right of the children, started working in the poorest performing areas of the states of West Bengal and Rajasthan. In one year's time the project could deliver direct benefits to nearly 50,000 children, pregnant and lactating women.

The approach which Save the Children follows in these intervention models is to strengthen the demand as well as the supply side. Primary focus is on triggering a community level mechanism which enables every community and each and every family to understand the importance of all basic essential care and services related to maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition. This also includes the developing coordination between sectors like Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Department of Health and Family Welfare, and Panchayati Raj Institutions. To strengthen the supply side Save the Children worked on enhancing the capacities of grass-root level health workers in the programme area, to deliver maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition services with improved quality.

In the programme areas, this approach could result into increased utilization of the services by the communities, as well as regularity in its delivery with improved quality.

Impressed with the impact of these interventions, respective state governments have requested Save the Children to launch maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition programming in additional districts which have consistently underperformed in this area of health. As a result of this, and encouraged with the experience of the above mentioned programmes in two states of India, Save the Children is in the current year expanding programmes to additional districts in the states of West Bengal and Rajasthan, and also moving to other underperforming states like Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and urban slums of Delhi. In the next phase states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and urban slums of Mumbai will also be covered.

Somvati gives water to her youngest daughter Munni in Melghat Maharashtra, India. Munni is severely malnourished, but Somvati doesn't recognize it. She does not think her daughter is ill, or needs any special care. Save the Children has been working in Melghat to improve health and access to livelihoods through the empowerment of tribal communities by ensuring their participation in all the decision making processes that affect their lives. So far, programme efforts supported by Save the Children have enabled children from these groups to gain access to education and economic opportunities to lead progressive lifestyles.





EMERGENCIES AND INTEGRATED RESPONSE

In its first year, Save the Children was able to mobilise internal and external resources to handle one of the largest NGO response in the national emergencies during the year: the floods in Bihar.

Save the Children targeted services in Emergency Response, reaching 102,000 children and their families with food, hygiene kits, educational kits and psycho-social care through Child Friendly Spaces. Children's groups were formed and support was also extended to repair schools and reconstruct of Anganwadi (ICDS) centres.

'Back to School' Campaign in Kosi Floods Response

Eleven thousand girls and boys were

provided with educational kits and were helped to return to school.

Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR)

FTR was launched and managed in cooperation with UNICEF, Social Welfare Department of Government of Bihar, Indian Red Cross and numerous local organisations. This was operational as Save the Children's flagship programme, first of its kind in any recent emergency in India covering 353 government camps in the 5 worst affected districts. 190 children were reunited with their families under FTR.

CHILD CENTRED COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The mandate of CC CB DRR is to build capacity in at least 1,000 villages in the most hazard prone zones by forming child-led task forces with a strong skill-base in early warning, rescue, first aid, food security, water and sanitation committees and a clear disaster management plan in place. These will function as the 'first line of defence' at the heart of the community in order to

reduce the risk of disasters. In 2008-09 SC developed such task forces in 4 States of India.

Elevated community tube wells surrounded by protective structures have been built in 104 villages in three flood prone States (Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal) with support from ECHO. The height of the hand pump has been raised up to 4 feet and in some cases even up to



Vinod, aged 12 studied in Akaha Middle School, Khagaria District. Floods displaced him and his four brothers who dropped out of school. Their father, an agriculture labourer also now had no work. Vinod was then sent to a nearby town to work and earn for the family. Save the Children team convinced his parents to send Vinod back to school. Vinod was also provided an educational kit and is now back in school.

6 feet, based on the previous experience of height of flooding.

In the post Kosi Flood operations, Save the Children along with ICICI/CSO partners initiated Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction in 160 villages across the 3 flood risk States to facilitate child led community level preparedness with safe shelters.



Children play in a Child Friendly Space established by Save the Children in the village of **Gonghi, Khagaria district, Bihar state, India**. Over five million people are said to have been affected by the floods. Save the Children has responded to the emergency by giving out food, water purification tablets, tarpaulins for shelter and medical assistance. These are the worst floods that the affected districts have seen since 1952.

