



Save the Children
Australia

2015

ANNUAL REPORT



Every child deserves a bright future.
That's why we do whatever it takes to save,
protect and stand up for children.

We give children the opportunity to learn.
We protect them from harm.
We help them stay healthy.
And when disaster strikes,
we are on the frontline, saving lives.

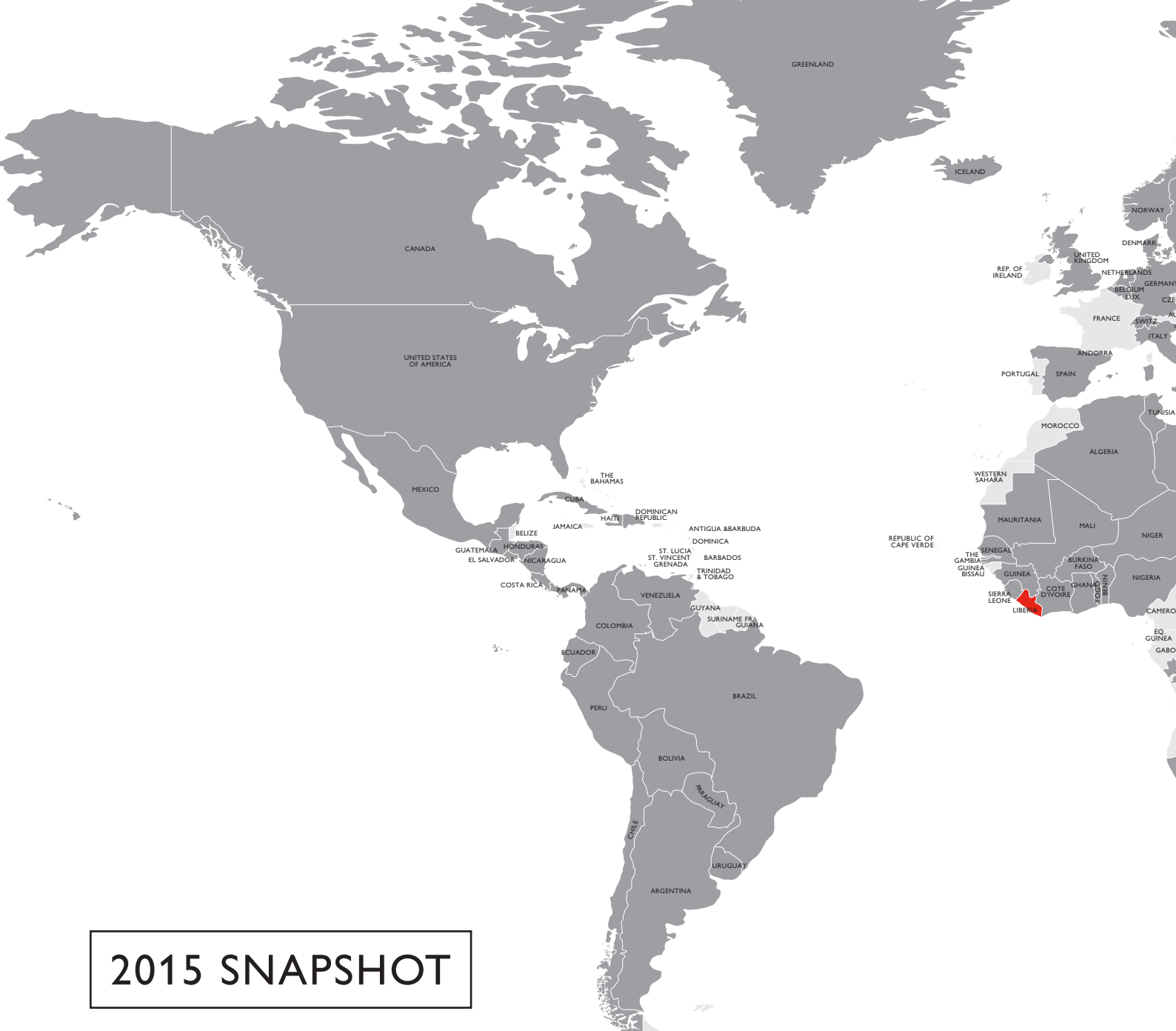
We're caring. We're outspoken.
We're ambitious. And we empower
supporters, donors, campaigners,
fundraisers and volunteers to
help us transform lives.

**Together, we can build
a better world for children.**

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This is the annual report of Save the Children Australia. Save the Children Australia is one of 30 members of Save the Children Association. Save the Children Australia directly implements projects in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Nauru and Vanuatu. Save the Children International implements international projects in all other countries around the world on behalf of the members of Save the Children Association. We use the term 'Save the Children Australia' when referring to the specific work of Save the Children Australia and we use the term 'Save the Children' when referring to the broader work of the Save the Children global network.

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2015 SNAPSHOT

Together with our donors, supporters and partners, we are helping to make a positive change for millions of people who need it most.

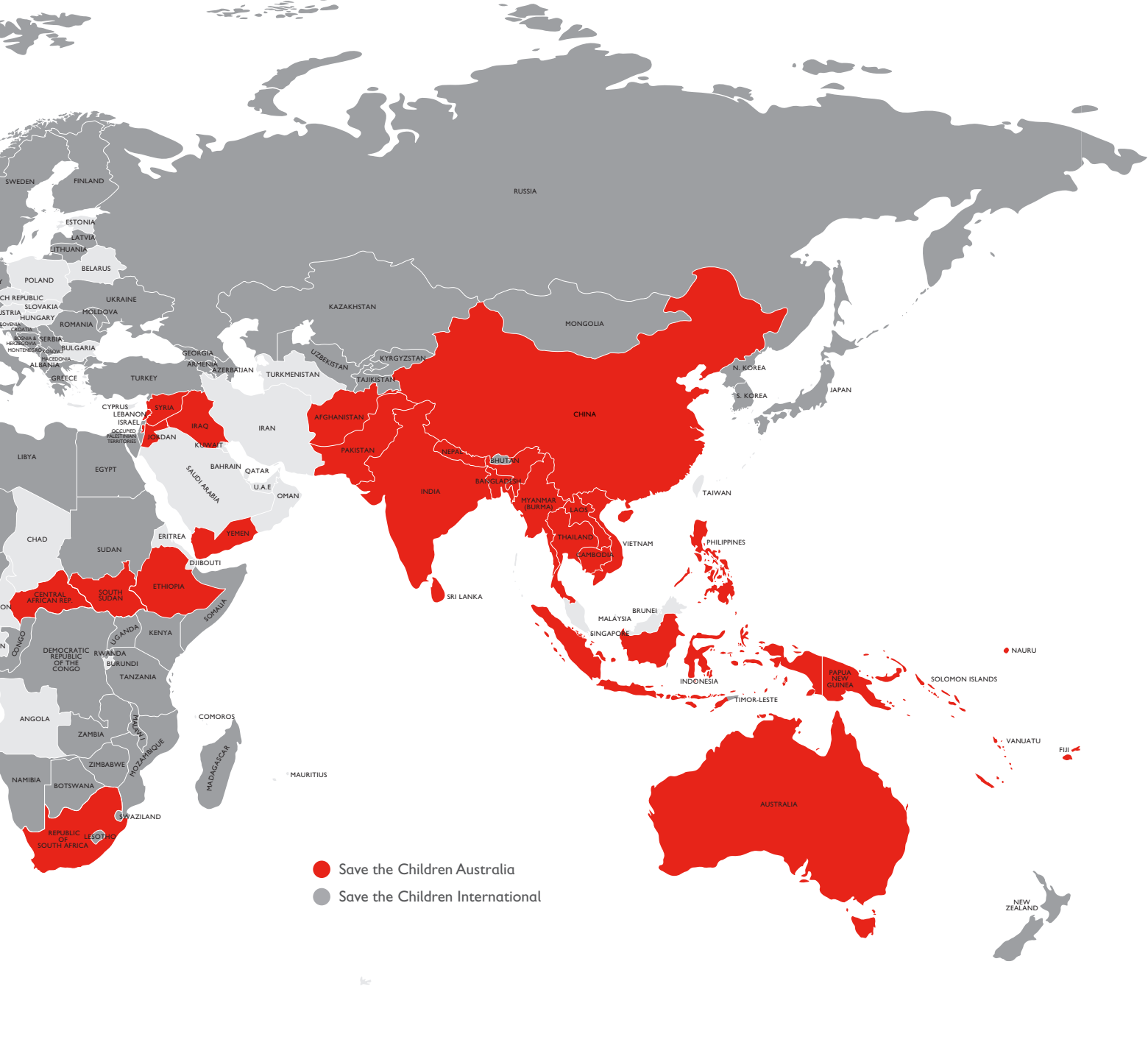
Where we work

In 2015, Save the Children Australia supported 160 projects in 31 countries around the world, reaching millions of people.

As a global organisation, in 2015 Save the Children International worked in 123 countries around the world directly reaching more than 62 million children.

2015 highlights

-  **160 projects** reaching millions of people through our health, education, protection, humanitarian and advocacy work
-  **20 humanitarian crises** were responded to with life-saving support
-  **275,900 Nepalese children** reached through our emergency earthquake response



6,000 people in Myanmar have clean water thanks to new wells



17,000 children learned – and played – in our Australian education projects



20% Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander employees in our Australian projects



2,700 active volunteers



Good Beginnings Australia joined forces with Save the Children Australia to make an even greater impact for children



81.6% of our income is directly spent on projects for children

CHAIR REPORT

2015 was a strong year for us, given the context of a quite difficult operating environment.

We faced severe cuts to Australian Aid – which had real impact on our projects. We had also set some tough financial targets aimed at deepening our financial sustainability.

It's a credit to our staff and the Executive team that we retained almost all of our projects and even gained new ones, despite these difficulties, while keeping the organisation on a very even keel financially. Thanks to their early action, we were able to respond quickly and aptly as the year unfolded. We were also able to reinvest back into marketing, and now we're seeing growth in our supporter numbers and in unrestricted income, which is vital to our future.

The successful merger with Good Beginnings Australia into our Australian projects was a highlight for me – it was a really important step as we act to consolidate the sector and continue our mission to create greater impact for children. Our Board was very pleased to welcome the Good Beginnings chair to our Board, bringing another valuable perspective in our work for children.

I'm pleased with our underlying growth this year – not that one should grow for growth's sake. However

there is an element of scale that is important for the organisation's longevity – it's important to the recognition of our voice, and as a large organisation our voice carries some weight – but I don't think size should be the driver. It's what we can do with that size that's important.

Save the Children Australia is now the fourth largest member of Save the Children International. In 2015, we obtained the right to have a director on the International Board, which I think is really important as we increasingly work with and influence the global organisation. I joined the Save the Children International Board in September 2015.

The Executive team also broadened their engagement with Save the Children International in 2015, increasingly contributing to international strategy and taking leading roles in key global projects and initiatives. It's really pleasing to see their involvement and I'm happy to support them through the International Board.

In June, I was privileged to attend the Annual Members' Meeting in Johannesburg, where all Save the Children members came together to create our first-ever global strategy. The strategy has two parts – one for 2016–18 and another for 2016–2030. Our overall vision for 2030 is for all children to survive, learn and be protected.

To achieve this, we will focus on the most deprived children, ensuring no child falls through the gaps. Our running three-year strategies will adapt to our environment to meet that end goal. It's been five years since Save the Children International was established to oversee the whole Save the Children family, and these new strategies have positioned us well for this next wave of development.

For Save the Children Australia, it's great to see our new 2016–18 strategy on two pages as we've succinctly described what we will do, focusing on our core areas of health, education and child protection to ensure we're working with the children who really need us most.

I'm impressed with the continued growth of our advocacy and campaigns work. It's important for us to be strong advocates on issues that directly tie to our strategy, and it was really positive to see the growth in our campaigning supporter base and the increase in our media reach. Advocacy is a really strong and growing part of our brand and our recognition – both in domestic and international arenas. Our advocacy for refugees and people seeking asylum is particularly important, given our experience in Nauru, and I'm pleased with our impact in this policy area.

I want to thank and pay tribute to all our supporters here in Australia. Our supporters underpin our ability to work in some of the toughest places, and with some of the most marginalised kids. A great local example is our youth justice work in Tasmania. Late in 2015, I joined our Tasmanian supporters and others at the Illumination Ball in Hobart and was inspired by the work we were doing to turn around the lives of very disadvantaged kids.

Finally, when I was in Geneva for the Save the Children International Board meeting, I had the opportunity to visit Eglantyne Jebb's grave. It was a privilege to pay my respects to our founder and reflect on the incredible legacy she left us. With our bold goals – all children survive, learn and be protected – we can now look forward to carrying out her vision for achieving basic rights for every child.

I know the Board joins with me in thanking our CEO, Executive team and all our people for their untiring efforts on behalf of children in 2015.



Peter Hodgson
Chair

CEO REPORT

2015 was a year of incredible challenges and triumphs.

In December 2014, the Australian Government made it clear the world's poorest people were going to be its single largest source of budget savings, as Australian Aid was slashed by around \$11 billion over the forward estimates.

In 2015, the civil war in Syria entered its fourth year. Service delivery on Nauru was being carefully balanced with public policy work that highlighted the harm that offshore detention was doing to children and their families – only a few months before, in October 2014, the Australian Government had unilaterally sent nine of our employees off the island and we were still dealing with the aftermath of that action. Hundreds of our Australian project staff, many Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, faced ongoing uncertainty about their future while two large Federal Government tender processes were conducted.

Soon we would face new humanitarian challenges as the largest-ever cyclone to make landfall in the South Pacific struck Vanuatu and a massive earthquake caused devastation in Nepal.

I, and many other staff, lost a lot of sleep in those first few months of 2015.

Given these challenges, I'm extraordinarily proud of the way the whole organisation responded.

Staff agreed to forgo any salary increase for another 12 months – a big personal sacrifice that spared many precious jobs. We used some of the money saved to invest in growing public fundraising to cover a few of the gaps left by the declining official aid program. Commercial income from Save the Children opportunity shops also grew. More than

2,700 volunteers across Australia generated hundreds of thousands of dollars for projects and other work, while also providing an important public service.

The work of Save the Children branches, many of whom take responsibility for running local op shops or major events like the University of Western Australia book sale, continued their dedicated service to the cause. We persevered with providing services in Nauru while continuing to maintain a strong advocacy line, despite the attacks on the organisation's and our staff's reputations.

And at the year's end, we can see the results. Our programming in Australia and the Pacific has grown significantly. Our juvenile justice work in Tasmania was awarded the National Certificate of Merit at the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards; it has expanded from Hobart to Launceston and the northwest coast of Tasmania, and will be replicated across the country. We continue to lead the sector in the media. Income from our corporate partners doubled. And our regular donors – who are the bedrock on which this organisation is built – have been growing in number for the first time in four years. These are extraordinary results.

Last year was also very significant for the broader Save the Children global family. Together, we created a bold new global strategy that provides a clear vision for the next 15 years – that all children survive, learn and be protected – and a more detailed strategy for the next three years. This is the first time we've had one global strategy for the whole movement.

A key moment last year was the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the start of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the same way Save the Children is more powerful as a movement when we are aligned behind common

goals, similarly the world will make more progress when it has an agreed set of goals to rally behind. I'm excited the SDGs recognise the world has changed since the MDGs. No longer are we dividing the world into developed and undeveloped nations. While we may all be at different stages of development, children everywhere face challenges and we have a collective responsibility to ensure every child attains their fundamental rights – just as Save the Children's founder Eglantyne Jebb envisioned in 1923.

“Save the Children is often told that its aims are impossible – that there has always been child suffering and there always will be,” she said. “We know. It's impossible only if we make it so. It's impossible only if we refuse to attempt it.”

Our work in Uruzgan Province in Afghanistan also concluded in 2015. Like our work on Nauru, Children of Uruzgan, as the project was known, demonstrates our willingness to work in incredibly challenging contexts to help some of the most marginalised children on the planet. Such work often comes at incredible personal cost to our staff. In April, five local staff working on this project were killed. In total, six staff lost their lives while implementing this project and I want to pay tribute to their dedication and service for children.

Unfortunately we are no longer providing social welfare and education services on Nauru – this work was taken over by Broadspectrum, formerly known as Transfield Services Ltd, in October 2015. However, we continue to be very active in the refugee debate in Australia, in our region and globally. Save the Children is uniquely placed as an organisation that works in source countries like Syria, Lebanon and Sudan; in transit countries like Indonesia and Thailand; and in destination regions like Europe, North America and Australasia.


This perspective gives us insights and knowledge to argue for solutions that make a genuine contribution

to this global challenge, rather than policies that simply make the problem worse somewhere else.

The organisation finished 2015 much stronger than it started. The impact of our projects continued to increase. Our merger with Good Beginnings Australia provided us with an even larger footprint in Australia to help more of the 60,000 children who, when starting school each year, are already behind. Our reputation among decision-makers increased significantly – according to RepTrak, faster than any of our industry peers. Our voice for children – whether in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, on Nauru, in the Pacific or fleeing the civil war in Syria – grew stronger.

In 2016, we will continue to build on these successes. We expect our work in Australia and the Pacific to continue to grow strongly. Our new Centre for Evidence and Implementation will provide more rigorous evidence of what makes the biggest difference for children, improving not just our projects but the sector more broadly. Increased investment in the Centre for Humanitarian Leadership, a collaboration with Deakin University, will enhance our response to humanitarian crises in our region. And, we will seek to apply new technologies to enhance our effectiveness and efficiency further.

However, one thing won't change – our unwavering commitment to go wherever required and do whatever is needed to make life better for the world's most marginalised children.



Paul Ronalds
Chief Executive Officer

2015 REPORT CARD

This report card measures our performance in 2015 against our Strategic Plan 2013–2015. Our strategic plan provided a clear vision with objectives and actions, and guided us to make an even greater impact for children.

Save the Children Australia creates a new strategic plan every three years, and supplements this with an annual strategic review. Consistent with our organisational values, we seek to set ambitious goals to improve the wellbeing of children. Given the rapidly changing strategic environment in which we operate, we must remain agile, able to respond quickly to the changing face of poverty, new humanitarian crises, rapidly evolving technology and constantly shifting sources of funding.

Here, we report on the final year of our Strategic Plan 2013–2015. Our strategic planning process involves consultations with our Board, employees, members, beneficiaries, other Save the Children offices, and other stakeholders.

During 2015, we worked with other Save the Children members and Save the Children International to create our shared global strategy, which covers 2016–18. We also created a strategic vision for where we'll be in 2030. These guided the development of Save the Children Australia's own Strategic Plan 2016–2018.

Read our current strategic plan at savethechildren.org.au

Goal 1 – Achieve lasting change for children in education, health and humanitarian response in the Asia–Pacific region.

In 2015, we reached millions of children and adults through 160 projects in 31 countries. Our work spans Australia, the Pacific, Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Objective one: Increase technical capacity in education, health, nutrition, disaster risk reduction and child protection.

In 2015, we maintained our expertise in child protection, education, health, nutrition, disaster risk reduction and urbanisation. Our experts in child protection, education and health contributed to the strengthening of thematic advice for the global organisation, as well as to individual projects. We also launched the Humanitarian Surge Team (HST), a team of specialists who can deploy to humanitarian responses around the world.

Within the global Save the Children family, and the sector more widely, our experts in disaster risk reduction and urbanisation were recognised for their specialised knowledge and for advancing thought leadership on these issues and our programming approaches.

Objective two: Concentrate our impact on Asia and the Pacific, and grow our projects and reputation in Australia.

We have continued to concentrate our impact in Asia and the Pacific through our development projects and humanitarian responses. Development projects in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Southeast Asia were highly effective in 2015.

In the Pacific, we continued our efforts to strengthen country offices. We led the humanitarian response to Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu and supported Save the Children International efforts to respond to the earthquake in Nepal.

In Australia we merged with Good Beginnings Australia, which increased our programming footprint allowing for greater reach and impact for disadvantaged children.

The merger with Good Beginnings Australia resulted in one-off income of \$2 million and one-off expenditure of \$1.6 million. These amounts have been excluded from the financial analysis on pages 71-73.

Goal 2 – Grow and improve our reputation and stakeholder engagement.

As part of our work to advocate for the needs of vulnerable children, in 2015 we surpassed 2014's record-breaking year of media coverage, achieving a media reach of close to 194 million people*.

Objective one: Build our profile as a leading voice for vulnerable children in Australia and abroad.

In 2015, we jumped 12 places from 36 to 24 on the charity reputation index, RepTrak. It is also our best result since the survey started in 2011. We maintained our high media profile and built our advocacy supporter numbers from 14,400 to 18,600 through a range of advocacy campaigns; including our campaign for refugees and people seeking asylum, and the Australian Aid campaign. We increased our social media followers by 48 percent to 110,746 and our unique website hits by 7 percent to 420,018. Our supporters** increased by 11 percent to 120,801, surpassing our goal for 2015.

Objective two: Improve transparency and accountability to donors and the community by reporting on the impact of all of our projects.

We published our first Annual Learning Review in 2015, which provided an assessment of our successes and challenges across our projects and advocacy for children. But we need to get better at measuring and communicating our impact, so we also brought on a dedicated expert to work on an impact assessment and reporting through the development of a common assessment tool and reporting framework. We plan to roll this out over 2016 and 2017. We also developed the way we communicate with our key stakeholders and supporters, sharing more timely and targeted messages.

*Audience reach is an estimate of the circulation or audience size for a broadcast or publication. These figures are based on data from media intelligence company iSentia.

** A supporter is an individual or entity that provides us with financial and/or non-financial support.

Goal 3 – Increase total income by 40 percent by 2015.

We achieved a total income of \$132.7 million for 2015, which is a decrease of eight percent from the previous year. We did, however, still surpass our three-year goal of 40 percent growth by 2015.

Objective one: Increase our project income from \$47.9 million to \$78.1 million by 2015 to increase our reach and impact.

Despite the Australian Government making significant cuts to the Australian Aid program in 2015, we managed to limit cuts to our projects. Our previous prioritisation on the Asia-Pacific region helped in this regard, as government cuts hit African and Middle Eastern projects the hardest. Our work in Nauru was also important for reducing the impact of the cuts on our international projects. The contract to provide services to people seeking asylum continued until October 2015.

Objective two: Increase our net fundraising income from \$24 million to \$26.5 million, while managing our fundraising costs.

We increased our net fundraising income between 2013 and 2015 to \$21.9 million, however we fell short of the \$26.5 million target for 2015. In 2014, we embarked on a strategy to grow our fundraising income in a more diversified and sustainable manner. This included a particular focus on increasing regular giving donors through alternative channels, and increasing income from corporate partners, trusts and foundations.

This approach required increased fundraising investment in 2014 and 2015, and represents a multi-year strategy with returns flowing beyond this two-year timeframe. In 2015, we significantly increased our income from fundraising appeals, corporate partners, bequests, major donors and trusts, and saw positive signs for the future growth of our regular giving supporter base.

Goal 4 – Improve operational effectiveness and risk mitigation.

We achieved an administration ratio of 5.6 percent, which is an increase from 5.1 percent in 2014. However it still far surpasses our goal of remaining below 10 percent.

Objective one: Transition our cost structure from a largely fixed to an increasingly variable base. Remove duplicative costs and continue integrating into Save the Children International.

With our total income dropping in 2015, our administration ratio increased slightly in 2015 but still remains well below historical levels. Our focus on costs and processes shifted in 2015 to mainly concentrate on the successful integration of Good Beginnings Australia with Save the Children Australia. Aligning the systems and processes of the two organisations was a significant project.

Globally, there has been considerable work on the implementation of a three-year shared strategic plan for the Save the Children global family. A key focus of that plan is a suite of initiatives called High Performing Organisation (HPO), which has the long-term objective of setting a new standard for efficiency and effectiveness in the sector. This will bring considerable benefits to the global organisation as well as to Save the Children Australia.

Objective two: Improve our processes and systems, and continue to minimise risk within our business.

Following the successful work implementing new finance and grant management systems in 2013 and 2014, in 2015 we commenced another ambitious project – this time to implement a new Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system. This will enable us to better understand and communicate with our supporters, allowing us to develop a more tailored approach for improving our ongoing relationship with them. This project will finish in late 2016. In late 2015, we also started two other significant projects: to upgrade our Human Resources Information Systems and to implement systems that improve the way we capture data and information from our programs. Both of these projects are shared global systems, so we share the cost of development across the global organisation.

Goal 5 – Increase employee and volunteer engagement.

This was a challenging but rewarding year at Save the Children Australia. We continued work to ensure strong employee engagement. Our number of active volunteers increased slightly to 2,713.

Objective one: Increase the commercial and leadership capability of all leaders within our organisation. Embed values, purpose and the talent profile of what success looks like into all human resources activities.

In 2015, we ran a leadership program for mid-to-senior employees. We also piloted a management program which aims to develop the skills, knowledge and attributes of successful managers and leaders. These programs align with the global Save the Children leadership competency framework, which, in line with our mission and values, focuses on the success factors for our leaders.

We continued to develop our Talent Management framework, which is embedded in our bi-annual performance review process and is supported by talent calibration and development discussions with leaders across the organisation.

Objective two: Communicate our strong employer brand and value proposition to potential and current staff and volunteers. Support a high-performance culture, ensuring all team members are clear on what success looks like.

In 2015, we undertook a comprehensive review of our recruitment processes, recognising that, while we have a strong brand, it is not necessarily consistent nor is it being actively managed. We interviewed employees and leaders across the organisation, and spoke to a number of external groups to find out what attracts people to Save the Children Australia.

We started implementing some of the findings to improve our job advertisements and our careers page. This work will continue through 2016, eventually aligning with the global Employee Value Proposition to be launched in 2017. Save the Children Australia's team is leading the global project.

2015 results overview

| 2015 Results Overview | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | Supporters | Social media followers | Website unique hits | Income | Administration ratio | Employee engagement score | Active volunteers |
| 2012 | 112,000 | 15,000 | 185,000 | \$86.1M | 8.2% | NA | 1,774 |
| 2013 | 100,234 | 41,609 | 241,105 | \$103.0M | 6.6% | 57%* | 2,674 |
| 2014 | 108,151 | 74,739 | 391,419 | \$144.9M | 5.1% | 64% | 2,660 |
| 2015 goal | 117,000 | 70,000 | 460,000 | \$120.0M | <10% | 63% | 2,661 |
| 2015 result | 120,801 | 110,746 | 420,018 | \$132.7M | 5.6% | 63% | 2,713 |

* This score is our baseline. Our first employee engagement survey was conducted in 2013.

LONG-TERM VISION

We aim to be the lead development and humanitarian organisation for children in the Asia–Pacific region. We will measure this by our impact, and by working in the world’s most challenging places to save children’s lives, protect them from harm and provide quality education.

Save the Children’s new 2030 global strategy aims to reach three ‘bold goals’:

1. SURVIVE

No child dies from preventable causes before their fifth birthday.

2. LEARN

All children learn from a quality basic education.

3. BE PROTECTED

Violence against children is no longer tolerated.

We will work to achieve the rights of all children, but we will put children who are the most marginalised and deprived first in our own work and advocate for others to do the same. We will judge our success against our ability to reach these children.

GOALS FOR 2016

1. Create positive impact for and with children

Drive high-quality and effective projects

- Set and measure targets for our impact, aligned to Save the Children's breakthroughs, global results framework and other leading practice frameworks.
- Develop a ten-year plan for at least one disadvantaged community per Australian state.
- Develop and implement a plan to build Collective Impact skills, recognising that the skills we need depend on context.

Influence the public and policymakers

- Define clear change objectives for our advocacy priorities and make definitive progress against them.
- Establish the Centre for Evidence and Implementation to promote effective and evidence-based policy and projects interventions for children in Australia, including in our own projects.

Lead the humanitarian sector in the Asia–Pacific

- Scope and pilot the Emergency Health Unit.
- Develop the Children on the Move strategy and roll out in the Asia–Pacific region.
- To prepare for disasters in the Pacific, develop logistics plans and emergency preparedness plans; preposition stocks; and train Pacific-based staff through formal training and emergency preparedness planning.

2. Fuel change with partners and supporters

Build a sustainable, trusted organisation

- Relaunch Save the Children Australia's brand and tone of voice internally and externally. Ensure it is consistently used throughout all communications and platforms.
- Optimise and diversify our unrestricted portfolio of income to maximise return on investment.
- Invest in more profitable models and channels to raise unrestricted income, such as bequests, Workplace Giving, cause-related marketing, community fundraising, and digital.

Deepen our engagement with partners and supporters

- Establish supporter and partner engagement and satisfaction measurement, and complete baseline measurement.
- Establish supporter-led culture and decision making, based on actionable supporter insights.
- Finish implementing our Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system and other marketing automation tools to deepen supporter relationships.

Collaborate to create real and lasting change

- Build and maintain strong relationships with institutional donors and federal, state and territory governments through improving our business development capability.
- Develop new business model concepts to maximise engagement with supporters.

3. Be a great place to work

Make it easy to get things done

- Launch a single help desk to provide all staff in Australia and the Pacific with one point of contact for all their finance, IT and human resource queries.
- Transform our policies and procedures into useful, living documents. Use consistent, easy-to-follow formats and language, provide regular training, and make sure they are accessible to a range of audiences.

Be agile and adaptable

- Disburse the first tranche of funding for the Innovation Fund for children in Australia.
- Make sure our working environment enables an agile and collaborative culture and relocate to new premises in Melbourne and in several other Australian states.

Attract and retain the right people

- Adopt a new Reconciliation Action Plan that brings together and builds on Save the Children Australia's and Good Beginning Australia's earlier plans.
- Increase employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff across the organisation.
- Increase career opportunities for our staff locally and globally.

OUR WORK IN AUSTRALIA

Who we work with in Australia

In 2015, we worked with more than 44,000 Australian children and adults to create positive, long-term change. Regardless of where they live or their background, we are dedicated to supporting Australian children to reach their full potential.

In July 2015, Save the Children Australia merged with Good Beginnings Australia, creating one of Australia's largest and most respected agencies dedicated to improving the lives of thousands of children in Australia.

The merger provided an opportunity to take advantage of our joint expertise and local knowledge to build stronger projects that have better long-term outcomes for children and families. It also gives us the opportunity to increase our influence with government policy and the systems that support children and their rights.

Together, we run education and child protection projects, and support communities with emergency response and preparedness in more than 200 sites around the country. We have more than 500 staff involved in project delivery and support.

Around 20 percent of these staff identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. We are committed to becoming an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employer of choice through our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce Development Strategy. We want Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to have a strong voice within the organisation to ensure the projects we deliver in their communities are culturally safe and appropriate.

With a national office in Melbourne and regional offices in every state and territory, we run projects and events that support communities at a local level.

We work in partnership with local communities, all levels of government, other non-government organisations (NGOs), community and advocacy groups, corporate partners and individual donors to create change for children and their communities.

For a complete list of our Australian projects, see **Appendix 1: Where we work in Australia.**





Our work in Australia

HELPING CHILDREN LEARN

Early childhood – from birth to eight years – is the most significant time of neurological development and lays the foundation for subsequent learning, behaviour and health¹. Families are the first teachers of a child, and they play a central role in a child's learning and development. Access to preschool and early childhood education is also vital.

Studies show just 78 percent of children are developmentally ready in their first year of school². Despite this, Australia spends the least of any OECD country on pre-primary education³. While enrolments in early childhood education projects have increased 20 percent since the introduction of 15 hours of kindergarten in the year before school, there is still a need for high-quality early childhood projects.

Poverty is also an underlying factor. One in six Australian children live below the poverty line and, compared with other age groups, face higher risks of poverty. Poverty is higher amongst sole parent families, people with English as a second language, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and people with a disability⁴.

Children who experience poverty during their preschool and early school years have lower rates of school completion than children and adolescents who experience poverty only in later years⁵.

Regular school attendance is important for achieving core skills, such as literacy and numeracy. Achieving adequate levels of education is one of the key factors to reducing disadvantage, in particular among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children⁶.

Higher levels of educational attainment improve employment opportunities, are associated with higher income, and promote community participation⁷.

In 2015, we integrated all our supported playscheme projects to create a new model called Play2Learn – a supported playgroup for children aged 0-5 and their parents and carers. This consolidated approach will give us even greater ability to provide the best possible support and education for the kids in our care.

Encouraging school attendance in Ceduna

Nationally, school attendance by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students is consistently lower than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. Our School Attendance Program in Ceduna, South Australia, is helping to address this issue by working with families, schools and the community to remove barriers to education, and set children up for future success.

Students with high rates of non-attendance are more likely to leave school early and are less likely to undertake alternative education or training. Research also shows a strong relationship between truancy and crime, and links between failure to complete high school and criminal activity.

There are many reasons that children may not attend school regularly. These include: social isolation, separation anxiety from parents or carers, anxiety about school activities, learning difficulties, conflict with friends, bullying, conflict with teachers, difficulties with transitioning to a new school, inadequate housing or homelessness, financial difficulties, drug and alcohol abuse within the household, lack of transport options, illiteracy or negative schooling experience of parents/carers, lack of role modelling, disruption to routine particularly by grief and loss within families, and travel to funerals.

Not having food at home to send to school with a child is also a common reason for non-attendance. To address this barrier, and to improve concentration, we provided snacks and fresh fruit to more than 200 children. We also helped 21 families with budgeting and shopping advice, and coordinated between parents and teachers for snacks to be available at school.

We facilitated cultural and resilience-building activities for more than 40 participants, providing children with cultural connections that aim to develop a range of life skills and build emotional literacy.

Removing the barriers to education allows more children to receive the education they need for a bright future.

PROTECTING KIDS FROM HARM

All children deserve to grow up in a safe environment. Yet the number of substantiated notifications of violence against children has increased significantly in the last three years. Emotional abuse and neglect are the most common types of substantiated reports in Australia⁸.

In addition, 54 percent of women currently experiencing partner violence had children in their care and 31 percent of women reported that their children heard or witnessed the violence⁹.

Parenting is a critical element in the wellbeing of children. The majority of parents – assisted by the community and a range of government support services where needed – have the capacity to raise happy and healthy children.

But some families need additional support. Research shows that the quality of the parent-child relationship is closely associated with academic achievement, social competence, self-esteem and mental health¹⁰.

Save the Children Australia also works with young people. Social disadvantage is a significant factor for young people coming into contact with the law¹¹. We work to address social disadvantage and reduce the over-representation of marginalised groups of people within the juvenile justice system.

In 2015, we provided support to unaccompanied minors in alternative places of immigration detention. We also delivered a Child Safeguarding Workshop for our staff and Board of Directors in Melbourne; recognising that working for Save the Children Australia means you are accepting a special responsibility for safeguarding children's rights and to respect those rights in all positions, decisions and actions.

We also opened the Bridges Domestic Violence Crisis Refuge in Queensland in December. This new facility gives women and children a safe place to stay while they find more permanent accommodation.

Supporting families and community connection

Parenting can be an isolating and uncertain time, and we often look to families and friends for advice and assistance. Unfortunately, some families with young children don't have this support and they face the challenge alone.

Our Volunteer Family Connect project works with families with children aged 0-3 years old who are isolated from family or friends, and therefore lack the support they need to thrive as parents. Volunteers help parents – particularly new mothers – to build confidence in their parenting, provide support and advice, and connection to the community and local services. The project works in Bairnsdale, Victoria; Hobart and Huon Valley, Tasmania; and Inner Western Sydney, New South Wales.

In 2015, we worked with 48 families, thanks to the dedicated support of 35 volunteers.

An independent research and evaluation report conducted in 2015 highlighted the importance of the parent-volunteer relationship. It found parents felt

less isolated, and identified practical support as being particularly valuable.

Parents who are confident in their parenting skills have a positive impact on their children, leading to a safer and more stable upbringing.

Developing skills and resilience in young people

Adolescence is a time of transition in a young person's life. How young people move through this transition can impact on future life outcomes. Some children and young people need additional support during adolescence due to intergenerational trauma, economic and social marginalisation, geographic isolation and disadvantage¹².

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people are 24 times more likely to be in detention than their counterparts¹³. And once Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people have come into contact with the justice system, they are more likely to reoffend compared to non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people¹⁴.

M.Y.Van connects kids through music, sport and art

What is M.Y.Van? Our Mobile Youth Van (M.Y.Van) is a fantastic portal to engage children and young people in inner-city and rural areas. Equipped with the latest digital and multi-media equipment, musical equipment, sporting gear and health promotion materials, the original M.Y.Van was launched in New South Wales in 2012 to provide outreach activities to communities that didn't have access to youth services. In the last three years, the project has connected with more than 800 young people across New South Wales and Victoria.

The M.Y.Van project provides a critical place for children and young people to hang out while learning new skills and being empowered to share their stories and advocate for change in their community.

Facilitated by our incredible team of youth workers, the vans use health promotion and creative arts workshops to help children explore issues around mental and physical health, community safety, conflict resolution, substance misuse and nutrition.

By developing the resilience and overall wellbeing of young people, we can promote the re-engagement and retention of marginalised young people in their community, education and employment.

Connecting kids and parents

Sue* is a single parent and, due to some issues within the home, her children were temporarily removed and placed in foster care.

One of her children participates in our Kids Connect project, which creates opportunities for parents to positively connect with their children. The project aims to improve student confidence and resilience, improve parenting skills and confidence, and improve parent engagement in their child's learning.

Sue regularly contacted our Child and Family Wellbeing Worker for a chat and support. During one of their regular phone calls, Sue said she was interested in volunteering with her children's school – she would be returning to the family home from rehabilitation before the children would be returned from foster care. She wanted to spend her extra time productively, within the school community.

Our Child and Family Wellbeing Worker heartily supported the initiative. They helped Sue to apply for the necessary permits and organised transport and much-valued advice. As a result, there was a significant change in Sue's confidence and self-esteem.

Sue was very emotional once she'd submitted her application, saying it felt like a new chapter in her life and a fresh start for her family.

Sue and her son, who participates in the Kids Connect project, were both very excited about Sue's future involvement in the school. Her son said, "My Mum's going to be helping at the school soon! She will even be helping with Kids Connect!"

Sue's enthusiasm was equal to her son's. "I want a better future for my kids," she said. "I want them to be proud of me and take pride in their education."

*Name has been changed

WHEN DISASTER STRIKES

In an emergency, children are often the most vulnerable. With homes destroyed, schools closed or routines disrupted, children's emotional wellbeing can be severely affected.

During and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency, we provide safe places for children to play and just be children. These are called 'Child Friendly Spaces' and are set up wherever there is a safe place, often in temporary shelters or recovery centres. Child Friendly Spaces protect children from physical harm and psychosocial distress by creating a space for them to learn, play and socialise. If structure and routine can be created for children, they are better able to cope with the uncertainty around them.

In 2015, we set up Child Friendly Spaces after the Lancefield fires in Victoria in October, and after the South Australian bushfires in November. Established in evacuation and recovery centres, these spaces assisted more than 130 children. In Victoria, our Mobile Youth Van also attended. This van is specially equipped for young people, with the latest in digital, multimedia, music and sports equipment.

These safe places for children were an important step in helping them recover from the stress of an emergency.

FIGHTING INEQUALITY AND CAMPAIGNING FOR CHANGE

The power of youth justice programs

Save the Children Australia's award-winning juvenile justice work in Tasmania has long been recognised for its role in helping young people in trouble with the law to turn their lives around.

Following a three-fold scale-up of our two juvenile justice projects in Tasmania – 'Transition from Detention' and 'Supporting Young People on Bail' – an independent social return on investment study was conducted by Ernst & Young.

The report found our two award-winning youth justice projects in Tasmania have created a staggering \$5.5 million of economic and social value over their four years of operation, for a cost of \$1.6 million.

The study found that for every dollar invested in the two projects, \$3.50 in social and economic benefits was created; including significant cost savings to youth justice agencies like Juvenile Detention and the Magistrates Court.

This is a solid result for a social return on investment (SROI) study, with Ernst & Young studies finding returns between \$2.00 (for community finance) to \$8.40 (for Lifeline).

"Without these guys (Save the Children Australia's youth workers) I would be in a very bad place, probably back in Ashley again," reported one young person.

The projects work with young people charged with serious crimes. They combine positive role model mentoring and practical support focused on the young person's goals and aspirations.

"When the kids engage with Save the Children Australia, they are less likely to remain in custody," Tasmania Police said. "Save the Children Australia achieves a higher degree of trust from young people because they are passionate, independent and they get results."

About a third of these benefits came in the form of economic savings for youth justice agencies, including reduced detention costs, court administration and community-based supervision costs. The remaining two-thirds of benefits came as 'social value', including things like helping participants create positive social connections, get back to education, become more employable and improve their physical health.

"[The youth workers help] the kids [to] see a different path than offending: they realise there is an alternative," a Hobart Youth Court Magistrate said.

Following a multi-year funding commitment from the Tasmanian Government, 'Supporting Young People on Bail' and 'Transition from Detention' have now expanded from Hobart to Launceston and the northwest coast. Both programs have been funded until at least mid-2017.

We're also using our Tasmanian experience and success to advocate to other state and territory governments to invest more in restorative justice and diversionary projects, with the aim of reducing recidivism and incarceration rates in those jurisdictions, and also reducing taxpayer spend on keeping young people behind bars.

The media team successfully pitched these findings along with a powerful human interest story to ABC's 7.30 television program. It produced an in-depth report on the detention program, placing the issue firmly in the national spotlight.