POLICY & ADVOCACY HIGHLIGHTS

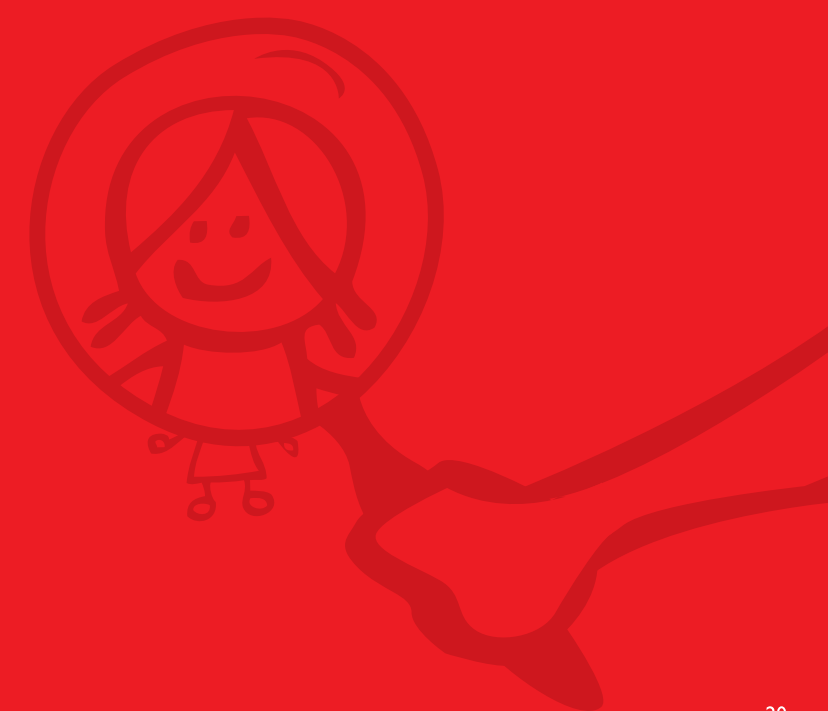
- Save the Children, along with other NGOs, has been actively lobbying for the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) having closely worked with the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) on its formulation. This got final Planning Commission approval and we are working with the Government to develop an implementation plan for rolling out the ICPS at the State level.
- The setting up of an Institute for Early Childhood Development supporting and acting as a repository of know-how and best practice was agreed. This project has been conceived for some time as a lasting legacy of tsunami funds, and as an opportunity to build Save the Children's expertise and renown in the crucial area of Early Childhood Development. An advisory Board for project has been set up which includes Prof. Krishna Kumar (Head NCERT), Prof. Siddiqui (Chairperson, NCTE), Dr. Loveleen Kacker (Joint Secretary, MWCD), representatives from the World Bank and UNICEF and several eminent educators.
- Quality standards for institutional care of orphans in Jammu & Kashmir developed. These have been approved by the State government.
- Save the Children India is a part of the core four-member Alliance working group to develop the popular/public component of the new born and child survival campaign and has substantially inputted into the design and content of the global campaign.
- Advocated elimination of child labour in hybrid seed production; jointly drafted and submitted memorandum to the National Seed Association of India (NSAI) together with other child rights groups.
- A campaign against child labour was run to sensitise people on the issues of child labour, and in particular domestic child workers. The campaigns culminated in State level events on the issue. In West Bengal a massive awareness drive was launched on 30th April, 2008 - Anti Child Labour Day - to raise awareness of the issues among the civil society against child domestic work, exploitative labour and trafficking of children. Meetings, radio and TV broadcasts and bus backs were used as tools to spread the messages. Nafisa Ali flagged off the buses for the campaign.
- Eradication of Child Domestic Work and formation of CPCs were included in the manifestos of 300 candidates in 150 villages for the PRI elections in East Medinapur District, West Bengal.
- Organised a panel discussion with NCPCR (National Commission for Protection of Child Rights) on child labour and education - Role of corporate and media.
- Representatives of Save the Children

were made part of an evaluation committee appointed by the NCPCR to know how safe and children friendly schools are in Delhi.

- National Council for Education and Research (NCERT) has formed a working group on Early Childhood Education and Save the Children is part of the group.

RESEARCH

- **Child Rights Situational Analysis (CRSA)**- An assessment conducted in 10 States and Union Territories to identify the most marginalised children
- **Hunger Report** looking at malnutrition in India.
- The **Public Interest Foundation (PIF) funded study** was undertaken on documenting best practices in children's well being in education, health and child protection through community participation.
- **Missing Children in West Bengal** was a cross sectional study undertaken in two police stations to identify the number of children trafficked.
- An **Operational Manual for Child Protection Committee** members in Andhra Pradesh has been finalised.





FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Financial Year 2008-09 was the first year of Save the Children’s full operations as a member of Save the Children Alliance in India.