OUR WORK AROUND THE WORLD

Who we work with overseas

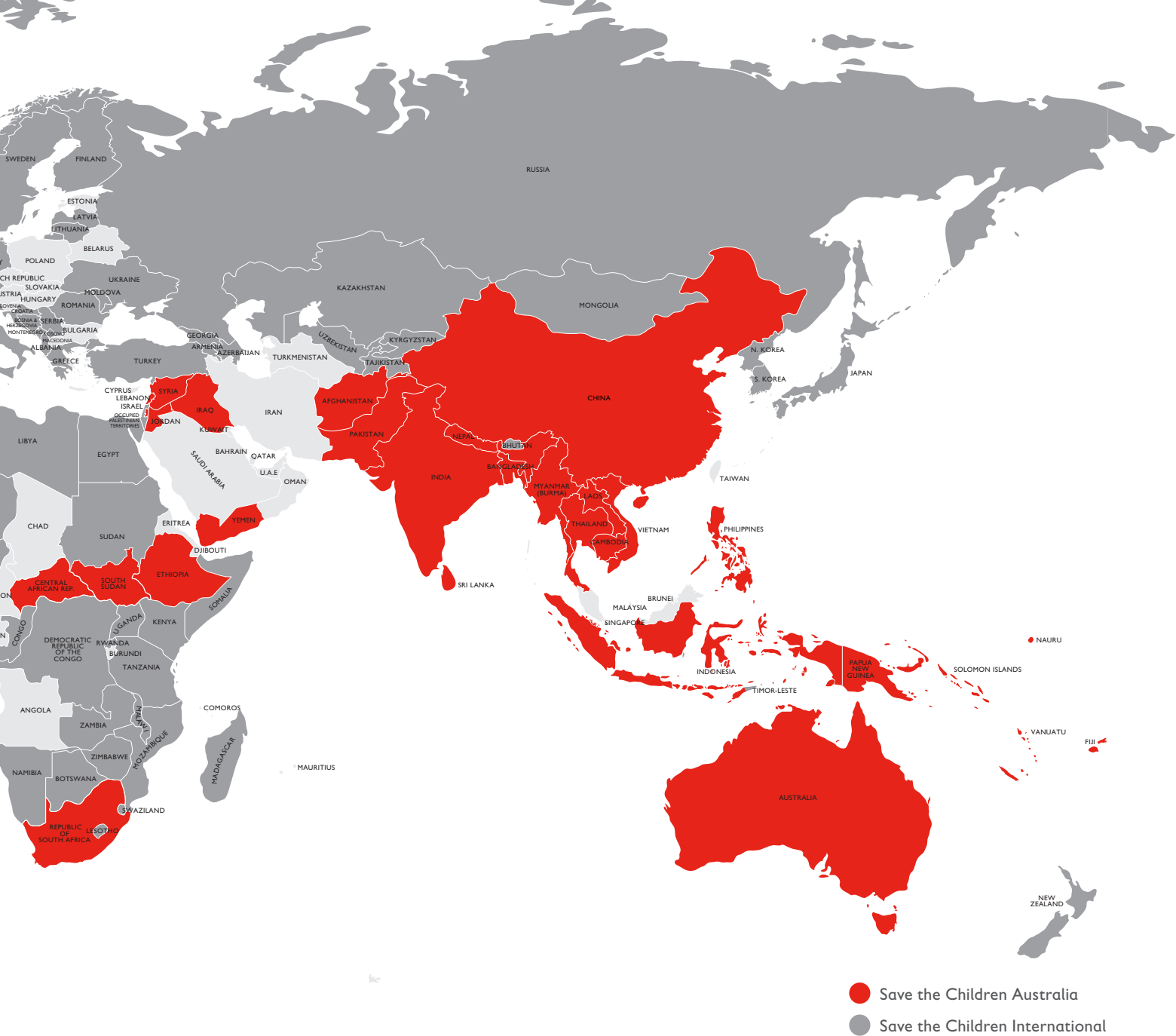
In 2015, Save the Children Australia worked with millions of children and adults in 31 countries to create positive, long-term change. We collaborate with local communities, all levels of government both around the world and here in Australia, with other international non-government organisations (INGOs), other community groups and advocacy groups, corporate partners, the media and individual donors to create change for children and their communities.

In December 2014, the Australian Government announced large cuts to the overseas aid program to be implemented in the 2015 May budget. This announcement set the scene for a difficult year. As government officials worked through how to implement the cuts, a significant amount of uncertainty was generated about which

projects would be terminated or cut, and then how best to implement the remaining and new projects.

In response, we took the opportunity to streamline our processes. This was a difficult time for staff. As we worked together to restructure, staff worried about job security. Ultimately, we did make changes including some reductions in projects management staff, but most significantly in the way we manage and support our Pacific offices. At the same time, we rose to the challenge of working hard through the period of uncertainty, and continued to deliver high-quality projects outcomes.

The humanitarian team responded to two large disasters: in March, Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu and a month later, the earthquakes in Nepal. Separately, the team launched the Humanitarian Surge Team (HST). The HST is composed of individual specialists who can



deploy to humanitarian responses around the world. This model has been highly successful in its first year.

The Pacific and International teams combined into one Development Programs team. At the same time, projects have continued to be managed to a high standard. In Myanmar, the Save the Children-led Education Consortium project for complementary education was extended till the end of 2018, providing an opportunity to expand the good work to strengthen the ethnic and monastic education systems.

Our work in Afghanistan on the highly successful Children of Uruzgan project came to an end, though two new, smaller projects were established. In Pakistan, Save the Children dealt with government restrictions and closed a number of projects, including two large projects focused on early childhood education, and maternal and newborn health. We are hopeful that our work in Pakistan can be maintained in some way given the high needs of children.

In the Pacific, Save the Children Australia has country offices in Port Moresby, Honiara and Port Vila. While reductions in Australia’s aid program have not affected them as much, they rose to the challenge of reducing costs whilst maintaining projects. The year saw Vanuatu rise to the challenge of responding to Cyclone Pam, whilst maintaining health and child protection programming. Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands significantly increased their work on child protection.

The contract to provide education, recreation and welfare services to asylum seekers in Nauru ended in October 2015. The highly professional team that delivered this contract can reflect very positively on their efforts on the island.

For a complete list of our overseas projects, see **Appendix 2: Where we work overseas.**

Our work overseas

WHEN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES STRIKE

Each year, millions of children and their families are displaced or affected by natural disasters and conflict situations around the world. This year saw the largest number of refugees since World War II, largely due to the ongoing crises in Syria, Yemen and South Sudan.

In any disaster – whether storm, flood, drought, earthquake or conflict – children are always the most vulnerable. Disasters affect every aspect of a child's life, including education, health care, food provision, clean water supply and protection.

Save the Children works around the world to return a sense of normality to the lives of children and their families in some of the hardest times. From establishing Child Friendly Spaces in disaster zones to providing clean water and health services in refugee camps, we strive to meet the basic needs of every child – no matter where they are.

In 2015, the Asia-Pacific region was rocked by multiple natural disasters. Tropical Cyclone Pam tore through Vanuatu on March 13, 2015 affecting up to 75 percent of the country's population. Just six weeks later, Nepal experienced its largest earthquake in more than 80 years, killing more than 8,800 people and injuring more than 23,000. Cyclone Komen travelled over South Asia in August, causing widespread rainfall and flooding in Myanmar.

In each of these emergencies, and many more around the world, Save the Children was on the ground within days to assess the needs of the most vulnerable children and families and to provide shelter, food, water, health care and protection services. We're also there for the long haul; ensuring communities are able to rebuild their lives in the months – and years – ahead.

Save the Children Australia deployed staff to 13 emergencies around the world to coordinate our humanitarian responses. Their work includes distributing food, and running health and shelter initiatives. We also support logistics, human resources, project development, media and communications.

Our humanitarian employees also conducted monitoring visits to ensure the effectiveness of our emergency responses around the world.

2015 humanitarian deployments:

- Central African Republic – 1 person
- Ethiopia – 3 people
- Liberia – 1 person
- Myanmar – 1 person
- Nepal – 7 people
- Niger – 1 person
- Nigeria – 1 person
- Sierra Leone – 5 people
- Syria – 1 person
- Turkey – 1 person
- Ukraine – 3 people
- Vanuatu – 8 people
- Yemen – 1 person

More than 50 percent of our humanitarian deployments were professionals from Australia or Asia-Pacific countries.

Cyclone Pam, Vanuatu

On March 13, 2015 one of the largest storms to ever hit the South Pacific passed over Vanuatu, causing widespread destruction across 22 of the country's 80 islands and affecting up to 188,000 people, including 94,000 children. On some islands up to 90 percent of homes were damaged or destroyed.

Save the Children Australia was on the ground quickly in the immediate aftermath of the storm, providing life-saving aid including food, clean water and emergency shelter kits. In the weeks and months following the cyclone, we provided hygiene kits – which include jerry cans, soap and water purification tablets – to keep families clean and free of disease, restored piped water supplies, repaired and restocked health posts and established temporary learning spaces so that children could restart their education.

We reached more than 63,400 people, including almost 40,000 children, with emergency relief across all six provinces of Vanuatu.

The effects of Tropical Cyclone Pam were unprecedented, yet the relatively small number of fatalities demonstrated how disaster preparedness can save lives.

Nepal Earthquake

In 2015, Nepal experienced its worst natural disaster in more than 80 years. On April 25, 2015 a 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck, followed just 17 days later by a second 7.3-magnitude earthquake. More than 8,800 people were killed and more than 600,000 homes were destroyed. An estimated 3.2 million children were displaced from their homes.

Within 24 hours of the first earthquake, Save the Children was distributing relief and life-saving supplies. As part of the immediate shelter relief effort, Save the Children provided household support items, construction sets and hygiene kits to more than 172,200 families throughout 12 districts.

Save the Children established 586 temporary learning centres in nine districts, supported 67,620 children to return to school, deployed an Emergency Health Unit, distributed nutritional supplements to almost 95,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, and constructed almost 2,000 latrines. In the first six months of the response, Save the Children reached 181,924 adults and 275,911 children.

Save the Children Australia contributed much-needed funds and staff to support this work.

Through Save the Children's work in Nepal, children and their families affected by the earthquakes were able to meet their immediate needs with dignity

and take vital steps towards recovery. And Save the Children's response is far from over – we're committed to helping Nepal with its recovery and rehabilitation for the next three years.

Teaching future humanitarian leaders

Save the Children Australia's Humanitarian Leadership Program is now in its fifth year. It is a comprehensive eight-month course designed to enhance understanding of the humanitarian system, and support students to develop leadership skills in challenging and complex humanitarian contexts.

The course provides expert-led seminars and workshops, individual coaching, distance learning resources and intensive simulation exercises. Students who successfully complete the course are awarded a Graduate Certificate of Humanitarian Leadership. More than 350 students – from more than 55 nationalities and 50 different humanitarian organisations – have been involved in this innovative course.

After the earth shakes

More than 8,800 people lost their lives when two devastating earthquakes shook Nepal in April and May. 2.8 million people, including 1.1 million children, were left homeless, and the impact of the earthquakes was felt as far away as Delhi, India.

In Nepal's capital, Kathmandu, and in surrounding provinces, the earthquakes caused unimaginable damage. Buildings and monuments collapsed, landslides blocked off major routes, and communications went down across the country. The Nepal Government declared a state of national emergency.

In a small village in Sindhupalchok province, almost everything was destroyed and 12-year-old Sarandahal was one of the many children who lost their homes – and loved ones. The earthquakes destroyed more than 600,000 houses and a further 285,000 suffered substantial damage.

"Most of the homes round here are old buildings made of stone and soil," Sarandahal said. "They all collapsed when the earthquake struck. My own home was destroyed – my grandmother was killed and so was my uncle."

"Some people in my neighbourhood survived three or four days under the rubble until they were rescued, so I hoped it would be the same for my family, but it wasn't."

We know that every minute counts when disaster hits so, within 24 hours, Save the Children's emergency teams were on the ground, delivering life-saving aid to children like Sarandahal.

One of our first priorities was distributing tarpaulins so families could set up temporary shelter. With aftershocks continuing to rock the country, many people were fearful of going back into buildings – even if their homes were still standing.

"Most people around here are sleeping outside now," Sarandahal said. "It's very cold at night and it rains a lot, we always get wet. There's no electricity, no clean water and we don't have enough food. People are getting sick drinking dirty water from the river."

As well as temporary shelter, the first phase of our emergency response focused on reaching those most in need with clean water, food, healthcare and emotional support.

Over the next three years, we will focus on recovery and rehabilitation to help children like Sarandahal, and their families, rebuild their lives. We're focussing on providing safe places for families to live and essential household items, like cooking equipment, soap and hygiene products.

Building on this, on November 18, 2015, Save the Children together with Deakin University launched the world's first Centre for Humanitarian Leadership with financial support from the IKEA Foundation. The Centre encompasses the existing Humanitarian Leadership Program, and will be a hub for research, policy development and innovation in the humanitarian sector. It will provide a platform for humanitarian practitioners to contribute to learning across the sector, and challenge the way the humanitarian sector currently operates.

The launch builds on the successful network of partners – humanitarian, academic and private sector – established as part of the Humanitarian Leadership Program. Partners include World Vision, Oxfam International, Relief International, Action Contre la Faim, and the University of Indonesia.

GETTING KIDS IN SCHOOL

With an education, a child's world opens. It is the key to their future. But sadly, 124 million children and young people¹⁵ around the world are out of school, and it's often the most marginalised and isolated children who miss out.

Our education projects focus on quality education for children, particularly those in hard-to-reach places. We work with vulnerable children in the Asia-Pacific region, including children from ethnic minorities in Myanmar and Thailand; children living in conflict areas in Afghanistan and Pakistan; and children living in disaster-prone and isolated regions of the Pacific and Indonesia.

We focus on early childhood care and development, and basic literacy and numeracy. We also work with young people through life skills education.

In 2015, we supported teacher training and provided learning materials to improve the quality of education in nine refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar border. In the Solomon Islands, early childhood development facilitators were trained in play-based activities focused on holistic childhood development, and in Indonesia our Literacy Boost program was implemented in a further two districts, Nusa Tenggara and Jakarta. This year, Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial education authority adopted our early childhood care and development model, which had been piloted in 401 schools in four districts; meaning more children will have access to quality education.

Improved teacher training, better learning environments and increased community engagement in education creates a positive education experience for children. With their new knowledge, skills and tools, these children will be better equipped for a brighter future.

Educating children in Afghanistan

Many children in Afghanistan's Uruzgan province grow up in communities still affected by conflict, and are often prevented from attending school due to distance, poverty, safety concerns or cultural barriers. Our project worked in one of Afghanistan's poorest provinces, Uruzgan. The four-year project, which concluded in 2015, worked to increase access, quality and use of education services for children and their families. One of the main focuses was on reaching remote and under-served communities and improving education outcomes.

In 2015, six new schools were constructed and 58 refurbished, which has enabled 3,059 children to enrol in school. We also worked with schools to improve the quality of education, including basic and advanced training for 543 teachers to increase their skills and improve the standard of classroom teaching.

Working closely with the Provincial Education Directorate, we also trained 80 principals on school management practices and established 110 extra-curricular student groups, which help to encourage child participation in sporting and cultural activities, and educate kids about health, hygiene and first aid. For children in the early stages of their learning, we established 70 community-based early childhood care and development classes.

For children who are unable to attend formal school, we worked with communities to establish 142 community-based education classes, which were attended by 3,885 children. This included the recruitment and training of local teachers and identification of suitable community venues for classes. We also worked with the Provincial Education Directorate to ensure the classes were recognised and linked to the national education system.

Enrolment data from the Afghan Ministry of Education indicated a gradual improvement in education levels in Uruzgan over the term of the project. An assessment of the community-based education students showed a marked increase in literacy, with 50 percent of children being able to read a story after six months. In comparison, adult literacy rates are at eight percent for men and just 0.6 percent for women¹⁶. By creating formal and informal opportunities for children to gain an education, we are helping to put children on the right path, equipping them with the knowledge and skills they need for their future.

A candle in the dark

The day after Lal Jan announced there would finally be a school in his village – and he would be the teacher – he had 42 children sitting in his yard waiting for the first lesson.

There had never been a school in the village and the nearest one was too far for children to walk to. Out of all 90 families living in the community, only three people could read and write.

“The parents don’t have the money to send their children to school by ‘public transport’ – that is, by taxi or donkey cart,” explains Lal Jan. “And, more importantly, they fear for their small children’s safety if they were to walk the route.”

As part of the Children of Uruzgan project, Save the Children has set up community-based education classes to provide children living in remote villages with the opportunity to go to school. The villagers identify a teacher from their own community and provide a place for the classes. Save the Children then arranges for learning materials, training for the teacher and ongoing supervision.

Lal Jan said the young students are often impatient to start the lessons. And it’s not only the children.

Every afternoon, some of the men in the village attend the class too. They accompany their young sons and daughters, but shyly sit down by the compound’s boundary wall listening in to the lessons.

“The mullah said ‘education is like a candle in the dark,’” one father explained. “He said if you hold a candle in the dark, you never stumble. I have stumbled a lot in my life. I don’t want my children to.”

Before Save the Children started working in Uruzgan, 8 out of 10 children did not go to school. But our four-year project has focused on building up health and education facilities, and training locals to help their own community develop and thrive – making stories like this one possible.

There has not yet been an official school enrolment survey to provide updated figures on school enrolment. However, during the course of the project, we have noted a slow but gradual improvement in general education levels in Uruzgan, with schools being better-equipped, teachers being better-trained and parents more likely to send their children to school.

Working with refugees in Thailand

Children and families from ethnic minorities in Myanmar have sought refuge in Thailand for more than three decades. They flee their homes due to armed conflict and human rights violations, crossing the border into Thailand where they live in nine temporary refugee camps.

Our PREPS project (Preparing for Reintegration through Education and Participative Solutions) works in the seven Karen refugee camps providing basic education and improving the quality of learning environments.

We equipped 64 schools with learning and teaching materials, and supported the training of 259 new teachers on child-centred teaching methodologies. Monitoring, coaching and supervision training for 70 education leaders was also conducted, which will increase the support for teachers.

The project also works to create long-term sustainable solutions for refugees in Thailand, so they can continue their education if they choose to return to Myanmar. Save the Children offices in Thailand and

Myanmar developed joint advocacy plans on returning refugees, including the recognition of refugee student learning and transition, recognition of refugee teacher qualifications, and the importance of teaching in native language to support children’s learning.

As a result of the project, 93 percent of attendees at the child-centred methodology training sessions reported an increase in knowledge and skills. Ninety-four percent of school-aged children are estimated to be enrolled in school, and 18,104 students sat and passed their final examinations.

Equipping refugee teachers with the knowledge and skills they need to provide quality education to refugee children will create a generation of kids who continue their learning, despite the difficult circumstances they are in. This will help their future learning and employment, no matter where they live.

Strengthening schools in the Solomon Islands

Schools in the Solomon Islands often run with minimal administration and oversight, meaning that quality education and efficient running is limited.

Our Strengthening School Committees project in Malaita Province helps to build the capacity of school boards and committees to better co-manage the schools along with the school administration. This is to improve the quality of the school environment, to make the schools accessible to all children, to improve learning for children and to engage communities in education so that everyone is sharing the same vision of good-quality education.

Our project works with 20 schools, and their leadership teams, to educate them on the importance of quality school administration. The project also works to establish supportive school boards in order that schools become inviting places to children, where they feel they are comfortable and learning with good quality support and teaching. In the long term, this will reduce the drop-out numbers and produce better learning results.

The project also ensures schools adhere to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) standards. In 2015, we completed 31 WASH assessments, with seven schools receiving rehabilitated WASH facilities, including improved toilets and access to clean water. Each school assesses its own needs and best ways to improve these standards, depending on their context.

PROTECTING KIDS FROM HARM

Growing up with abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence seriously affects a child's development, dignity and physical and psychological wellbeing. This abuse can occur at home, in school, and in the community. According to the International Labour Organization, 1.2 million children are trafficked every year¹⁷ and 115 million children are involved in hazardous work¹⁸. Even more staggering, 150 million girls and 73 million boys worldwide are raped or subject to sexual violence each year¹⁹.

Our child protection work strengthens the ability of families and communities to safely care for and protect their children. This reduces the number of children being abused, separated from their parents or ending up in harmful institutional care. We are also working with men and boys to support them in caring roles and to prevent the cycle of abuse and family violence.

A focus this year was on the prevention of children being separated from their families through inappropriate reliance on institutional care, unsafe migration, commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking or emergency situations.

This year we established effective child protection response and referral mechanisms at district and provincial levels, which are closely linked to community protection networks. We also worked with governments to enhance national policies, legislation and implementation to aid in the protection and care of children.

In the community, we increased awareness amongst parents and caregivers of child rights, child protection and positive discipline, which is showing promising results in reducing violence against children. We encouraged safe and meaningful participation and empowerment of children, young people and families, as well as promoting opportunities for children's voices and opinions to be heard. We also worked to increase family and community-based care options for children – reducing the need for children to be placed in orphanages or institutional care.

Putting families first in Indonesia

In 2007, Save the Children took part in research that identified that more than 500,000 children were living in institutions in Indonesia, even though almost 90 percent of these children had one parent alive and 50 percent had both. Our Families First Project is working to reform the child protection system in Indonesia so children are cared for within a family setting wherever possible.

Working with provincial and district governments, we established a Child and Family Support Services model that helps social workers to better manage their cases and improves the child protection system so – wherever possible – children are able to live with their families instead of institutions. In the last year, 147 children were receiving case management support and eight children were successfully reintegrated with their families. Sixty children were also prevented from being institutionalised, thanks to individual and family support from case managers and referrals to support services.

We are integrating this model into the national training system to ensure long-term change. Social work lecturers and students gained first-hand experience with the model, and completed practical experience including training on child rights and how to respond to child protection concerns. This year, we trained 15 lecturers and 56 students from six universities in Nusa Tenggara Timur, Yogyakarta and Bandung provinces. We also trained 24 foster parents in child development, parenting skills and made them aware of the services available to them and their foster children.

By strengthening the child protection system, we can help children grow up in a supportive environment, free from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation.

Protecting children in Laos

Laos is home to a huge number of young people. Almost 60 percent of Laos' population is below the age of 25 – nearly double the proportion of young people in Australia²⁰. However, despite having such a young population, there is no formal child protection system in Laos. This means a large number of children and young people are more vulnerable to abuse, such as child labour, neglect, trafficking and sexual exploitation.

In 2010, according to the International Labour Organization, nearly 180,000 children in Laos were engaged in child labour. Nearly three-quarters of these children were involved in hazardous work, working on construction sites or in dangerous factories²¹.

The commercial sexual exploitation of children remains a persistent yet sensitive issue in Laos. Child prostitution and human trafficking are commonplace, while poverty and a low level of law enforcement have led to an increase in child sex tourism.

Our child protection program in Laos helps to protect children from neglect, exploitation and violence. In 2015, we established and trained 22 village child protection networks (CPNs) across six districts of Sayaboury and Luangprabang Provinces. CPN members received training on how to identify and respond to cases of violence against children. They now work to prevent and respond to violence against children, neglect and exploitation within their village, district and province. During 2015, they significantly increased their knowledge on how children can participate in decision-making, child rights and how to protect children.

Children have also become more involved in child protection activities. In 2015, the project supported 20 child and youth groups to lead child protection-themed youth camps. Nearly 80 young people took part in the camps, learning how to protect themselves and others.

Children are safer as a result of this project because communities, families and children have increased awareness of violence against children and child exploitation, and know how to respond.

Reducing child exploitation in Solomon Islands

Sexual abuse, early marriage, physical abuse and trafficking are serious issues for children in the Solomon Islands.

A 2009 study by the Solomon Islands Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs on violence against women and children found 37 percent of female respondents reported that they had experienced sexual abuse during their childhood.

Between November 2014 and January 2015, we carried out research on child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in the Solomon Islands. The research explored how child marriage, child labour and informal adoption can expose children to greater risk of child trafficking or sexual exploitation.

The resulting report, endorsed by the Solomon Islands Government and the Australian High Commissioner, highlights the concerning trends of child trafficking and CSEC in the Solomon Islands; including the particular prevalence in communities near logging and fishery industries.

Thanks to this pivotal research, our Solomon Islands Country Office won a European Union award through the Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) to address CSEC. The project funded by this award will directly address many of the issues identified in the research, and provide much-needed support for many communities to protect children against commercial sexual exploitation. This includes child trafficking, child prostitution, child marriage and domestic servitude within communities near logging and fishing industries.

Some of the main activities of this project include equipping adults and children with knowledge and support to identify, prevent and respond to commercial sexual exploitation practices engaged in by those working in the fishing and logging industries. The project aims to reduce risks to children and increase the accountability and safeguarding policies and practices of these industries through empowerment and cooperation.

HELPING KIDS TO BE HEALTHY

Good health is so important to living a fulfilling life. But not everyone has access to health care, clean water and sanitation, or the knowledge they need to lead healthy lives. While under-five mortality rates have decreased by 53 percent over the last 25 years, there are still children dying. In 2015, 5.9 million children under the age of five died. That's 16,000 children every day²². Mothers are also at risk. Every day 830 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth – and 99 percent of these deaths occur in developing countries²³.

Our health projects focus on ending preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths; sexual and reproductive health; communicable disease control; nutrition; and water and sanitation. Each project is designed to respond to the context of individual countries. For example, in Laos we are working with local governments on comprehensive primary health care.

In Papua New Guinea, we use a peer outreach approach to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and in Ethiopia our focus is on improving the quality of existing maternal and child health services and increasing community knowledge. This year, we also started a new research project to investigate the links between health, alcohol and violence amongst young people in the Solomon Islands.

Our health projects make a significant difference to the lives of children and families. Upgraded health facilities, improved medical supply systems, and strengthening health systems and governance, all support an increase in quality and access to medical services, safe water and sanitation. We also train health workers, village health volunteers and health centre staff, and work within the community to deliver health and hygiene messages.

We work with governments, partners and local organisations – and within existing systems and structures – to ensure our projects are sustainable for the long term.

Clean water and improved hygiene in Myanmar

Our water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project in Myanmar is working in ten village tracts in Kani Township. The area has been affected by drought and environmental degradation, and has poor access to water and sanitation facilities. This has increased poverty and migration away from the area.

This year, we drilled ten deep tube wells for clean water, refurbished toilet facilities in rural health centres and schools in two villages, and trained 66 teachers and 18 community members on hygiene messages.

We taught teachers and community members about personal hygiene, such as the importance of hand washing to reduce the spread of disease, basic knowledge on water-related diseases, and how to raise awareness in their communities about hygiene issues. We also provided menstrual hygiene education to women and school-aged girls and raised awareness in the community about the topic, which previously would have been considered taboo to discuss. With this knowledge, girls are more likely to attend school.

We established WASH committees in 40 villages, and trained the committees on how to run effectively. The committees include community leaders who will oversee WASH activities in their village, ensuring sustained outcomes for the long term.

The project is now in its second year and already more than 6,000 people in ten villages have access to clean water through the new deep tube wells, 3,808 community members have increased their knowledge about good hygiene practices, and 812 students have access to improved toilet facilities – including separate amenities for boys, girls and teachers.

It is this basic access to clean water, toilet facilities and understanding of good hygiene that will allow children and adults to be healthy, reducing the spread of sickness, infection and disease.

Partnering to save lives in Cambodia

Our project in Cambodia is improving health facilities, as well as increasing access to, and quality of, health services in Stung Treng and Kratie provinces. In these provinces, key maternal health and family planning indicators – such as the neonatal mortality rate, women not delivering their babies with a skilled birth attendant in a health facility, and unmet need for family planning – are some of the poorest in the country.

Focusing on marginalised and vulnerable children and women, we are working in partnership with Marie Stopes International and CARE, as well as the Cambodian Ministry of Health and Australian Aid, to deliver this important health project.

This year, Save the Children refurbished 27 health centres, and trained and supported 270 community members to distribute short-term family planning commodities, such as the contraceptive pill, in rural communities and increasing family planning and birth spacing options for women. We also worked with these 27 health centres to strengthen the knowledge and skills of 175 midwives in clinical delivery practice, infection control, and infant and newborn care. To increase community knowledge about the importance of health care, when to visit a health centre, and basic health information, we disseminated health messages

Safe from dirty water

“We did not have any clean water in this village so we became sick most of the time from drinking bad water,” San San Htay told us when we talk to her about her home in the Kani Township of north-eastern Myanmar.

There were only 249 latrines for 315 households before Save the Children began working in San San’s village. Many people went to the toilet in the open and in the fields, which combined with unprotected hand dug wells, made water a breeding ground for disease. Everyone in the village was vulnerable to illness, especially children.

San San is a single mother with a six-month-old daughter. When her little girl fell ill, she remembers the mix of emotions she felt as she saw her child suffer. “I was very worried and sad at the same time to see my child in pain. I thought she was going to die.”

Thankfully, Save the Children had already started working in the village to help improve the health of the community, so San San was able to take

her daughter to a Save the Children-trained Community Health Volunteer. The health volunteer was able to identify the symptoms of pneumonia and diarrhoea and refer her to the Kani Township hospital for treatment.

“She was treated at the Kani hospital for two days and discharged. I thank the Community Health Volunteer and the doctors at the hospital for saving my child,” said San San.

Although a lot of progress has been made during the past 15 years, one-in-four people living in rural Myanmar still don’t have access to clean drinking water or safe sanitation facilities²⁴ so we’re working in villages like San San’s to help tackle the problem.

We’re improving supplies of clean water, refurbishing health centres, and raising awareness of the importance of personal hygiene and hand washing to help stop the spread of disease.

In Kani Township, San San is delighted that the construction of a piped water supply to provide clean water is now underway in her village.

through radio program broadcasts and community networks. Working with a local media company, we also developed an SMS system that we used to send health alerts, information and reminders.

An external evaluation of the project was conducted in 2015. It found one of the most important and effective activities was supporting the ‘Midwife Coordination and Alliance Team’. Midwives from health centres throughout each province come together each quarter, allowing for improving relations between primary health centres and referral hospitals, and building the confidence and knowledge of midwives. The evaluation recommended a two-year extension to the program.

Through improving health facilities, training midwives and other health workers, and promoting the importance of health care, we will see not just this generation, but many more, grow up healthy.

Sexual and reproductive health in Papua New Guinea

Our Poro Sapot (Peer Support) Project has been working for ten years delivering peer outreach and facilitating referrals to clinics for particularly vulnerable groups – sex workers, transgender people, and men who have sex with men. The project aims to reduce the rates of HIV and sexually transmitted infections through education to the target groups.

This year, we trained 227 peer outreach volunteers on HIV, sexually transmitted infections and broader reproductive health such as family planning, how to be safe, and when to visit a health clinic. The peer outreach volunteers share this knowledge with the target groups who can be wary of seeking advice, visiting health centres or speaking with authorities as they often face discrimination.

We distributed more than 1.8 million condoms, with beneficiaries reporting an increase in condom use. Our clinic also reported a low rate of default on anti-retroviral treatment for HIV positive clients including successful prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in a small number of pregnant, HIV positive clients.

We worked with local authorities, police, health service providers, and community groups to make them aware of the discrimination faced by sex workers, transgender people, and men who have sex with men. As a result, when surveyed, the target group reported they were less likely to be left waiting in health clinics because of their sexuality, and they were now more willing to access clinical services.

The Poro Sapot Project and its long-standing commitment to supporting highly vulnerable and marginalised groups, and breaking down barriers to health care use, has been an important component of the HIV response in PNG since its inception. In this way, the project is working towards a future for PNG where families are not driven to further vulnerability by HIV-related death and disability, and that all babies are born healthy and HIV-free.

TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS

Disasters and climate change have a profound impact on children. As the impacts of disasters and climate change intensify – harsher and longer heat waves, more unpredictable weather patterns, and increasingly intense tropical storms – more children will be put at risk and more lives and livelihoods will be lost.

Reducing the risk in disasters

A key focus of our disaster risk reduction projects is ensuring schools and school children are safe should a disaster strike. We develop models and approaches in our projects that can be used by national governments for the benefit of all children and communities.

In the Philippines, we've worked with the Philippine Government to develop and roll out our child-centred training model. This aims to reduce the risk of disasters by working with children and their communities to put new activities into place.

In the Solomon Islands, we've developed a 12-lesson plan for teachers to run with children to teach children about hazards and risk, and what to do to protect themselves and families against the impacts of disasters. This program is run in conjunction with the government's Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development.

In 2015, we worked to ensure schools are built to withstand the impact of disasters. We published a 'Safer School Construction' package, in conjunction with The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery of the World Bank, UNESCO, Arup and Risk RED, which provides governments and development partners with information on how to engage communities in the design, construction and maintenance of schools to ensure they are built to the necessary safety standards and remain safe throughout future years of use.

Tablet app creating safer schools in Laos

For schools to be sanctuaries for learning, they need to be safe.

Disasters can pose enormous challenges for children, with children's education disrupted when schools are damaged or destroyed, roads are blocked, teachers are absent, and schools are used as emergency accommodation for the displaced. Children who are forcefully displaced from their homes face additional challenges.

Our Safer Schools project in Laos is helping schools prepare for disasters. Through three key pillars – safe school facilities, school disaster management, and risk reduction and resilience education – children and teachers can be safe when disaster strikes.

The project developed a tablet-based school safety assessment tool for the Laos Government, which assists schools to assess how prepared they are for emergencies and disasters, such as earthquakes or floods.

We collected data from 50 schools to understand their disaster management and preparedness plans. The tablet technology makes it easier for schools to collect information and send it to the central Ministry of Education for analysis and planning. If the project is successful, the government will roll out the tool nationally.

A KEY YEAR FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Our climate change work focuses on building the resilience of children and their communities to the unavoidable impacts of climate variability, extremes and change. We do this through education on the impacts climate change will have on livelihoods, including crops and livestock, and how families can adapt to reduce negative impacts.

This year, we also advocated for an ambitious, just and binding international climate change agreement that will provide a road map for collective action to both reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change, as well as to adapt to the unavoidable impact of climate change. We worked closely with other international organisations to raise the profile

Kids equipped for disasters in the Philippines

Mariecon is just 12 years old, but she's playing a big part in changing the way her community prepares for natural disasters.

She lives in the Philippines, right at the centre of the Asia-Pacific – the world's most disaster-prone region. In the past decade alone, the region has accounted for more than 40 percent of the world's natural disasters and the Philippines itself is no stranger to typhoons and flooding.

When emergencies hit, Save the Children responds quickly to get life-saving aid to the people who need it most. But we're also helping children and their communities stay one step ahead by teaching them how to become more resilient to natural disasters.

When Save the Children first started working with her school, Mariecon went along to a seminar to learn about disaster risk reduction (DRR). Two years later, she is now the vice-president of the school's 'Central Kids against Disaster' group, which helps teach other children in the school how to prepare and stay safe if, and when, a natural disaster hits.

Mariecon has seen lots of positive changes in the way her school thinks about disasters. She tells us that it now has a strong focus on DRR and conducts regular hazard simulations.

As a result of the school's commitment to DRR, it has been shortlisted for the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council's Gawad Kalasag Award. This award is given to organisations or individuals who have shown initiative in helping improve the standard of disaster management in the country.

A lot has been achieved, but it's clear that Mariecon has no intention of slowing down. She sounds older than her 12 years when she talks about the work that communities still need to do to better protect themselves against natural disasters, "I have observed that there are still gaps in [her community's DRR] knowledge, which can easily be addressed through information dissemination, just like what we do during seminars."

Save the Children will continue to work with children, schools and communities to increase awareness of disaster risk reduction and help them develop and implement preparedness plans so they are better prepared for natural disasters – and able to get back on their feet quickly when they happen.

of children in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, helping policy makers understand how climate change will impact children as well as the tremendous contributions children have to make in addressing the negative impact of climate change. Our work in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Vietnam continued this year, which works to ensure children's voices are amplified and heard by local and national decision-makers through policy research, policy briefs and opinion pieces in local newspapers. We also produced our own corporate environmental sustainability action plan, which will guide and monitor the reduction of our organisational footprint.

Protecting livelihoods in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, we are working with children and families to help them better prepare for the effects of climate change. Floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts are becoming more frequent and will be more severe in the coming years and decades.

This year, we ran ten workshops where more than 2,300 people learned about how to protect their livelihoods from changing weather patterns. As a result, 370 children and their families in urban settlements started growing vegetables in a bag, and communities started cultivating crops in jars, buckets and pots. In Pirojpur, 150 people started cultivating a salt water-tolerant variety of rice, and 200 children and their families are cultivating fish across three ponds.

These initiatives will help families retain their livelihoods and be able to feed their families in the face of increased floods, droughts and other changes in climate.

Adapting to a changing climate in Vietnam

In Vietnam, climate change is causing more severe and frequent occurrences of natural disasters, especially cyclones, floods and droughts.

To increase the understanding of climate change impacts amongst children, families and communities, we ran awareness activities in schools and communities. We talked to communities about tree planting, and explained climate change and what families can do to protect their livelihoods. We also trained teachers and facilitators so they can share their knowledge and skills on adapting to a changing climate. The project worked in 28 communes, across seven districts, in four provinces of Vietnam.

To encourage sharing and learning, communities held monthly meetings to exchange improvements and learn from each other's experiences. This included farmers who built shade houses for off-season vegetable production that protected crops from harmful insects and kept moisture in the soil. They built pens for pigs to insulate them from hot and cold weather, which helped to keep them healthy.

Improved farming techniques have resulted in less disease in livestock which, in turn, increases income for families. In Gia Thuan commune, 75 percent of farmers who were not involved in the project were still able to apply climate resilient rice cultivation techniques – a demonstration of how knowledge is shared widely.

As a result of our project, children are eating more nutritious food, parents can buy school materials, and they can replace worn-out clothes – all because parents have an income they can rely on, regardless of changes in weather patterns.

CONFRONTING URBAN POVERTY

Save the Children Australia is a leading authority on children and the impacts of urbanisation. With more than 50 percent (and growing) of the world's population now living in urban areas, understanding the urban context is vitally important.

Our vision is for equitable, safe and socially just cities for kids. We seek to foster markets that benefit people with low incomes, ensure they can access essential services, reduce social inequalities and promote 'rights to the city' for all citizens. We work with children and their families who live in slums and informal settlements to address issues caused by urban poverty.

In 2015, Save the Children launched its first Urban Program Learning Event as part of the Urban Strategy Initiative, pushing forward our learning, strategy, and partnerships in this area. Save the Children Australia is a key contributor to this initiative, alongside partner members from the United States, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Korea, and India.

Together with Save the Children's Asia Regional Office, we are a platform partner with Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Initiative and we co-chair the Urban Technical Working Group in partnership with the Australian Council for International Development and Habitat for Humanity.

The Kolorob Project: App connects slum dwellers with essential services

Many families living in informal settlements and slums in Bangladesh – and millions of others in the global south – have limited access to appropriate and accurate information on essential services. Without readily available and reliable information, children and their families are unable to make the most appropriate choice about schools, health clinics or even child protection services.

In 2015, we developed The Kolorob Project – a unique, collaborative web and mobile application for slum dwellers in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Kolorob Project offers a technology-based solution to ensure communities can connect with service providers.

The application is due to launch in 2016, and will include an online directory of service providers, interactive maps, crowd-sourced reviews, and culturally-specific interfaces to formal and informal services in local slum areas.

The application will be delivered to slum dwellers through a combination of physical information kiosks hosted in slum community centers, and will be free to download onto android devices.

The Kolorob Project works in partnership with Save the Children Bangladesh, Save the Children U.S, Paraa design studio, Kolpo UX design studio, The University of Dhaka, The Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, The University of Western Sydney, and The Dhaka Open Street Mapping Network.

Child protection and safeguarding report

We believe all children should be protected. We run child protection projects in countries all over the world, like in Bangladesh, Myanmar and right here in Australia. We make it our business to ensure vulnerable children are protected, to the best of our ability, wherever they are.

Our policies and tools

Our child protection principles are embodied in these policies and tools:

- Child Protection Policy 2013, which is compliant with the Save the Children International Child Safeguarding Policy and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Child Protection Policy
- Child Protection Implementation Guidelines
- Child Rights Business Principles and Due Diligence Checklists for corporate and high-worth donors
- Child safeguarding tools and templates, including our child protection risk assessment tool, child safeguarding recruitment checklist, partner organisation child protection checklist, and investigation guidelines.

Our processes

We have Child Protection Focal Points in all country offices, in each Australian state and territory office and in each of the Pacific offices. These focal points are responsible for implementing our Child Protection Policy and Code of Conduct, providing training on the Policy and Save the Children Child Safeguarding Measures, and receiving any reports on the safety or wellbeing of a child.

These focal points are separate to our dedicated child protection programs, such as programs that support the children of sex workers or support the victims of violence against children.

2015 update

Throughout the year, the focus has been on strengthening our child safeguarding policies and procedures and putting in place sustainable measures to ensure Save the Children keeps children safe.

In February 2015, we conducted an Internal Child Safeguarding Audit and published a comprehensive report providing a number of findings and recommendations. As a result, a dedicated Child Safeguarding Advisor, reporting directly to the Director of People and Culture, was appointed.

As part of continuous improvement, our screening and recruitment procedures have been reviewed

to strengthen our capacity to engage staff and volunteers who are safe to work with children and share our values to protect children from harm. Child safeguarding also plays a key role in areas such as advocacy, marketing and fundraising to ensure the safe and respectful use of children's images and words, and that children and young people are able to safely participate in events such as youth conferences.

A Save the Children Board Director has been appointed as Child Safeguarding Trustee and the Executive and Board Programs and Risk Committee receive regular reports on the key control areas for child safeguarding. A child safeguarding site on the Intranet was developed, which contains resources and tools, as well as a direct portal for making reports concerning the safety or wellbeing of a child.

In 2015, we provided child safeguarding training to staff and volunteers across our programs as well as again delivering the ACFID child protection training to other non-government organisations in Sydney and Melbourne.

We also continue to work closely with the Child Protection Compliance Unit at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Save the Children's Global Child Safeguarding Network.

Incidents

In 2015, four child safeguarding incidents were reported to our Board and one resulted in staff/volunteer dismissal.

Programming for children

Our approach

Save the Children seeks to involve stakeholders at every stage of the project life cycle.