The year began with a confirmed base of grants largely from the international Save the Children Alliance and institutions but was matched during the course of the year with funding secured from corporates and individuals.

The largest share of funding came in from the Alliance at 40% with Corporates following with a close 35% contribution. Local fundraising efforts brought in 13% of our total funds (10% grants +3% donations).

There was a reduced dependence on institutional donors and they accounted for 22% of the total inflows.

IKEA emerged as our single largest donor with 18% of total funding coming from the corporate.


On the expenditure side we were able to maintain our administrative costs to an acceptable 12% of total expenditure. Programme support costs which represent costs of support functions like Finance, Human Resources, Marketing and CEO’s office constituted a minimal 3%. The focus continued to be on delivering quality programme and at reducing the cost of delivery.

Emergencies, including the Bihar Flood Emergency Response was the largest


programme constituting 62% of the overall spend. Child Protection work accounted for 21% of the expenditure followed by 12% spending on Education. Work on thematic areas for Health & HIV constituted 5% of the spending.

Our Auditors

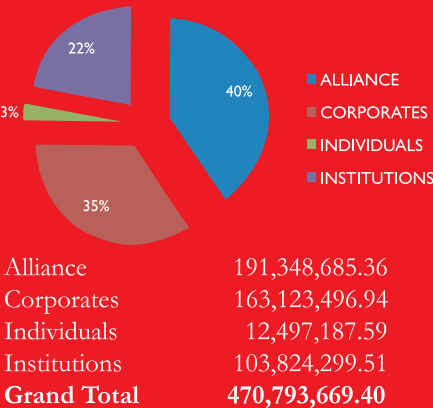
Intenal Auditor



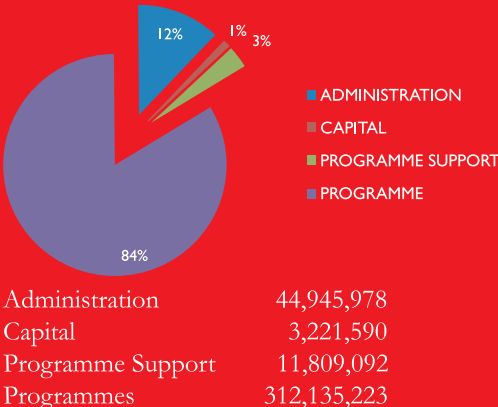
Statutory Auditor



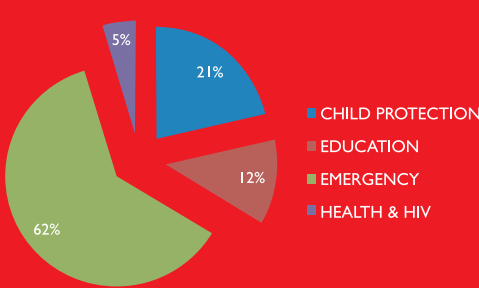
Where our funds come from



How we utilize our funds



Thematic spend




(All amounts are in Indian Rupees)

Bal Raksha Bharat
(registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2009
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees)

	Schedule No.	As at 31 March 2009	As at 31 March 2008
Sources of funds			
Corpus fund	1	8,600	8,600
Restricted fund	2	76,899,106	1,033,087
General fund	3	15,976,504	161,607
		92,884,209	1,203,294
Application of funds			
Fixed assets	4		
Gross block		3,249,535	27,945
Less: Accumulated depreciation		1,104,295	15,587
Net block		2,145,240	12,358
Current assets, loans and advances	5		
Cash and bank balances		98,681,786	1,457,189
Loans and advances		1,713,351	172,547
		100,395,137	1,629,736
Less: Current liabilities and provisions	6		
Current liabilities		8,700,668	438,800
Provisions		955,500	-
		9,656,168	438,800
Net current assets		90,738,969	1,190,936
		92,884,209	1,203,294
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	8		
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the accounts As per our report attached			