At the proposal stage, children and stakeholders help plan and design the project. Throughout implementation, we draw on tools such as the Accountability Assessment and Planning Tool, which ensures stakeholders receive information about the project, are involved in decision-making and can provide feedback. We involve both children and adults in our consultations.

We use Save the Children's Evaluation Handbook to inform how children participate in the evaluation of our projects.

Our projects are guided by the following Save the Children Australia policies:

- Program Policy & Guidelines
- Child Safeguarding Policy
- Development, Welfare and Evangelical Partisan Politics Policy & Guidelines
- Disability Inclusion Policy & Guidelines
- Gender Policy & Guidelines
- HIV and AIDs Policy & Guidelines
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy

Cultural diversity

Our projects are respectful and culturally appropriate. Wherever possible, we employ staff from the local communities we're working with.

Our work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and communities respects cultural protocols and knowledge. Save the Children partners with local Aboriginal organisations wherever possible and is committed to assisting these organisations to develop their governance, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation practices when requested. More than 20 percent of our Australian project employees identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Our teams are highly skilled at working with culturally and linguistically diverse families and organisations, including interpreter services. Our staff participate in cultural awareness and sensitivity training.

Gender

We want a world where girls and boys from all walks of life are safe from harm, where they are equally heard and valued, and where they have equal access and time to devote to education, to work, to rest, and to play.

We use our Gender Equality Program Guidance and Toolkit to guide how our projects mainstream gender equality to enable high-quality, innovative programming, with the ultimate aim of fulfilling children's equal rights. We address gender inequalities across all our areas of work, and promoting gender equality to improve everyone's lives at the individual, family, and community levels.

Save the Children Australia also contributes to the global Save the Children Gender Working Group and makes submissions to the Australian Government on their policies relating to gender.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

Every Save the Children Australia project prepares a monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) plan during the project design stage. This identifies how

data will be collected and how data quality will be ensured and validated. It also defines monitoring roles and responsibilities.

MEAL frameworks are designed through a systematic process of review and consultation between the office in the project location and the technical, program quality and program management support teams. The office in the project location carries out the necessary research, consultation and discussion with stakeholders, including with children, young people and their communities. This ensures the MEAL plan is consistent with the Theory of Change. Our theory of change is a detailed methodology explaining how we work to create impact for children to achieve our three main goals, or 'breakthroughs' – all children survive, all children learn and all children are safe.

During the implementation phase, we undertake regular monitoring at project sites. Evaluations by project staff are supplemented by support teams who monitor financial expenditure and review progress reports. Together, they undertake monitoring visits at least annually.

All multi-year Save the Children projects undergo a mid-term review and/or final evaluations, which are usually led by an external agency.

Projects located in Australia produce quarterly reports. These reports detail the total number of people our projects reach (both directly and indirectly), broken down by age, gender, cultural and linguistic diversity and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

We also report against our key thematic areas, namely education and child protection, with the aim of managing and demonstrating outcomes for our clients and monitoring the achievement of project goals. We also conduct multi-country evaluations that evaluate thematic areas, such as gender, health or child participation.

Findings from monitoring and evaluation exercises inform current and future programming, and draw out lessons learned that can be shared across countries.

The Centre for Evidence and Implementation

In September 2015, Save the Children Australia founded the Centre for Evidence and Implementation. Headed up by Associate Professor Robyn Mildon, it is dedicated to using the best evidence in practice and policy to improve the lives of Australian children and families facing adversity.

The Centre for Evidence and Implementation team has extensive knowledge and expertise in bridging the gap from research to practice, and implementing it into real-

world settings. They work closely with governments, non-government organisations, and aid and development agencies – across Australia and around the world – to strengthen services and transform policy through science-based innovation.

This includes:

- Producing rapid evidence assessments and systematic reviews on the effectiveness of programs and policy
- Using implementation science to improve service design and delivery
- Conducting rigorous evaluations of policies, programs, and their implementation.

As a way to conduct this work, and draw on the best and most rigorous evidence, the Centre for Evidence and Implementation has formed strong strategic partnerships. This includes collaborating with high-capacity organisations involved in generating evidence, implementation science, and evaluations. Some of its partners include: Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Science, The University of Melbourne; School of Medicine and Public Health, The University of Newcastle, Australian Centre for Child Protection, The University of South Australia.

Our work in Nauru

In 2001, the Nauruan Government agreed to help ‘process’ people who were seeking asylum in Australia. Essentially, this means they help to run one of Australia’s offshore immigration ‘processing’ centres, known as the Nauru Regional Processing Centre (RPC).

From August 2013 to October 2015, Save the Children Australia was contracted by the Australian Government to provide welfare, education and recreation services to asylum seekers in Nauru; including children and their families, unaccompanied minors, childless couples, and single adult men and women.

The services we provided to asylum seekers in the Regional Processing Centre helped to mitigate the detrimental impact of immigration detention by providing much-needed support and building normality and routine. Our primary goal was to ensure an environment that is as safe and protective for children as the conditions allow.

Life in an immigration detention centre is very challenging. Many asylum seekers have suffered serious trauma in their home countries or while in transit, and the experience of prolonged detention often deepens existing injuries.

In addition to our work in the Regional Processing Centre, we also supported refugees in the Nauruan

community until 31 December 2014, when our contract to provide these services ended.

Our staff in Nauru included highly trained educators, child protection workers and case managers. We were highly respected by the people we served in Nauru.

Why we worked in Nauru

Our mission is to protect the world’s most vulnerable children and, as part of this aim, we have been supporting children and families who have experienced displacement, violence or trauma for nearly 100 years. Consistent with our mission, we have always strongly objected to the mandatory and prolonged detention of asylum seekers – especially children. We also believe that children and families living in offshore detention centres need our help, and we worked to make a positive difference for children and families living in immigration detention in Nauru.

As a human rights organisation whose mission is to improve the lives of children and their families, in Nauru we played a vital humanitarian role in an environment where most service providers are ultimately driven by profit.

Project closure

On 31 October 2015, our contract with the Australian Government to provide services to asylum seekers in Nauru came to an end.

Despite this disappointment, we remain committed to working with the Nauruan Government to continue our work outside of the immigration detention centre, with refugees and the Nauruan community. We are currently providing technical support to the Nauruan Government in early childhood education and continue to look for other opportunities where we could assist asylum seekers and refugees on Nauru.

During the life of the program, we provided education, recreation and welfare services to around 1,100 asylum seekers and refugees; including children and their families, unaccompanied minors, childless couples, and single adult men and women. We worked hard to better safeguard, support and manage the welfare of the people we served. We were ready to continue this important work and we were sad to leave the many vulnerable people that we cared for.

There is now no independent human rights organisation in Nauru with responsibility for the welfare of children. This means fewer independent advocates listening to the kids’ concerns or standing up for their rights.

In our view, it is not good enough to rely on ad-hoc committees to raise concerns around treatment of

refugees and asylum seekers. People are being held in Nauru against their will by Australian Government policy makers, funded by Australian taxpayer dollars. It is therefore imperative that the Australian Government create meticulous and transparent reporting standards for monitoring and upholding basic human rights in Nauru.

Our legacy

Over the last two years, we're proud to have made an important contribution to the vulnerable children and adults seeking asylum in Nauru, many of whom have fled conflict and persecution. Our dedicated staff worked tirelessly to provide the highest standard of services possible in extremely challenging conditions and developed meaningful, authentic and professional relationships with those in our care.

Education

We provided numerous education projects in Nauru. We successfully built a preschool for children under five, and we operated a school for primary and secondary-aged children, which had an average attendance rate of around 90 percent.

We ran a life skills project for young pre-teens and teens, which included initiatives such as the Red Rose Café, a hospitality project for students. Our library was a popular community space and was visited by around 250 people each day. We provided English language classes for adults, and facilitated International English Language Tests for 45 asylum seekers and refugees, giving them the opportunity to gain a meaningful qualification and improve their future learning and employment prospects.

Recreation

Our range of recreation activities included cooking projects; fitness and yoga classes; soccer, volleyball and cricket matches; as well as concerts and painting classes. We ran cooking excursions for asylum seeker families, giving them the opportunity to cook their favourite foods and sit down together to enjoy a meal away from the processing centre.

Protecting children

We worked hard to promote child protection in the processing centre. To improve the safety of children and families in our care, we developed a Child Safeguarding Protocol and Code of Conduct, which was endorsed by the Australian Government Department for Immigration and Border Protection. The protocol outlines strategies and responsibilities to provide more clarity and direction for all service providers in their ongoing work to support the safety of children in the processing centre and potentially more broadly in Nauru.

Advocating for children

We pursued more than 30 separate advocacy matters with decision makers in both Nauru and Canberra. While often a lone voice, we did not shy away from difficult conversations and pressed for better outcomes for children and their families, right until the very end of our time in Nauru.

Speaking up for children

During our time working in Nauru, we remained true to our values, including our commitment to speaking out on behalf of children. This wasn't easy – often the target of our public advocacy was the same government that contracted us to provide services to asylum seekers and refugees. However, we never stopped lobbying for a more transparent, humane and compassionate approach to working with people seeking asylum. We provided reports, lessons learned and testimony directly to decision-makers, in an effort to make the consequences of Australia's policies vividly real.

We will continue speaking up until the Australian Government ends its policy of prolonged mandatory detention for people seeking asylum.

The Moss Review and the Doogan Review

In October 2014, the Australian Government ordered Save the Children to remove nine of its employees from their work in Nauru. The Minister for Immigration and Border Protection, the Hon. Scott Morrison, then publicly announced the removal of our staff, made allegations as to their behavior whilst in Nauru, and announced a review into the RPC to be conducted by Mr Philip Moss.

These allegations were completely disproven by the government's Moss Review released in March 2015, which found there was no evidence of wrongdoing on behalf of Save the Children or the nine staff in question. The review also uncovered disturbing evidence of abuse within the centre.

The Department received, and agreed to, the recommendations of the Moss Review, including Recommendation 9, which recommended that the Department review its decision that required Save the Children to remove its staff from Nauru. Recommendation 9 further recommended that the review provide Save the Children with the information the Department relied on in making this decision; as well as provide the opportunity for Save the Children to address the allegations concerning its staff members.

This review was prepared by Adjunct Professor Christopher Doogan, who provided his completed review and recommendations to the Australian Government in mid-2015. Ultimately released in January 2016, the Doogan review found that the removal of our staff was unjustified, and recommended that the Australian Government enter into negotiations to compensate Save the Children and the removed staff. The Government accepted the recommendations and publicly committed to continue to engage with Save the Children and its former staff.

Ending the policy of immigration detention

Our last two years in Nauru gave us a unique position of authority on the topic of the offshore detention of people seeking asylum. We observed first-hand the impacts of detention and acquired a wealth of knowledge about how to better protect children and prevent harm.

We remain committed to working with the Department and the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection, with a view to increasing and improving the protection and care of children and adults who have sought asylum in Australia and who have been sent to Nauru.

We will not rest until all people are removed from immigration detention. We call for:

The release of all people seeking asylum from mandatory offshore detention.

To achieve this, we call for:

- Changes to the Migration Act, repealing mandatory detention provisions
- A bi-partisan commitment from Australia's political parties to achieve and maintain adequate funding for community detention services in Australia; including protection services, education support and other essential services.

As an interim step towards ending immigration detention, we recommend:

- Immediate legislation to put a 90-day cap on time spent in detention for children
- A commitment to working towards a 72-hour cap on time spent in detention for children
- Independent and transparent monitoring of conditions against basic human rights standards for children in detention
- The appointment of a Regional Processing Centre Ombudsman, convened by both the Australian and Nauruan governments.

A Regional Protection Framework which provides enduring protection for children and families seeking asylum in the Asia-Pacific region. We call for:

- A commitment to implement a Regional Protection Framework from Australia's political parties
- Commitment from countries in the Asia-Pacific region to actively participate in a Regional Protection Framework.

“Teacher, all I want is to learn the ABC.”

They're things we all learn as children; the alphabet, numbers, reading, writing. But for 16-year-old Darien*, reading a simple sentence was something he longed for.

Years earlier, Darien had fled his homeland. It was not safe for him to stay. As a young boy barely in his teens, he was forced to decide between staying at home and living a life of fear, or leaving his parents and siblings behind in search of safety. He fled, crossing borders and seas and travelling treacherous routes, ending up on Christmas Island. From there, Darien and a group of other children without parents or guardians – known as unaccompanied minors – were transferred to the Regional Processing Centre (RPC) in Nauru.

For these children, their lives had shattered. The dreams they had of finding a safe refuge were lost. Their hope to build a future their parents would be proud of was gone. Instead, they were now living in detention, a place where their futures were uncertain. While they had each other and Save the Children to support them, it was a time of immense loneliness, sadness and hopelessness.

One afternoon Save the Children's Education Manager, Jason, was in the RPC school. Darien was nearby in the internet room and saw Jason in his red Save the Children t-shirt. Eager to know what Jason did, Darien approached him to ask. On hearing that he was head of the school, Darien's eyes lit up. “Can you show me the classrooms?” he asked in a timid voice.

As Jason showed Darien through the colourful classrooms – their walls covered with pictures, words and maps – Darien's eyes grew wide. Jason watched as Darien touched the tables, the walls and approached some books. He watched as Darien picked up each book, slowly opening the pages and touching the pictures. “Teacher, all I want is to learn the ABC,” he said softly.

The next day, Darien was enrolled in the Save the Children RPC school. He was a little scared, but very excited to finally be learning.

Testing showed that his reading and writing level was far below an average 16-year-old. In fact, Darien could barely understand the alphabet or write a sentence. He was placed in our Beginner

class, which catered for a small group of asylum seeker students all learning the basics of English, their second or third language. The small class, with a teacher and a support teacher to allow for intensive one-on-one or group work, allowed the children to flourish.

Over a space of 14 months, Darien's confidence in school soared. His quiet, timid demeanour changed to one of a jovial, happy student. Where he was previously unsure of himself, Darien became outgoing and questioning – sometimes even playing up in class. He became a regular teenager.

Unlike most teenagers though, Darien had experiences that haunted him. He was still a child in a place without his parents, without the safety and comforts of home. He would often not sleep at night, fearing the dark that brought back frightening memories of his homeland, of conflict and of the journey that eventually brought him to Nauru.

But despite everything, Darien was there every morning waiting for the school bus to bring him to the Save the Children RPC school.

His English progressed in leaps and bounds. From not being able to read the alphabet, Darien was soon reading, writing words and sentences, and speaking English confidently. Over time he would leap up to lead school assemblies, introducing students to receive certificates and awards. He'd engage in excited conversation, speaking a language that just a year before was such a struggle.

Darien is just one of the children we cared for during our two years at the Nauru RPC. Our school provided a safe place for learning and a sense of normality and routine for more than 200 primary and secondary school aged children. The school really was their sanctuary – a structured setting with qualified teachers, school reports, assemblies, a student leadership group, parent-teacher interviews and graduation ceremony – just like a regular school.

It was a place that Darien and other students could simply be children and learn in the hope of one day having a brighter future.

*Name has been changed

Fighting inequality and campaigning for change

The Australian Aid & Parliament Project

In 2015, with the generous support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, we launched a unique initiative called The Australian Aid & Parliament Project.

The project aims to give Senators and Members of the Australian Parliament an opportunity to participate in learning tours to gain a first-hand experience of Australian Aid projects.

We work with politicians who may have had very little exposure to the delivery of Australian Aid overseas, and who may be sceptical of its value. We host parliamentarians of all political persuasions and showcase projects from a wide range of non-government organisations (NGOs), demonstrating their transformational impact on people across the Asia–Pacific region.

Australia's current spend on overseas aid is at the lowest-ever level following huge cuts to the aid budget. It is more important now, than ever, to engage members of parliament from across the political spectrum in a meaningful discussion about the value and future of Australian Aid.

In July 2015, the first Australian Aid and Parliament Project delegation travelled to Papua New Guinea. The delegation included Australian Labor Party parliamentarians Tim Watts MP, Hon David Feeney MP and Senator Sam Dastyari; Australian Liberal Party's Ewen Jones MP; and Australian National Party member Andrew Broad MP.

The entire delegation was clearly affected by what they saw and heard on their visit to Port Moresby and to Goroka in the Eastern Highlands. Here they visited a range of projects delivered by a number of different NGOs responding to tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS, family and sexual violence, gender inequality, nutrition, and maternal and child health. Since their return, a number of the delegates have called for an increase to the overseas aid budget, and have engaged with the media and their constituents to discuss the value of Australian Aid.

We aim for our delegates to return from the learning tours with a much clearer understanding of the difference that Australian Aid makes, and to continue to advocate for the return of a fair overseas aid budget.

We would like to thank our Australian Aid & Parliament Project program partners, including Oxfam Australia, World Vision Australia, CBM Australia, Hagar Australia, Plan Australia, ChildFund Australia, CARE Australia, Burnet Institute, and Marie Stopes International.

Increasing Australia's refugee intake

In September 2015, the world was shocked and saddened by tragic images of three-year-old Aylan Kurdi, a Syrian refugee whose tiny body washed up on Turkish shores.

The conflict in Syria has gone on for more than four years and has resulted in 11.6 million people forced from their homes – 4 million refugees leaving the country and 7.6 million internally displaced. It is estimated that 12.2 million people within Syria are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

Aylan, his five-year-old brother Galip and their mother, Rehan, died in waters off the coast of Turkey as they tried to reach a better life. Aylan and his family were fleeing heavy bombardment during fighting between Islamic State and Kurdish fighters in Northern Syria.

The Australian community responded and rallied to bring justice to this tragedy. More than 60,000 people attended rallies around the country. Save the Children Australia partnered with World Vision Australia and Oxfam Australia to place full-page advertisements in The Australian newspaper and launched a petition calling for the Australian Government to immediately increase its humanitarian refugee intake.

In addition, Save the Children partnered with Oxfam and World Vision in private lobbying efforts, writing joint letters directly to Prime Minister Tony Abbott, Minister for Immigration Peter Dutton and Leader of the Opposition Bill Shorten, calling for an increase to Australia's intake of refugees, including from Syria.

Save the Children also wrote separately to MPs who had called for an increase to Australia's refugee intake, thanking them for their efforts, outlining our policy asks and the rationale behind them, and offering support for further advocacy to increase Australia's refugee intake.

In response to growing pressure, Prime Minister Tony Abbott announced an immediate one-off intake of 12,000 Syrian refugees along with \$44 million in humanitarian funds. This is testament to the power of campaigning and mass public support for policy change, as well as the value of joint private advocacy leveraging off both our sector partnerships and the degree of existing political support.

Save the Children continues to advocate for an increase to Australia's overall refugee intake – not just for Syrians and Iraqis, but refugees from all countries seeking safety.

Bringing young voices to the United Nations General Assembly

In September 2015, more than 190 countries (including Australia) met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Together, they aimed to agree on 17 Global Goals to achieve three extraordinary things in the next 15 years:

- End extreme poverty
- Fight inequality and injustice
- Fix climate change.

These new goals replace the Millennium Development Goals, which were due to expire in 2015, and they represent a truly seismic shift in how the world tackles poverty.

To ensure children's voices were included in the conversation about their future, Save the Children supported a delegation of four Youth Ambassadors to travel to Canberra and talk with Australia's political leaders about issues that affect them. Our ambassadors, Danikka, Caitlyn, Elliott and Hayden, developed a manifesto of requests and met with Opposition Leader Bill Shorten, Environment Minister Greg Hunt, US Ambassador to Australia John Berry and a range of other MPs and Senators.

Danikka Calyon, a 17-year-old Noongar woman who works as a youth mentor in our outreach programs in Perth, continued on to New York to take this message to the United Nations (UN), where she joined a delegation of 19 other Save the Children young people from around the world who were advocating for children's voices. Whilst in New York, she met with UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, Pakistani activist Malala Yousafzai, Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg, UK Prime Minister David Cameron and Mozambique politician and child rights activist Graça Machel.

Danikka spoke passionately on the issue of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander equality at an event organised by the Guardian, and stood alongside hundreds of young people to support Malala Yousafzai as she addressed world leaders at the UN.

"The people I've met [in New York] I will always remember because they're so inspirational. They've inspired me to do more in my community, for my people and also for other youth. They've shown me that raising our voice is important and nobody can silence us," she said.

Danikka also took part in several high-level meetings where she put forward the views of her generation and pushed for global change on a number of important advocacy issues. For her work in standing up for children's rights, Danikka received a high commendation in the 2015 West Australian Youth Awards. She plans to continue her work in advocating for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander scholarships within Australian schools.

One-year anniversary of the Gaza-Israel conflict

To commemorate one year since the conflict between Gaza and Israel that killed more than 2,000 people, Save the Children published a powerful report investigating the ongoing emotional distress and trauma faced by children on both sides.

In the lead up to the report's global launch, the media team worked with ABC's Jerusalem correspondent Sophie McNeill to set up staff interviews and program visits. Sophie produced a compelling series of stories across the ABC radio and TV, reaching more than 3.5 million people and raising national awareness about the plight of children in Gaza and Israel.