For B S R & Associates
Chartered Accountants






Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No. 091765




Place: Gurgaon
Date : 03/08/2009




For Bal Raksha Bharat

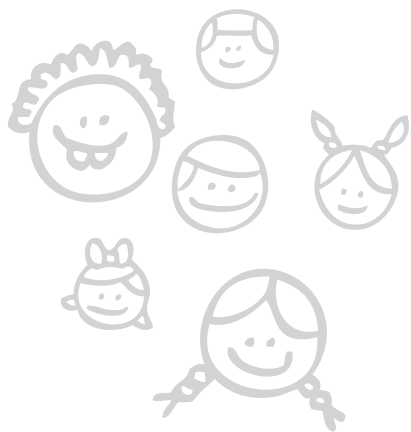
 Arun Maira President Bal Raksha Bharat	 Rajiv Kapur Treasurer Bal Raksha Bharat	 Thomas Chandy CEO Bal Raksha Bharat
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<p style="text-align: center;">Bal Raksha Bharat (registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860) Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2009 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees)</p>							
	Schedule No	For the year ended 31 March 2009			For the year ended 31 March 2008		
		Restricted Funds	General Funds	Total	Restricted Funds	General Funds	Total
Income							
Revenue grants recognised during the year	7	377,655,564		377,655,564	16,875,963	111,943	16,987,906
Non grant income			13,894,900	13,894,900			
Grants received in kind		7,782,199	-	7,782,199			
Interest income from fixed deposits			1,919,996		405,172	-	405,172
		385,437,764	15,814,897	401,252,660	17,281,135	111,943	17,393,078
Expenditure							
Grants disbursed to others		171,683,027	-	171,683,027	10,288,425	-	10,288,425
Programme expenses		46,848,101	-	46,848,101	2,864,015	50,000	2,392,811
Grants disbursed in kind		7,782,199	-	7,782,199	-	-	-
Salaries and allowances		68,997,174	-	68,997,174		-	-
Consultancy		24,303,664	-	24,303,664	2,342,811		2,342,811
Travel and accommodation		18,913,850	-	18,913,850	282,426	-	282,426
Legal and professional charges		13,261,455	-	13,261,455	-	-	-
Rent		7,255,552	-	7,255,552	366,365	-	366,365
Training		4,393,375	-	4,393,375	-	-	-
Depreciation		1,088,708	-	1,088,708	4,959	-	4,959
Bank Charges		58,424	-	58,424	-	-	-
Other operational expenses		20,852,235	-	20,852,235	1,132,134	336	1,132,470
		385,437,763	-	385,437,763	17,281,135	50,336	17,331,471
Excess of income over expenditure		-	15,814,897	15,814,897	-	61,607	61,607
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	8						
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the accounts							
As per our report attached							
For B S R & Associates Chartered Accountants		For Bal Raksha Bharat					
 Vikram Advani Partner Membership No. 091765 Place: Gurgaon Date : 03/08/2009		 Arun Maira President Bal Raksha Bharat		 Rajiv Kapur Treasurer Bal Raksha Bharat		 Thomas Chandy CEO Bal Raksha Bharat	

Bal Raksha Bharat (registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860) Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 March 2009 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees)													
Receipts	For the year ended 31 March 2009			For the year ended 31 March 2008			Payments	For the year ended 31 March 2009			For the year ended 31 March 2008		
	Restricted Funds	General Funds	Total	Restricted Funds	General Funds	Total		Restricted Funds	General Funds	Total	Restricted Funds	General Funds	Total
Opening Balance													
Cash at bank	1,292,383	164,807	1,457,190	1,747,279	103,200	1,850,479	Grants disbursed to others	168,983,778	-	168,983,778	10,288,425	-	10,288,425
Receipt of foreign grant	405,142,782	-	405,142,782	-	-	-	Programme expenses	43,701,349	-	43,701,349	2,864,015	-	2,864,015
Receipt of domestic grant	48,378,801	-	48,378,801	840,348	111,943	952,291	Salaries and allowances	68,041,674	-	68,041,674	-	-	-
Fixed deposits matured	-	-	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	Consultancy	24,303,664	-	24,303,664	2,342,811	-	2,342,811
Interest on fixed deposits	-	1,919,996	1,919,996	592,406	-	592,406	Travel and accommodation	18,913,850	-	18,913,850	315,388	-	315,388
Receipt of corpus fund	-	-	-	900	-	900	Legal and professional charges	11,937,855	-	11,937,855	-	-	-
Miscellaneous receipts	-	235,500	235,500	260	-	260	Rent	7,255,552	-	7,255,552	366,365	50,000	416,365
Donations	-	13,659,400	13,659,400	-	-	-	Training	4,393,375	-	4,393,375	-	-	-
							Bank Charges	58,424	-	58,424	-	-	-
							Other operational expenses	19,759,968	-	19,759,968	711,807	336	712,143
							Fixed assets purchased	3,221,590	-	3,221,590	-	-	-
							Deposits and advances given	1,540,804	-	1,540,804	-	-	-
							Closing Balance						
							Cash in hand and in transit	33,988	-	33,988	-	-	-
							Cash at bank	82,668,095	15,979,704	98,647,799	1,292,383	164,807	1,457,190
	454,813,965	15,979,704	470,793,669	18,181,193	215,143	18,396,336		454,813,965	15,979,704	470,793,669	18,181,193	215,143	18,396,336
As per our report attached													
For B S R & Associates Chartered Accountants						For Bal Raksha Bharat							
 Vikram Advani Partner Membership No. 091765 Place: Gurgaon Date : 03/08/2009						 Arun Maira President Bal Raksha Bharat							
						 Rajiv Kapur Treasurer Bal Raksha Bharat							
						 Thomas Chandy CEO Bal Raksha							