Advocating for children

We are passionate about imbuing Save the Children with a strong, informed and consistent voice. It's a voice that blends both pragmatism and idealism. We are unflinching in standing up for the rights of children, no matter the issue or the place. But we make sure that our voice is based on the best available evidence and informed by our experience delivering support to children in the real world.

In 2015, we took big steps towards realising our ambition to become an advocacy and campaigning organisation.

How we decide our advocacy positions

In forming our organisational positions on public awareness and advocacy campaigns, we work with our own experts and advisers to ensure that our public positions are evidence-based and reflective of our programmatic experience and research findings, as well as high-quality evidence from credible outside sources. In addition to this, we work with external parties such as academics, think tanks, parliamentarians, partners and representatives from

other organisations to obtain external feedback and review. Our policies are analysed using a child rights framework and broader human rights lens. Where possible, we engage and consult with children to ensure our policy positions are reflective of the priorities they see as most urgent.

How we create our public policies

We operate an internal Policy and Advocacy Committee, comprising of staff from across the organisation. This committee holds responsibility for approving final policy position papers, as well as broad direction of priorities and focus for the organisation's advocacy work. Once a policy position has been signed off by the committee, an internal working group is formed to direct the public face of any subsequent campaign. This includes development of narrative messaging, further detail on specific policy areas and communication plans.

When formulating plans for a public campaign, we produce a range of materials for both external and internal audiences to ensure consistency of message and policy stance. This includes narrative messaging, clear policy position papers, submissions, reports or other policy briefs. These are disseminated to all staff working on these campaigns, and all external communication is monitored and reviewed to ensure it is consistent, clear and reflective of the campaign objectives.

Public vs private advocacy

Save the Children takes a dual-track approach to advocacy, using both private and public advocacy in seeking to achieve positive outcomes for children.

Before speaking out publicly on an issue – and particularly in putting forward criticism on any particular policy change or position – wherever possible we seek to engage privately with decision makers and other relevant stakeholders so as to ensure a constructive, pragmatic approach to advocacy. Save the Children's advocacy – including any public or private criticisms – are based on our ambition for children to have full enjoyment of their rights, wherever they are. Basing our position on the same child rights principles, regardless of political or other targets, ensures that we remain balanced, consistent and fair in any criticism we make, whether public or private.

Changing our position

We constantly monitor a number of different sources that inform our advocacy and campaign positions, including Parliamentary records (Hansard), media reports and reports or findings from other organisations within our sector, think tanks, universities and other bodies. Where adjustment is required due to external change (e.g. government spending changes in relation to budgets on a policy ask), our policy positions will be updated and approved by the Policy and Advocacy Committee. Subsequent internal briefing documents will be updated and circulated to all staff for use in public communications.

There are a number of instances where we may choose to exit a campaign – such as when a stated policy outcome is achieved, the political landscape drastically changes, or where we see a campaign no longer has direct impact on children. Our process for any exit includes communicating with our supporters, working with any partners or coalitions and conducting a reflective review of activities, successes and failures of our campaign.

All of our policy position papers are published on our website savethechildren.org.au, under 'About us' – 'Publications' – 'Policy and Advocacy'.

COMMUNICATING WITH OUR SUPPORTERS

We love our supporters. Whether they volunteer their time, give a donation, sign our petitions or support us in other ways, these wonderful people all make a tremendous difference for vulnerable children.

We are dedicated to keeping our supporters up-to-date about our projects and we offer them diverse opportunities to get involved in our work. We regularly contact our supporters via email, post and phone.

In 2015, we contacted our 120,801 supporters to let them know about topics that interest them, offering them a more personalised, relevant and engaging experience. We sent an annual magazine, monthly emails, and letters from time to time, informing them about how their donations were being used to improve children's lives.

During the last 12 months, our Supporter Care Team received 21,893 calls and 33,818 emails from new or existing supporters. We've seen a continuing trend towards more email enquiries and fewer phone enquiries.

Almost 30 percent of these conversations consisted of requests for more information on our work or advice on how to donate. Almost 13 percent of queries were directed to subject matter experts.

It's not practical for us to count the amount of letters we receive in the mail every day, but we're happy to say our supporters keep us very busy processing their returned donation forms from our direct mail appeals. Furthermore, many of our supporters choose to share their kind wishes and encouragement for the work we do in their letters, which is very inspiring especially during an emergency response when the team is working all hours to get children the help they need.

We recently received this heartfelt letter of thanks addressed to our Supporter Care Team:

“Thank you. Thank you for all you do for Save the Children Australia. You do so much more than just open the mail, and you aren't thanked nearly enough. So today I want to thank you for all you do. The world wouldn't be the same without you. Never forget it.”

Feedback and complaints

We follow a strict escalation protocol to manage supporter feedback and complaints in a timely and sensitive manner. Individuals have the opportunity to provide feedback via

- (i) an online form on our website,
- (ii) our 1800 76 00 11 telephone number,
- (iii) the feedback@savethechildren.org.au or info@savethechildren.org.au email addresses, or
- (iv) mailing letters to our locked bag or physical address.

In 2015, we developed a new initiative called 'Our Supporter Promise', which is an open commitment to demonstrating specific values in our day-to-day dealing with prospective and existing supporters. We embrace and comply with requirements from the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The Supporter Promise is available on our website savethechildren.org.au

We actively listen to what our supporters have to say and engage with them to understand their feedback, both positive and negative. We proactively seek resolution for any complaints we receive, and if we get something wrong we apologise and work with supporters to ensure it doesn't happen again.

During 2015, the Supporter Care Team received 126 complaints that were internally escalated for resolution. This isn't a significant increase on the previous year, however we know that increasing our fundraising and campaigning activity leads to more complaints. Individuals (including existing supporters and members of the general public) expressed concerns about:

Our fundraising activities

The majority of complaints were related to our fundraising activities, especially face-to-face, telemarketing and direct mail. In response, we reassured supporters that it's never our intention to offend and that we realise not all fundraising activities meet everyone's individual preferences. We always fundraise in line with community expectations and government legislation and our own internal policies, which are approved by our Board.

Our work in Nauru and our campaign to get kids out of immigration detention

There was ongoing interest in how we both delivered our project in Nauru while concurrently speaking out against the practice of detaining child asylum seekers. We reassured supporters that our vision is for all children and adults to be removed from immigration detention, and that the Australian Government uphold the rights of people seeking asylum.

Donation processing errors

Occasionally we experience human or mechanical errors processing our donations. Where a supporter has alerted us to the issue, we have escalated it according to our internal protocol, investigated the situation further, and identified options for implementing a solution for the supporter. We granted refunds when we were at fault and the supporter has met the terms and conditions of their monthly donation direct debit agreement.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are the lifeblood of Save the Children. Every one of our volunteers provides valuable support and assistance. We are humbled by our volunteers who share their time, knowledge, expertise and humanity with us. Our volunteers help us achieve our ambitions.

In 2015, we were assisted by more than 2,700 volunteers.

We deeply value the contribution of our volunteers and seek to thank them in a variety of ways. We recognise our volunteers during National Volunteer Week; on our website; in annual reports; and in our supporter communications. We provide references for volunteers and Certificates of Appreciation, and hold special thank you events. We could not achieve our continued high impact for vulnerable children without the contribution and support of our volunteers.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

Our volunteers contribute in many ways, enabling us to deliver better projects for children, build our capacity and grow our income. Below is a full list of our volunteer activities:

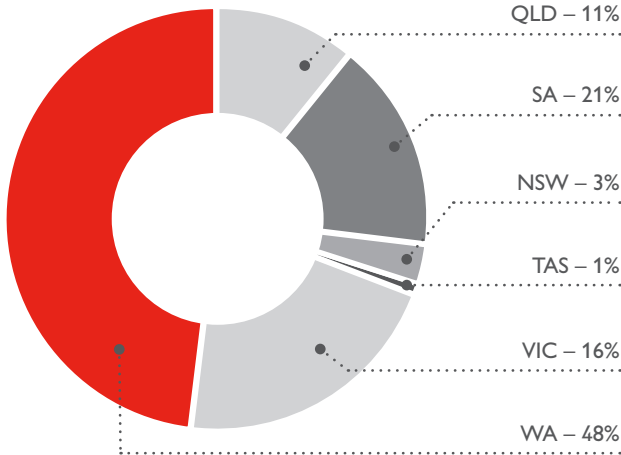
Retail volunteers

Support our retail outlets including collecting shop donations, managing our shops, sorting shop donations, supervising and assisting in our warehouses. All our Op Shops are run by volunteers and without the regular contribution of volunteers we simply couldn't run them. A large proportion of our retail volunteers have been with us for many years.

Program volunteers

Some of our projects, such as Volunteer Family Connect, are staffed almost completely by volunteers. Others use volunteers to supplement full time staffing. Whatever the structure, our projects rely on and greatly value the contribution and skills of these volunteers.

Our volunteers



Corporate volunteers

Our corporate partners volunteer in many ways, all of which are highly valued. Volunteers help with packaging goods for our online store customers, reading with kids at the African Reading Club, and in our Op Shops. We have also increased the number of ways corporate partners and their staff can share their skills and expertise. For instance, Telstra has provided professional skills to our Finance department and ten Telstra staff from its Internal Audit team generously gave more than 40 days of their time to assist with the activities of our Internal Audit. CBP Lawyers also assisted with some legal needs for our Australian projects. Our corporate volunteers report that they value the opportunity to contribute to our cause and learn about our projects.

Internships

We support the development of students and others seeking to gain experience towards their professional career through participation in our Intern program. Interns' contribution to projects is highly valued by Save the Children Australia and, in turn, they gain a great deal too, including practical hands-on experience in a workplace.

Fundraising volunteers

These volunteers help to raise funds either through events they have created and run themselves, or at Save the Children events.

Office volunteers

Our offices are busy and there are times when we don't have time to do many of the tasks and activities. Our office volunteers assist with a range of general office functions across all our departments.

Project volunteers

Throughout the year, volunteers provide their professional skills to work on specific projects. In addition to working in our offices, we have started engaging with some volunteers online as they are based where we don't have offices. These volunteers are equally able to work on projects and their input is highly valued. We would like to specially thank Simon Benson from KPMG for his invaluable support for our Customer Relationship Management project.

Volunteer induction and training

All volunteers receive an induction so they can effectively perform their role. Our induction process provides volunteers with an introduction to our organisation, including our purpose, policies and procedures, and an introduction to the workplace, teams, systems and emergency procedures.

Managers with responsibility for volunteers have an active role in the design and delivery of induction for their volunteers, tailoring the activities to the volunteer type. Additional training is provided when the need is identified or if opportunities arise through the organisation. All new volunteers are provided with our Volunteer Welcome Booklet.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) volunteer policy

Unlike employees, volunteers are not covered by award conditions or workplace agreements. But they do have rights, some of which are protected by legislation and some of which are moral obligations. As part of their induction and orientation, volunteers are briefed on their rights and responsibilities as well as our responsibility to them regarding OH&S. Save the Children Australia's Health and Safety Policy and Statement is applicable, but not limited, to all volunteers.

National standards regarding the use of volunteers

Our volunteer policy is based on and checked annually against the National Standards for Volunteer Involvement in Not-for-Profit Organisations by Volunteering Australia.

How we screen and assess volunteers

As an organisation that works with children, it is essential we apply the highest standards of care and protection for children in our projects. We audit our processes to ensure that we are keeping children safe at all times. This is also a compliance requirement of government bodies such as the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Volunteer screening includes criminal record checks (often called police checks and working with children checks) and these determine if a person has any known criminal history. We also conduct additional screening, such as verbal referee checks and targeted, behavioral-based interview questions. All volunteers are required to read, acknowledge and abide by our Working with Children Code of Conduct and Policy.

The level of screening required is determined by the volunteer's role and if they are likely to come into contact with children. Contact us at info@savethechildren.org.au for more information on our volunteer screening policy.

OUR PARTNERS

How we work in partnerships

We partner with hundreds of organisations to deliver high-quality projects for the world's most vulnerable children. We maintain relationships with governments, multilateral agencies (such as the United Nations), donors, contractors and international non-government organisations (INGOs) to plan and deliver development activities.

We also partner with local non-government organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations and local governments to deliver projects in-country. Partnerships can be financial or non-financial. This means we avoid duplicating projects and avoid inefficient use of valuable resources.

The challenges that children face are complex – whether they are health, education, protection, conflicts or emergencies – and increasingly we are bringing together multiple partners to jointly address these issues. Our approach is founded on aligning the interests of our donors with interventions that deliver measurable and tangible outcomes. These outcomes can be programmatic, but can also take the form of initiatives that build Save the Children Australia's capacity, efficiency and effectiveness.

Partnering with the Australian Government

Save the Children Australia is a trusted development partner of the Australian Government. Following a detailed assessment by AusAID (now the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) in 2013, we were once again awarded full-partner status. Obtaining this status means the Australian public can be confident the Federal Government is funding a professional, well-managed, community-based organisation that is capable of delivering quality development and humanitarian projects.

The accreditation reflects the strength of our development and humanitarian projects, and our

ability to support this with detailed reporting, evaluation and monitoring.

In 2015, approximately 60 percent of our income was provided by Federal and State Governments in Australia. Of this, 46 percent was secured through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

We aim to further diversify our funding sources by continuing to increase our non-government funding and by increasing the number of government departments providing government funding. This will reduce our exposure to any one funding source so we are less impacted in the situation of, for example, policy changes, as was illustrated by the massive cuts to the overseas aid budget in 2014.

By accepting government funds, we make a commitment to implement each project according to the terms of the contract. However, we always retain our independence and, as was highlighted by our work on Nauru, we will speak out to protect the rights of children – no matter what.

Partnering with the international community

We also partner with other donors from the international community, such as the European Union, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate General (ECHO) Disaster Preparedness project, the World Bank, as well as other Save the Children members who wish to invest in the Pacific.

Partnering with other advocacy groups

As we work to influence government policies and social attitudes towards vulnerable children, we have benefitted from partnering with other advocacy groups and peak bodies. We are an active member of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), contributing to a number of ACFID working groups on a range of topics such as humanitarian effectiveness.

We also work with others in the development sector through the Make Poverty History coalition and the Campaign for Australian Aid, the C20, the NGO Group on Children in Immigration Detention and the Syria coalition. We work in partnership with many facets of civil society to ensure children's rights are promoted, supported and upheld both here in Australia and around the world.

Partnering with the business community

We have an ever-growing list of business partners who support our work, including a range of global partners such as IKEA, Bulgari, GlaxoSmithKlein and Accenture, and principal partners such as P&O Cruises, BHP and CBP Lawyers. We aim to build strong, mutually beneficial relationships that have the potential to prosper long into the future.

We strive to align with like-minded organisations that are committed to working collectively to save and protect children's lives. Our partners demonstrate a high level of corporate social responsibility. They actively engage their employees and customers in our work, and develop projects and products for the benefit of children. From corporate volunteering to Workplace Giving, direct project partnering and support, and shared value initiatives, we offer a broad range of options to engage businesses to meet their corporate social responsibility objectives. We aim to work with businesses to achieve their commercial goals and positively impact the lives of vulnerable children all over the world.

Our partners are becoming more discerning and strategic about how they interact with not-for-profit organisations. Donors are exploring a broader range of funding mechanisms such as impact investing, Social Return on Investment (SROI) measurement, venture philanthropy and cash-on-delivery schemes. Shareholders, customers and employees are increasingly seeing concurrently working with the community and social sector as a key ingredient in delivering medium-

term corporate performance. It is less and less acceptable for companies to pursue short-term profit at all costs. Enlightened companies now realise that investing in social outcomes is essential to maintaining their organisation's 'social-licence to operate' and to mitigating its key risks, thereby maximising risk-adjusted returns.

Workplace Giving

Workplace Giving is one of the most cost-effective and simple ways to support our work. Our Workplace Giving program continued to grow in 2015. Some of our partners include the AMP Foundation, Allens Arthur Robinson, BHP Billiton, Ernst & Young, Palais Theatre, Macquarie Group Foundation, PricewaterhouseCoopers Foundation, National Australia Bank, Telstra Corporation, Collins Food Group and Westpac Group.

In-kind support

Our supporters and partners regularly donate materials, time and professional services to support vulnerable children. For example, our global partner Accenture provided extensive time and expertise to develop a project to help young people plan for emergencies; our professional services partners provide legal and advocacy support; and many of our corporate partners provide marketing advice and campaign support.

Our principal corporate partners

Globally, **Accenture** has committed many millions to Save the Children and has provided invaluable pro bono consulting support. Our partnership includes the Skills to Succeed initiative, which equips young people around the world with the skills to get a job or build a business. In 2015, we reached 44,000 young people, with Accenture working with us and dedicating considerable time and expertise to develop a method that helps children to plan for emergencies.

BHP is supporting Save the Children's projects in the City of Armadale, Western Australia. The multi-

million-dollar funding over three years funds a pilot project that aims to provide culturally appropriate early childhood education and family support for Aboriginal children and families. Through extensive community consultation, the project is tailored to the Armadale region to ensure it meets local needs.

The global partnership between **Bulgari** and Save the Children has raised more than US\$35 million since 2009 through the sale of a custom-designed ring and pendant. Supported by 250 celebrities, the global Bulgari partnership supports Save the Children's education projects. Locally, Bulgari is funding our award-winning Mobile Youth Van (M.Y.Van) project, which engages vulnerable youth.

Carnival Australia and their associated US and UK brands have contributed towards our health, education and emergency projects in the Pacific. P&O's Pacific Partnership involves a donation per passenger, which has so far paid for the construction of new kindergartens and new health clinics providing life-saving medical care to thousands of families in Vanuatu. Carnival and their associated brands significantly contributed to our Cyclone Pam Emergency Appeal, including the repairs and restocking of ten damaged health clinics, the setup of ten Temporary Learning Spaces, and pro-bono shipping of emergency supplies.

We've combined our expertise and skills with **Reckitt Benckiser (RB)** and invested in product innovation with the aim to stop under-five children from dying of diarrhea by 2020. In Australia, RB's dedicated staff organise various fundraising events and activities throughout the year to also support vulnerable youth in New South Wales.

Our partnership with **GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)** underwent significant growth in 2015, with a dramatic increase in their total contribution to our Australian projects and our newly established Emergency Health Unit. Their increased commitment was a result of dedicated staff who championed the partnership across the business. Our global partnership with GSK aims to save the lives of 1 million children by providing immunisations, tackling malnutrition and training health workers. Together, we are researching and developing life-saving medicines for children.

IKEA's annual Soft Toys for Education campaign involves a donation to Save the Children for every soft toy or children's book purchased. More than US\$50 million has been donated by IKEA Foundation to Save the Children globally over 12 years, with these funds helping more than 11 million children in 46 countries realise their right to education and opening doors to expanded opportunities.

In 2014, **IMC** partnered with Save the Children International to deliver an innovative education program in Haiti, called 'Reading is the Future'. IMC also supported our 2015 Cyclone Pam appeal, helping families in Vanuatu with shelter and food supplies.

Johnson and Johnson (J&J) is a new global corporate partner for Save the Children. In Australia, J&J are an important partner for Good Beginnings Australia (who merged with Save the Children Australia in 2015). The global partnership focuses on supporting children aged 0-5 years old. J&J fund early childhood projects in New South Wales and the Northern Territory, and also strongly supported our response to Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu.

In 2015, **National Australia Bank (NAB)** again demonstrated their clear commitment to the humanitarian work of Save the Children, through launching large customer and staff fundraising appeals in response to both Cyclone Pam and the earthquakes that devastated Nepal.

In 2012, **Unilever** made a three-year commitment to Save the Children's EVERY ONE campaign focussed on baby and maternal health, nutrition and advocacy to help us reach over 2 million children and their mothers by 2016.

In 2015, **Woodside** supported several Save the Children projects in Australia and internationally. On the Dampier Peninsula, Woodside support the "Not In Our Town" children and family wellbeing project – an innovative project taking a collective impact approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community welfare. Woodside also funded Education and Disaster Relief projects in Myanmar.

The Reject Shop has been an important partner for Good Beginnings Australia for more than three years. During 2014 and 2015, the Reject Shop made a significant contribution to our work with Australian children in need.

Collins Foods were an important Workplace Giving partner for Good Beginnings in 2015. They have directly contributed to our work in supporting vulnerable Australian children.

As a partner of Good Beginnings since 2012, **Muffin Break (Foodco)** stores nationally raised a significant amount in 2015 for supported playgroups, literacy projects and intensive family support for Australia's most marginalised children.

7-Eleven Australia raised an impressive figure for our Children's Emergency Fund in the immediate aftermath of the devastating Nepal earthquakes. The largest amount ever raised by a Save the Children partner from a single event, 7-Eleven made this possible by rallying support from their committed staff and suppliers, aided by an innovative auction.