<div>Bal Raksha Bharat</div> <div>(registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860)</div> <div>Schedules forming part of the accounts</div> <div>(All amounts are in Indian Rupees)</div>		
	As at 31 March 2009	As at 31 March 2008
Schedule 1: Corpus Fund		
Opening Balance	8,600	7,700
Add: Receipts during the year	-	900
Closing Balance	8,600	8,600
Schedule 2: Restricted Fund		
Opening Balance	1,033,087	17,068,702
Add: Grants received during the year	453,521,583	840,348
Less: Revenue grants recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account	377,655,564	16,875,963
Closing Balance	76,899,106	1,033,087
Schedule 3: General Fund		
Opening Balance	161,607	100,000
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	15,814,897	61,607
Closing Balance	15,976,504	161,607
Schedule 5: Current Assets, Loans & Advances		
Cash and bank balances		
Cash in hand and in transit	33,988	-
Balances with scheduled bank		
- on current account	56,247,798	1,457,189
- on deposit account	42,400,000	-
	98,681,787	1,457,189
Loans and advances		
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposits	1,243,976	-
Staff Advances	296,828	-
TDS deducted at source recoverable	172,547	172,547
	1,713,351	172,547
Schedule 6: Current Liabilities and Provisions		
Current Liabilities		
Sundry Creditors	8,700,668	388,555
Other liabilities	-	50,245
	8,700,668	438,800
Provisions		
Gratuity Provision	955,500	-
	955,500	-
Schedule 7: Non grant income		
Donations	13,659,400	-
Fundraising income	128,800	-
Miscellaneous Income	106,700	-
	13,894,900	-
For Bal Raksha Bharat		
<div></div> <div>Arun Maira President Bal Raksha Bharat</div>	<div></div> <div>Rajiv Kapur Treasurer Bal Raksha Bharat</div>	<div></div> <div>Thomas Chandy CEO Bal Raksha Bharat</div>

<div>Bal Raksha Bharat</div> <div>(registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860)</div> <div>Schedules forming part of the accounts</div> <div>(All amounts are in Indian Rupees)</div>								
SCHEDULE 4: FIXED ASSETS For details of schedule 8 (Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts). Please log on to www.savethechildren.in								
Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation/Amortisation			Net Block	
	As at 31 March 2008	Additions during the year	As at 31 March 2009	Upto 31 March 2008	For the year	Upto 31 March 2009	As at 31 March 2009	As at 31 March 2008
Furniture and fixtures	8,516	-	8,516	1,617	1,249	2,866	5,650	6,899
Computers	15,250	2,030,906	2,046,156	12,810	813,338	826,148	1,220,008	2,440
Office equipment	4,180	590,006	594,186	1,160	118,605	119,765	474,421	3,020
Vehicles	-	600,677	600,677	-	155,515	155,515	445,162	-
Total	27,946	3,221,589	3,249,535	15,587	1,088,708	1,104,295	2,145,241	
Previous Year	27,946	-	27,945	10,628	4,959	15,587	-	12,358
For Bal Raksha Bharat								
<div></div> <div>Arun Maira President Bal Raksha Bharat</div>			<div></div> <div>Rajiv Kapur Treasurer Bal Raksha Bharat</div>			<div></div> <div>Thomas Chandy CEO Bal Raksha Bharat</div>		



THE TEAM

Overview

India has a vibrant civil society which has only become stronger in recent times. With the country growing in international stature, civil society organisations have come to stay to pursue progressive agendas in tandem with the State.