Our partners

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Danida, Denmark
Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
International Institute for Environment and Development
JTA International
Korea International Cooperation Agency
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, Solomon Islands
Ministry of Health, Vanuatu
The Bolton Group, Italy
Population Services International
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
World Food Programme

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Australian Government
Department of Immigration and Border Protection
Australian Government
Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Australian Government
Department of Social Services
Australian Government Regional Coordination Centre – Mount Isa

NATIONAL PARTNERS

Baptcare
Brotherhood of St Laurence
Burnet Institute
CARE Australia
CBM Australia
ChildFund Australia
CIVICUS
GetUp!
Global Poverty Project
Hagar Australia
Marie Stopes International
Oxfam Australia
Plan Australia
Red Cross
Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC)
UNICEF Australia
World Vision Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

Glebe Youth Service
Alexandria Park Early Childhood Health Centre
Bankstown City Council
Bankstown Hub
Bankstown Library
Bankstown Multicultural Youth Service
Bankstown Public School
Bankstown Youth Advisory Committee
Bankstown Youth Development Service
Breakthru People Solutions
Centacare
Central Darling Shire Council
Chester Hill Public School

Creating Links
Department of Family and Community Services
Department of Juvenile Justice
dLux Media Arts
Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation
Muru Nanga Mai
NSW Police
Oasis
PCYC
Punchbowl Public School
Redfern Community Centre
Redfern Connect
Sefton Infants Schools
St Therese Community School
The Benevolent Society
The Settlement
The Smith Family
Wagga Wagga City Council
WEAVE Youth and Family Services
Wilcannia Central School
Wilcannia Women's and Children's Safe House
Wings Drop in Centre
Yagoona Public School

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Anglicare
Danila Dilba
Darwin Aboriginal and Islander Women's Shelter
Department of Children and Families
Department of Education
Department of Health
Larrakia Nation
Parenting Research Centre

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane City Council
Bill and Kate Studley
Breakthrough Indigenous
Employment Queensland
Brisbane Girls Grammar
Bynoe Aboriginal Corporation
Central and North West
Queensland Medicare Local
Clayton Utz
Daly International
Department of Aboriginal
and Torres Strait Islander
and Multicultural Affairs
Department of Communities,
Child Safety and Disability Services
Department of Corrective Services
Department of Education,
Training and Employment
Department of Housing
and Public Works
Doomadgee Local Council
Doomadgee Medicare Local
Queensland
Doomadgee State School
Dumaji Children and Family Centre
– Management Committee
Emperor Food Group
Ganyju: Aboriginal and Torres
Strait Islander Corporation
Gladstone Area Promotion
and Development Ltd
Jobfind – Mornington Island
Junkuri Laka (Mornington Island
Justice Association)
Kalngkurr Wellbeing Centre
– Mornington Island
Medicare Local – Doomadgee
Mission Australia
Mornington Island Local Council
Mornington Island State School
Mount Isa Neighbourhood Centre
My Pathway – Doomadgee
North Townsville Community Hub
PCYC Doomadgee
Pre-Kindy Reference Committee
Caboolture

Queensland Children’s Week
Committee
Queensland Health
– Deadly Ears Program
Queensland Police – Doomadgee,
Normanton and Mornington Island
Quota International Club
of Redcliffe
Royal Flying Doctors North
Soroptomists International
(Brisbane South Branch)
The Smith Family
Tropical North Queensland TAFE
Warrgoobulingda Aboriginal
Corporation
Westpac Bank and Family Support
Service and Neighbourhood Centre
YWCA Lismore
Zonta Club Redcliffe

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Aboriginal Family Support
Services Inc
Adelaide Unicare
Anglicare SA
Australian Red Cross
Ceduna Aboriginal Corporation Inc
Ceduna Koonibba Aboriginal
Health Service Inc
Crossways Lutheran School
Department for Communities
and Social Inclusion
Department for Education
and Child Development
Department of the Premier
and Cabinet
Family Inclusion Network
of South Australia
Foodbank of South Australia
Global Education Centre (SA)
Koonibba Aboriginal
Community Council
Lutheran Community Care
Office of the Guardian for
Children and Young People
Playgroup SA
Port Lincoln Aboriginal
Health Service
Relationships Australia (SA)

Salvation Army SA
Scotdesco Aboriginal
Community Council
Tullawon Health Service Inc
Watto Purrinna Aboriginal
Health Service
UNICEF Australia
United Nations Association
of Australia (South Australia)
Uniting Care Wesley Port Adelaide
Yalata Aboriginal
Community Council

TASMANIA

Ashley Detention Centre
and Ashley School
Department of Education
Department of Health
and Human Services
Magistrates Court
Moonah Primary School
TOOL
UTURN, Mission Australia

VICTORIA

African Communities
Foundation Australia
Carlton Primary School
Catholic Care Sandhurst,
Shepparton
Centre for Multicultural Youth
City of Melbourne
City of Yarra
Cohealth
Collingwood College
Department of Education and
Early Childhood Development
Department of Human Services
Family Mental Health Support
Services Program
Fitzroy Adventure Playground Inc.
Fitzroy Learning Network
Melbourne Writers Festival
Mooroopna Park Primary School
Rumbalara Aboriginal
Co-Operative Ltd
Uniting Care Gippsland

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Ajilon
Ardyaloon Incorporated
Australian Red Cross
Ceebas Pty Ltd (IKEA WA)
Challis Early Childhood Education Centre
City of Armadale
City of Gosnells
Commissioner for Children and Young People
Department of Child Protection and Family Support
Department of Corrective Services
Department of Education
Department of Local Government and Communities
Djarindjin Aboriginal Corporation
Cygnet Bay Pearls
Garnduwa Health
Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services Council
Kimberley Institute
Kununurra Children and Family Centre
Lingiari Foundation
Lombadina Community
Mental Health Commission
Nyoongar Sports Association
Perth Glory
Shire of Broome
Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley
Telstra
The Pilbara Motor Group
The Youth Affairs Council of Western Australia
Trumer Pils
University of Western Australia
Westfield Park Primary
Western Australia Police
Wunan Foundation

IN-KIND SUPPORT (\$5,000+)

Allens Linklaters
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Carnival Australia and P&O Cruises Australia
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Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania
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Shadforth Financial Group
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Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association
The Mercury Newspaper
Toll Logistics
University of Western Australia
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Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Church Communities Australia Ltd
Collier Charitable Fund
Gandel Philanthropy
Give Where You Live
Goodman Foundation
IOOF Foundation
James N Kirby Foundation
Mars-Stride Trust (managed by Equity Trust)
Newman's Own Foundation
Origin Foundation
Peter Williams Trust Fund
Pierce Armstrong Foundation
Secret Hearts Trust Fund
Tasmanian Community Fund Board
Teen Spirit Charitable Foundation
The Ian Potter Foundation
The John Villiers Trust
The Kimberley Foundation
The Myer Foundation
The R E Ross Trust
William Buckland Foundation
Women's Plan Foundation

We would also like to thank the several private donors who wish to remain anonymous.

GIFT IN WILLS

Clara Broadhurst Memorial Charitable Fund
Estate Of The Late Aishe Karafil
Estate of the late Alan David Hawkins
Estate of the late Albert Leslie Renshaw
Estate of the late Anne Rumball
Estate of the late Dorothy Enid Blatchford
Estate of the late Edith Margaret Treloar
Estate of the late Enid Nancy Gill
Estate of the late Gwendoline Joyce Thomas
Estate of the late June Taylor
Estate of the late Leslie Hocking Cocks
Estate of the late Lindsay James Baldy
Estate of the late Louis Abrahams
Estate Of The Late Lyndsay Thomas McMahon
Estate of the late Margaret Mary Langford
Estate of the late Marilyn Agnes Lane
Estate of the late Patricia Christina Norfolk
Estate of the late Raymond Lewis Debus
Estate of the late Robert Burnham Dun
Estate of the late Robert Clive Halloran
Estate of the late Wilma Keir
James Henry McGarrigle Charitable Trust (State Trustees)
Margaret Lillian Merrifield Memorial Fund

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The Boston Consulting Group
The Reject Shop
Unilever Australia and New Zealand
W Marshall & Associates Chartered Accountants
Westpac Pacific
Woodside Energy
7-Eleven Stores Pty Ltd

We would like to thank our corporate partners for their valuable support.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

MEDIA

In 2015, Save the Children Australia was mentioned in 2,394 media stories across print, radio, television and online platforms in Australia, which was an increase of 21 percent from 1,965 stories in 2014.

These stories had a total audience reach* of close to 194 million people*, which is a 23 percent rise on 2014's reach of 157 million.

WEBSITE

In 2015, we received 420,018 website visits, which was an increase of more than 28,000 on 2014.

SOCIAL MEDIA

By the end of 2015, we had 110,746 social media followers across seven social media platforms. This was an increase of more than 36,000 followers from 2014. We exceeded our three-year strategic target by nearly 60 percent.

TELEVISION ADVERTISING

Our total combined audience reach in 2015 was 178 million. Our audience reach increased by more than 53 million people from 2014 – an increase of 42 percent.

| Media | Stories | | Audience reach | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Broadcast (TV and radio) | 1,121 | 1,772 | 98,365,500 | 133,169,081 |
| Print | 717 | 392 | 59,036,891 | 60,809,761 |
| Online | 127 | 230 | – | – |
| Total | 1,965 | 2,394 | 157,402,391 | 193,978,842 |

*Audience reach is an estimate of the circulation or audience size for a broadcast or publication. These figures are based on data from media intelligence company iSentia.

| Social media | Number of followers | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 |
| Facebook | 60,445 | 89,542 |
| Twitter | 8,890 | 11,301 |
| LinkedIn | 3,834 | 6,423 |
| Other | 1,570 | 3,480 |
| Total | 74,739 | 110,746 |

OUR EMPLOYEES

Our employees are proud to be part of Save the Children and they demonstrate this each day. They work in a vast variety of roles and locations: from the office staff working in marketing or finance, to the staff who worked directly on humanitarian crises like Cyclone Pam and the Nepal Earthquake, to those who provided services on Nauru. Each and every employee helps to make a valuable difference for children.

We are continually building a mission-focused, values-driven, high-performance culture that delivers positive and sustainable outcomes for vulnerable children and their families.

A DIVERSE LOCAL WORKFORCE

We employ a diverse workforce. Our Executive team is gender diverse, with 4 of 9 female members. Approximately 20 percent of the staff working in our Australian projects identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This is a figure we would like to grow, including in management roles. We are committed to becoming an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employer of choice through our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce Development Strategy.

VALUES-DRIVEN CULTURE

We take our values very seriously and reward employees who live out these high standards.

In 2015, we presented the Eglantyne Jebb Award for Innovation every quarter, recognising outstanding employees who live our morals and ethics and emulate the creativity and selfless ambition of our founder. Our employees nominate the award winners and the Executive then choose the recipient of the Innovation award.

In 2016, we will introduce Length of Service awards for all employees who have worked with us for five or more years. We also continued with the talent calibration process, which helps to assess top talent and support staff in giving quality feedback to their team members. We created talent management plans, which give us an organisation-wide view of our talent pipeline and will continue to roll this out in 2016.

In 2015, we started looking at alternatives to traditional performance management processes, with the aim of increasing professional supervision to support our field workers. We recognise the difficult environments in which our people work and see this as essential to employee well-being and to sustainable, quality projects. We rolled out staff wellbeing surveys in 2015 and, in response, developed a range of programs. We also conducted a scheduled internal audit of our safety function and we will use this to inform our continuous improvement focus in 2016.

We undertook a deep-dive into Child Safeguarding processes and practices in 2015, and have implemented a range of activities to ensure continued strength and consistency. We moved the Child Protection and Safeguarding function from International Programs to report to the Director, People & Culture, allowing the function to focus across the whole organisation. This move has also facilitated better integration with safe recruitment practices, induction and training.

We have continued to provide external expert consultancy as well, testifying to the depth of knowledge and experience Save the Children has in this field.

We are proud of our diverse workforce. Our work with diverse community groups (such as migrant and refugee families) through projects such as It Takes

a Village, African Reading Club and the services we provided on Nauru, means we seek employees from many different backgrounds. We adhere to all legislative requirements for equal employment opportunities (EEO) and anti-discrimination.

Our commitment to EEO and affirmative action are embedded within these key policies:

- Employee Code of Conduct
- EEO and Anti-Discrimination Policy
- Harassment and Bullying Policy
- Grievance Handling Policy
- Recruitment Policy.

In addition to statutory requirements, we also adhere to our own compliance standards including our Child Protection Policy and Code of Conduct. Every employee also undertakes a police check every two years.

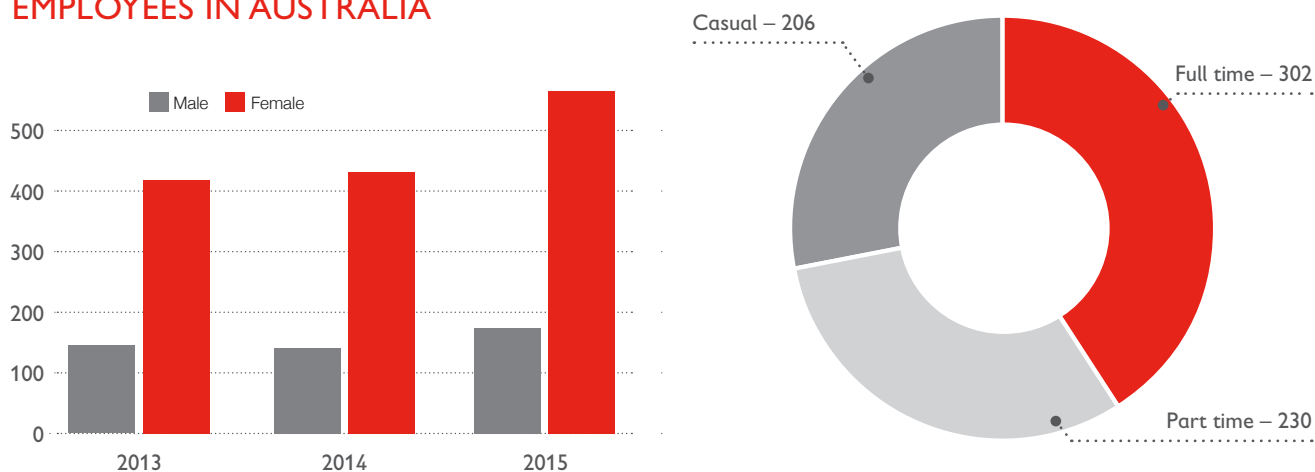
FLEXIBLE WORK

Offering a range of formal and informal work arrangements helps us to attract, support and retain employees. Our part-time employees represent 31 percent of our total workforce. Our CEO and Directors work from home regularly and encourage staff to do the same.

We offer 'Purchase Leave' and 'Holiday Club' as options designed to provide our employees with the flexibility to balance their work and personal commitments, and take time out to rest and recuperate.

Around ten percent of all permanent staff took advantage of our Holiday Club program and many staff took advantage of individual flexibility arrangements, allowing them to purchase additional annual leave.

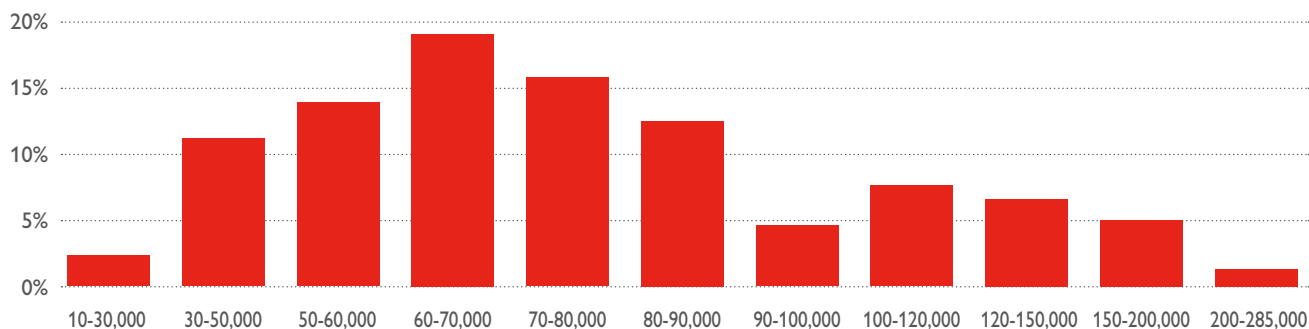
EMPLOYEES IN AUSTRALIA



| | Australian Programs | CEO's Department | Finance and Shared Services | People and Culture | International Programs | Marketing* | Policy and Public Affairs | Shared Value | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Female | 417 | 1 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 39 | 18 | 17 | 566 |
| Male | 91 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 20 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 172 |
| Total | 508 | 2 | 49 | 14 | 57 | 58 | 23 | 27 | 738 |

*Marketing includes retail op shops, data analytics, fundraising and creative services.

Salary range (\$)



Note: Figures accurate as at 31 December 2015. Graph describes the percentage of staff (by full-time equivalent) across salary ranges. Salary does not include superannuation.

EMPLOYEES OVERSEAS

| | Afghanistan | Australia | Ethiopia | Fiji | Indonesia | Myanmar | Nepal | New Zealand | Papua New Guinea | Sierra Leone | Solomon Islands | Thailand | Turkey | United Kingdom | USA | Vanuatu | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Female | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 66 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 121 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 105 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 112 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 226 |

Note: All figures accurate as at 31 December 2015 except Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, which are accurate as at 29 February 2016.

EMPLOYEES IN NAURU

In October 2012, Save the Children began providing services to children at the Australian Government's offshore asylum seeker detention centres, first on Manus Island in Papua New Guinea and then on Nauru in August 2013.

Save the Children provided education, recreation and child protection services to children and families sent to Nauru by the Australian Government.

Our experience showed that sending people to offshore or onshore immigration processing centres threatens their physical, mental and emotional wellbeing. But given that the Australian Government is sending children to Nauru and given our mandate to protect the world's most vulnerable children, we continued to work to ensure the best possible conditions and services for children and families on Nauru until 31 October 2015 when the program ended due to the Australian Government offering the contract to for-profit business Broadspectrum (formerly known as Transfield).

We employed 271 full-time and one casual employee in our Nauru project. These figures are based on an average for 2015.

We are reporting on the Nauru project separately to display what a large project this was for us in 2015.

DEVELOPING OUR PEOPLE

Save the Children understands the importance of giving their staff development opportunities.

Each year, all employees work with their managers to develop individual development plans. One percent of total salaries are set aside for training and development of staff.

Save the Children Australia is committed to supporting employees to undertake studies that will assist them in their current position, help them to meet organisational needs and enhance their career development. We support study that leads to a recognised qualification (like a diploma, degree or post-graduate qualification) from an acceptable institution (such as a university, TAFE or any other accredited course at a tertiary institution or professional organisation). Workshops and seminars are outside the scope of this policy.

In 2015, we ran our third intensive leadership development program – designed to challenge our key leaders and rising stars to collaborate on real organisational challenges, working out of their comfort zone. We believe that the best leaders are always

learning more about themselves and know they are at their best when working as part of a strong team.

We also piloted a program for new managers to ensure we can support individuals who move into leadership positions, and this will be a focus for 2016. We continued to drive talent management practices across the organisation to help cultivate a high-performance culture and ensure managers see themselves as responsible for growing talent in the organisation. We continued to expand our training offering but recognise this is only a small part of people development.

AN ENGAGED AND COMMITTED WORKFORCE

Employee engagement

Our 2015 engagement score was 63 percent, which was a drop of 1 percent from 2014 to 2015.

The drop in overall engagement scores was reflected across all departments but there was significant variation between departments and even between teams within departments. Where engagement scores were lowest, the scores for every category tended to be low. The falloff in engagement is not easy to interpret and we are discussing the results with our employees to address their concerns.

However, on a positive note, the engagement survey for 2015 showed that 87 percent of staff are proud to work for Save the Children. They feel that working for a not-for-profit organisation like Save the Children allows them to make a positive difference, they are proud of Save the Children's commitment to social responsibility, and they understand how their individual contributions help achieve our overall work goal for children.

Save the Children staff believe they are able to own their role, with an appreciation for direct management, and they know what's expected of them as well as how it contributes on a wider scale. Staff feel they are part of a team, hold themselves accountable, and believe that flexibility is supported.

Teams across the organisation have been quick to respond to the challenge of improving engagement, with staff taking ownership at a grassroots level for identifying the changes that will really make a difference to people every day.

Overall, many comments refer to the positive changes Save the Children has made over the past years. Our employees recognise improvements made in all areas and, although they see room for more improvement, there seems to be trust that our journey continues in a positive direction.

Employee turnover

We have worked hard to refine the way we capture our employee data, which has enabled us to provide more accurate turnover figures.

Our turnover rate shows the number of Australian employees who have left the organisation over a 12-month period. It includes expatriate employees working in our international projects but not the additional employees working overseas who are employed directly by the country offices.

Our voluntary turnover rate shows the number of employees who voluntarily left the organisation, and our involuntary turnover rate shows the number of employees leaving the business for a reason other than a personal decision.

Our total turnover rate was 75 percent, which was largely impacted by project closures, including our Nauru projects that ended on 31 October 2015 when the contract was given to Broadspectrum (formerly known as Transfield), a for-profit company. Almost all of the staff employed for our Nauru projects left the organisation.