The emergence of Save the Children as an independent organisation in India (a process actively encouraged and facilitated by the International Save the Children Alliance) from 1st April 2008 has helped the organisation make strong advances on its proud legacy of work in the subcontinent. Save the Children is now widely acknowledged to be one of the leading child rights organisations in India. All round successes in programmes, policy & advocacy, media, marketing & fundraising and financial management have been made possible by a work philosophy which places a premium on having the best human resources aided by quality professional management systems.

Human Resource Developments

As of 31st March 2009 Save the Children had a direct presence in eight State offices across the country (Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands) with the head office being in Delhi. Staff count stood at 103 across the functions of Programmes, Policy & Advocacy, Marketing & Fundraising, Finance & Administration and Human Resources.

Over the past year, the Human Resources function focused on a number of areas like Recruitment, Induction, Policies & Charters, Compensation & Benefits, Performance Management and Staff Engagement of which the last two deserve special mention in terms of their relative importance.

It is difficult not to over-emphasize the importance of having a sound Performance Management System (PMS) in an organisational setting. The new PMS instituted in Save the Children rated high on compliance and has a strong quality audit mechanism built into it (ensured by the Senior Management Team's ratification of all individual review processes). Further, as a bold measure in the sector, the organisation has created a direct and transparent linkage between performances and compensation rewards. It is gratifying to note that the first year of this intervention has brought very positive staff feedback in its wake.

Staff engagement is critical for an organisation to measure the levels of work satisfaction and engagement in its people. Save the Children has an internal employee engagement survey (suitably titled 'PULSE') for this purpose and the PULSE Survey for 2008-09 yielded this encouraging feedback for the organisation:

- Over 90% of the respondents expressed their satisfaction with the Leadership and found Happiness and Pride in working/associating with the organisation

- Over 85% of the respondents found Encouragement in their working environment
- Over 70% of the respondents found communication to be adequate and understood the strategic priorities of the organisation (clearly more work to be done here!)

Way Forward

Save the Children finds itself today in a position of huge growth reflected in endorsements from governments, communities, civil society and institutional/corporate/individual donors. This growth also places challenges in making the organisation reflect on smarter and more efficient ways of working. From a Human Resources function perspective, a few of the priorities ahead are:

- Reviewing the organisational structure in light of the changed realities of the past year
- Staff Capacity Building to enable an effective follow up on the performance management efforts and build staff capabilities
- Initiating an agenda on Organisation Development as well as Institution Building to ensure that we do better on points like internal communication along with developing more widespread organisational sensitivities on the issues we work for.



The Rock On concert in Mumbai - Save the Children was a prime beneficiary of the event



The team shares a light moment at the 2008 year end get-together



Mischa Barton interacts with children at our project in Hyderabad

A BIG THANK YOU!



Our Probono Supporters

Boston Consulting Group: BCG has been our strongest supporter in terms of consultancy time contribution. BCG contributed substantially to our transition process followed by the strategy process. There were 3 consultants who worked with us full time for over a period of 6 months led by a Principal. We are grateful to James Abraham, the senior partner of BCG, Seema Bansal, Principal and consultants Shweta Bajpai, Tanya Singhal and Gaurav Kwatra for their most valuable contribution and time.

Amarchand Mangaldas: Amarchand Mangaldas has been advisors to us on our organisational and brand related issues. We are grateful to Pallavi and Shardul Shroff, the Managing Partners for forging this association and their ongoing advice. Ranjan Negi, Partner and Charu Mehta, the Senior Associate have given and continue to give us considerable time.

AZB: AZB has advised us extensively on the Save the Children Early Childhood development institute that has been set up in collaboration with the Jamia Milia University of Delhi. AZB helped us in the assessment process of the various institutes and helped us with the MOU. We are grateful to Bahram Vakil, the Managing Partner for this relationship and Ritika Rathi for her valuable time.

Kris Holland: Kris started her association with Save the Children globally while she was a partner with Boston Consulting Group, but her love affair with India and our organisation still continues. We are grateful to Kris for the considerable time spent for us in the last few years, helping us with the transition, the Board processes and coaching the CEO. Kris is now acting as Advisor to the Board (Governing Council) of our organisation.

We want to thank all our donors and supporters in India and across the globe. Your contributions and guidance helped us make a difference in the lives of lakhs of children.





ANNUAL REPORT
2008-09



**EMPOWERING
DREAMS.
PROTECTING
SMILES.**
Creating an environment
for a fulfilling childhood in India



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Landline: +91 11 4229 4900, +91 11 4229 4980
www.savethechildren.in

Save the Children in India is registered as Bal Raksha, Bharat
(Society Reg. no. : S/51101/2004)