Our total voluntary turnover rate was 29 percent in 2015. This is an increase from 26 percent in 2014, and was also caused by our operations on Nauru as staff were aware of the project ending and seeking stability and employment elsewhere.

Occupational health and safety (OH&S)

In 2015, we worked to review and improve our Health and Safety Management System implemented throughout the organisation, in accordance with harmonised work health safety legislation and AS4801:2001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.

Our National Health and Safety Committee provide a forum for consultation and communication on workplace health and safety. The committee meets at least quarterly, with a preference for monthly meetings. The committee met seven times in 2015.

We also reviewed our Health Safety and Security systems in 2015. We will work to implement the findings in our 2016 Health and Safety Improvement Plan.

Incident and injury reporting

We encourage all employees to report hazards, near misses and incidents. In 2015, our online reporting tool Risk Wizard was again updated to provide improved reports and trend analysis. We continue to see improved reporting as we educate managers and Health and Safety Focal points in each state.

In 2015, our employees and volunteers reported 86 health and safety related incidents (including hazards, injury, illness and other safety incidents), including 30 injuries. This is a decrease of 40 percent from 2014.

There were no fatalities or reports of occupational diseases.

Workers' compensation

There were six workers' compensation claims in 2015, all of which resulted in a lost time injury (LTI). Two were minor LTIs (less than a week away from the workplace).

The average number of days lost was 79.67²⁵ and our 12-month rolling LTI frequency rate was 5.89²⁶ at the end of the year. The average number of days lost was significantly impacted by incidents on Nauru in 2014, which accumulated lost time in 2015, plus two new claims from Nauru which impacted on the LTI rate in 2015.

Employee turnover

| Average yearly turnover | All employees | | All employees, minus Nauru staff | |
|----------------------------|---------------|------|----------------------------------|------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Total head count (average) | 780 | 775 | 672 | 530 |
| Total leavers (YTD) | 587 | 359 | 276 | 187 |
| Involuntary leaver (YTD) | 364 | 165 | 127 | 77 |
| Voluntary leavers (YTD) | 223 | 194 | 149 | 110 |
| Total turnover (YTD) | 75% | 46% | 41% | 35% |
| Voluntary turnover (YTD) | 29% | 25% | 22% | 21% |

A strong voice making a critical difference

Born and bred in Darwin, and a proud descendant of the Woolwonga people, 53-year-old Nancy Jeffrey has worked with Save the Children Australia supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families for more than a decade.

An ardent believer in the power of education, Nancy said her ambition is to see the next generation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families become leaders within their communities.

“My passion for education has always been a part of my life,” said Nancy, explaining that as a kid she watched her mum suffer the shame of not being able to help her ten children with their homework.

“So in 2004, when Save the Children Australia [Queensland office] offered me the job of Family Support Worker – alongside the Intense Supported Playscheme – naturally I jumped at the chance to help make a change for my people, and be part of an organisation that shared my vision.”

Since then, Nancy has worked in a variety of roles – from Team Leader and Program Coordinator to the State Manager in the Northern Territory. In this last position, which she held until 2015, Nancy grew and strengthened the Northern Territory office so it’s now autonomous from our Queensland office. This, she said, is one of her proudest achievements.

“I grew the office from a team of three to an office that employed 26 staff – 24 of which were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees – and works across eight communities in the Territory,” she said.

“I feel the best people to deal with the issues facing the community is the community itself, but they

need to be empowered to create solutions to their problems – both now and in the future.”

In her current role as National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Workforce Development Advisor, Nancy holds a senior advising position for the Australian Programs department. This involves working with colleagues across Australia to provide guidance on policies, cultural competency and programming initiatives.

“One of the great challenges has been to ensure that my people’s cultural needs and obligations are equally respected and upheld,” she said. “My ambition is to mentor and encourage my people to stand strong and achieve whatever they set their sights on – despite the many complexities faced in remote communities.”

Nancy’s work over the years has not gone unrecognised. In 2012, Nancy was the deserving winner of the Northern Territory Telstra Business Women’s Award for the Government and Non-Government Sector. This award acknowledged her personal contribution in growing Save the Children Australia’s effectiveness. In particular, her efforts as a mentor to other workers and her ability to tell her story and gain the necessary support to make a difference.

“Through my work, I have learned that valuing and maintaining a strong local context and a strong Aboriginal voice is crucial to successful outcomes,” she said.

Thank you Nancy for your enduring passion and unwavering commitment to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

ABOUT US

EGLANTYNE JEBB'S VISION

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its development, both materially and spiritually.
2. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and waif must be sheltered and succoured.
3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.
5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men.

Save the Children is the world's leading independent organisation for children. Here in Australia and around the world, we give a powerful voice to children and champion their rights. Eglantyne Jebb, a pioneering teacher and sociologist, founded Save the Children in England in 1919.

With a strong vision for children's rights, in 1923 Eglantyne wrote what she believed were the fundamental rights of every child.

This powerful statement was adopted by the League of Nations in 1924 (forerunner to the United Nations [UN]), and now underpins the current UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Nine decades later, these fundamental rights continue to create the foundation for everything we do.

At a time when women had only just won the right to vote, Eglantyne was a pioneer for child wellbeing and revolutionised the way we treat children.

In the same year Save the Children began in England, our first Australian branch opened in Melbourne to assist refugees affected by war in Europe. Over the next 50 years, more Australian branches were established in every state to assist children in Europe and the Middle East.

Improving the health and education of children in Australia became a priority in 1951. Welfare centres and preschools for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in Victoria were among our first Australian projects.

In 2004, we began consolidation of our state branches into a single, national organisation and created a new name for ourselves: Save the Children Australia.

With the generous support of more than 120,000 Australians; our corporate partners and foundations; and local, state and federal Australian Governments, Save the Children Australia supports millions of the hardest-to-reach and most vulnerable children and young people around the world.

In 2015 alone, Save the Children Australia reached millions of people through 160 projects in 31 countries, including Australia.

Save the Children Australia is a leading member of Save the Children Association (registered in Geneva, Switzerland) – a group of 30 organisations sharing a global vision and strategy for improving the lives of children worldwide.

To take advantage of our global scale and ensure we are as efficient and effective as possible, the members of Save the Children Association work through a single operational structure, Save the Children International (which is registered in London, United Kingdom), when implementing projects internationally.

Save the Children Australia's projects in Australia and the Pacific are implemented directly by us, and our international projects are implemented through Save the Children International and local Save the Children partners.

As a global organisation, last year we directly reached more than 62 million children in 123 countries.

GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance

Our corporate governance is the responsibility of our Board of Directors, who collectively oversee the strategies, policies and performance of Save the Children Australia. The Board delegates the responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the company to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who, together with the Executive team, is accountable to the Board. The roles of Chairman and CEO are separate, and the company's constitution does not permit employees to be Board Directors.

Our ethical standards

We are committed to ensuring all our activities are conducted legally, ethically and in accordance with high standards of integrity. Board members, employees and volunteers are required to signify acceptance of, and compliance with, the organisation's Child Protection Policy and Code of Conduct.

We have also developed policies that address occupational health and safety, privacy, equal opportunity and employee grievances. These policies help our employees and volunteers meet our high standards of ethics and conduct.

How we are regulated

Save the Children Australia and the Save the Children Australia Trust are registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission (ACNC). The ACNC requires registered charities to comply with the following set of governance standards:

1. Purposes and not-for-profit nature of a registered entity
2. Accountability to members
3. Compliance with Australian laws
4. Suitability of responsible persons
5. Duties of responsible persons.

Save the Children Australia is compliant with these standards. For further detail in relation to these standards, please refer to the ACNC website at acnc.gov.au

We also comply with the Code of Conduct of the Australian Council of International Development (ACFID), including laws in each state that apply to fundraising. In addition, we comply with state and Commonwealth privacy legislation. Following a detailed assessment by AusAID (now the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) in 2013, we were once again awarded full-partner status. Obtaining this status means the Australian public can be confident the Federal Government is funding a professional, well-managed, community-based organisation that is capable of delivering quality development projects.

Legal structure

Save the Children Australia is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee. It operates nationally in all states of Australia – and in selected overseas countries – to promote the welfare and rights of children. In its own right, Save the Children Australia has Public Benevolent Institution (PBI) status with concessions for goods and services tax (GST), fringe benefits tax (FBT) and income tax. It has Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status in relation to the Save the Children Overseas Relief Fund. All our international operations are conducted through Save the Children Australia under ABN 99 008 610 035.

Save the Children Australia is the trustee of the Save the Children Australia Trust and has separate PBI and DGR status in that capacity. All our domestic operations are conducted through the Save the Children Australia Trust under ABN 79 685 451 696.

Save the Children Australia is the sole member of Good Beginnings Australia, a company limited by guarantee and Save the Children in Papua New Guinea (SCIPNG) Inc, an association incorporated under the Papua New Guinea Associations Incorporation Act.

Corporate structure



Save the Children Australia has established the Committee of Save the Children in Vanuatu Association (Inc) under the Vanuatu Charitable Associations (Incorporation) Act. Save the Children Australia is also a trustee of a trust registered in the Solomon Islands under the Charitable Trusts Act.

Our Board

Our Board's principal role is to govern (rather than manage) Save the Children Australia. The Board ensures there is a proper governance framework in place to promote and protect Save the Children Australia's objectives and interests. Our constitution allows Directors to determine their number, provided it is not less than six or more than 14.

Members elect Directors, however we use an external recruitment agency to help us identify potential Directors, who are subject to review and nomination by the Board then a postal vote of members prior to our annual general meeting.

There must be at least one Director resident in each state (for this purpose, NSW includes the ACT, and South Australia includes the Northern Territory) and Directors are elected for a term ending on the date of the third annual general meeting after their election date. Directors may be re-elected.

However, a Director who has served six consecutive years from the date of their first election by members will not be eligible for reappointment or re-election unless a minimum period of one year has lapsed since that person last held the position of Director or the members at the annual general meeting specifically give their approval.

Our constitution further provides that no employee of Save the Children Australia is eligible to hold office as a Board Director. The Board appoints their Chairperson.

On joining the Board, Directors receive information on the structure and operations of Save the Children Australia, including its strategy, regulatory environment, governance and risk management processes.

This information is kept updated and Directors are briefed on significant changes and sector developments as they occur. The Board operates under a Board Charter that details the Board's roles and responsibilities.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board Audit Committee assists the Board in carrying out its responsibilities in relation to the financial integrity of the organisation and the Board's accountability to stakeholders by providing governance and oversight.

On 31 December 2015, the Board Audit Committee members were Michelle Somerville (Chair), Jenny Roche, Bruce Nettleton, Lynn Wood and Peter Hodgson (ex officio).

The Board Programs and Risk Committee assists the Board in carrying out its responsibilities in relation to risk management and the project and advocacy work required to pursue the organisation's mission.

On 31 December 2015, the Board Programs and Risk Committee members were Christine Charles (Chair), Jill Cameron, and Peter Hodgson (ex officio).

The Board Human Resources Committee assists the Board in carrying out its responsibilities in relation to the nomination of Board Directors, the CEO and the Executive team; the appointment, performance and succession of Board Directors, the CEO and the Executive team; and our human resources strategy and policies.

On 31 December 2015, the Board Human Resources Committee members were Kim Clifford (Chair), Gary Oliver, John Allen (external member) and Peter Hodgson (ex officio). The CEO and other employees are invited to attend the meetings of the Board committees to report to the committees and assist in their operation. Each committee operates under a charter approved by the Board. These charters are reviewed annually and updated as necessary. Committee composition is also reviewed by the Board at least annually, and each committee undertakes an evaluation of its performance annually.

BOARD ASSESSMENT

Directors participate in an annual review of the Board's size, composition and performance, as well as the performance of each Director. In doing so, the Board considers the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board, and the effectiveness and contribution of each Director.

The Board Review consists of a self-assessment by the Directors covering the following topics:

- Clarity of the Board's structure and the roles of the Board, the CEO and the Chairperson
- The Board's responsibilities and governance
- Strategy and planning
- Communications and stakeholder engagement
- Performance reporting and monitoring
- Board meeting management
- Committee structure and flow of information
- Assessment of the collective skills and capabilities
- Size of the Board
- Rating of overall performance of the Board
- Role and performance of the Chairperson.

BOARD COMPENSATION

Directors demonstrate their commitment to Save the Children Australia's mission through the contribution of their skills and experience to the collective work of the Board; the contribution of their personal time and efforts; and through whatever financial contributions they make personally or persuade others to make.

Save the Children Australia's Board members are all non-executive Directors. They receive no return in cash or kind other than reimbursement of necessarily incurred expenditure. In particular, although the company's constitution allows the Board to approve remuneration of Directors in certain circumstances, the Board's policy is that Directors should not receive any remuneration for services rendered to Save the Children Australia in any capacity.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets at least six times a year, where they receive detailed financial and other reports from management. Between formal Board meetings, Directors receive monthly reports covering financial, operational, strategic and risk management matters.

The number of Directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the company during the financial year were:

| Board member | Meetings attended | Meetings held* |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Peter Hodgson | 6 | 6 |
| Jan Stewart** | 4 | 5 |
| Andrew Sisson** | 3 | 3 |
| Bruce Meagher** | 4 | 5 |
| Don Churchill** | 3 | 3 |
| Jill Cameron | 6 | 6 |
| Christine Charles | 4 | 6 |
| Michelle Somerville | 6 | 6 |
| Gary Oliver | 4 | 6 |
| Kim Clifford | 5 | 6 |
| Bruce Nettleton | 5 | 6 |
| Jenny Roche | 6 | 6 |
| Lynn Wood†** | 3 | 3 |

(†) Reflects the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office during the financial year.

(**) Directors for part of the financial year were: Andrew Sisson (ceased 13/5/15), Lynn Wood (appointed 1/7/15), Jan Stewart (ceased 13/11/15), Don Churchill (ceased 23/6/15) and Bruce Meagher (ceased 13/11/15)

Our Executive Team

Paul Ronalds, Chief Executive Officer

Elizabeth Flynn, General Council and Company Secretary

Stuart Schaefer, Director, International Programs

Elizabeth Mildwater, Director, Australian Programs

Mat Tinkler, Director, Policy and Public Affairs

Nicole Brasz, Director, Marketing

Jason Gerrard, Director, Shared Value

Dianne Francois, Director, People and Culture

Alistair Brown, Chief Financial Officer

EXECUTIVE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The performance of the CEO is assessed by the Board Chair and Chair of the Board Human Resources Committee, taking into consideration the key performance indicators (KPIs) set at the beginning of the year. The CEO held an annual performance appraisal with each Executive team member.

The annual process is also supported by a half-year review and ongoing feedback throughout the year.

EXECUTIVE BONUSES

We do not offer any bonuses or incentives to our Executive team.

EXECUTIVE SUCCESSION PLANNING

Succession planning for all executive positions is discussed on an annual basis by the Board Human Resources Committee and on an ongoing basis by the CEO and Board Chair. The CEO also holds regular discussions with Executives – both individually and as a team – on succession plans for key management roles throughout the organisation.

MANAGING RISK

Save the Children Australia has established controls designed to safeguard its assets and interests, and to ensure the integrity of its reporting. Risk is intrinsic to the type of work we do and locations where we operate, and needs to be considered and addressed. Risks can be both positive, in the form of opportunities, and/or negative, in the form of threats.

Although it is impossible to operate in an environment devoid of risks, they can be managed and we will continue to undertake high-risk activities (such as responding to humanitarian emergencies and working in conflict-affected countries) to support the world's most vulnerable children, young people and their families.

Risk management is the combination of organisational systems, processes, procedures and culture that facilitate the identification, analysis, evaluation and treatment of risk.

Risk management protects the organisation and assists in the successful pursuit of its strategies and performance objectives. Our approach to risk management is consistent with the internationally accepted best practice standard for Risk Management ISO 31000:2009. This represents our minimum risk management standard.

Commitment from all levels of the organisation is required to foster, develop and demonstrate behaviours that are consistent with a risk-conscious culture. All employees have a common understanding of the organisation and its goals and their roles in achieving them through the sound application of risk management principles.

The Save the Children Australia Risk Management Strategy and Framework includes all aspects of risk and crisis management together with the roles and responsibilities of the Board and Executive. It is updated annually. Oversight and review of the effectiveness of our internal control framework and risk management processes has been delegated to the Board Programs and Risk Committee.

The Executive Risk Committee is responsible for addressing operational risk issues, as well as reviewing the corporate risk profile. The General Manager Risk Assurance is responsible to the chief executive officer (CEO) and Board for risk and assisting in the development of a risk culture within our organisation.

Risk management software has also been introduced for the management and tracking of risks, compliance issues and incident reporting. Our willingness to pursue opportunities for children is underpinned by a commitment to ensuring appropriate decision-making and approval processes are in place to support our people in the actions we take. Risk is a factor of everyday life and can never be eliminated completely.

All representatives of Save the Children Australia – be they employees, partners or volunteers – are required to understand the nature of risk and accept responsibility for risks associated with their area of authority. The necessary support, assistance and commitment of senior management are provided.

Our risk appetite was developed through consultation with the Board and is summarised below.

Our attitude to risk



We stand by our core values and charitable objectives and are willing to turn down or lose income or discount opportunities where – to accept them – would be in contravention of those values.



We demand zero tolerance on harm to children or beneficiaries caused by a Save the Children Australia representative. We will not knowingly make decisions that put children or beneficiaries at risk of harm.



We often work in challenging environments but we take our commitments for the duty of care towards our employees and representatives – wherever they work – extremely seriously.



We have clear policies and procedures that govern the way we operate, including delegated management decision-making frameworks and Board reporting mechanisms.

Fraud and corruption

We have in place a Fraud Policy, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy and a Whistleblower Policy.

These policies apply to all staff and are supplemented by policies and procedures (such as the Save the Children International Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy) that are in place throughout the Save the Children International network. To reduce the risk of fraud and corruption events occurring, Save the Children conducted fraud awareness sessions, and increased checks, balances and audits (internal and external) during 2015.

Although Save the Children Australia conducts programming in a number of high-to-extreme risk contexts, there are relatively few cases of suspected or detected fraud events.

During 2015, there were 18 cases of suspected, detected or actual fraud reported to Save the Children Australia. Eight events were reported by Save the Children International (SCI), four from the Pacific offices operated by Save the Children Australia, and six from within Australia. The cases recorded in Australia were almost exclusively related to persons testing stolen credit cards through the Save the Children Australia website. These cases were detected by the banking team, all of which were reported to the bank and did not result in any losses. There was one recorded event of a 'fake fundraiser' which also did not result in a loss.

In accordance with Save the Children Australia's zero appetite for fraud, all reported events have been appropriately investigated and, where a perpetrator has been identified, appropriate action has been

taken against staff, partners, vendors, suppliers and any other implicated party. The total substantiated fraud amount for the year was 0.006% of total revenue (\$7,342 AUD), the majority of which has been recovered and returned to the projects affected.

Of the 18 cases reported during 2015, seven remain 'open' awaiting completion of investigations and or agreement from the donor that they can be 'closed'.

Fraud, Bribery and Corruption and Terrorism Financing awareness training is compulsory for all Save the Children International staff. Training also covers Save the Children International's statutory responsibility for raising awareness of bribery and corruption, and that of counter-terrorist financing. Awareness sessions have also been conducted in the Pacific countries contextualising materials developed by Save the Children International, however it has been ad hoc in nature. Training for Australian-based staff has not been undertaken in the reporting period and a plan for rolling out training across Save the Children Australia, including the Pacific, is planned for 2016.

Recent changes to the manner in which fraud is reported by Save the Children International will streamline the process, improving the overall case management of fraud events, and includes Counter Fraud Specialists (CFS) assigned to each region.

Save the Children Australia is working with Save the Children International to develop an online learning management system for the improvement of access to standardised awareness and training materials around fraud, bribery and corruption.

SUPPORTER INCOME

HOW WE SPEND DONATIONS

We strive to use donations in a responsible, effective and efficient way.

Our policy is to keep our administration costs below 10 percent of total expenses and our fundraising costs below 15 percent of total expenses. In 2015, administration costs accounted for 5.6 percent of total expenses and fundraising costs accounted for 10 percent of total expenses.

Therefore, in 2015, more than 81.6 percent of every dollar went directly to our projects to help vulnerable children versus our goal of 75 percent.

PROTECTING YOUR DONATIONS

We have a conservative approach towards managing and protecting donations. As stated in our Investment Policy, our key objective is to mitigate financial and liquidity risk so funds are readily available for our project work. Funds are held as cash, placed in our bank accounts or invested in the form of term deposits.

We only work with deposit-taking institutions that are authorised by the Australian banking regulator. We do not invest in equity or debt instruments (other than temporary holdings of investments received from donor bequests) or property (except where utilised in delivering our projects).

APPEALS

Appeals are critical to supporting our responses during humanitarian emergencies and our development programs in Australia and overseas. We ran ten appeals in 2015, raising several million dollars for our work.

This year, we worked hard to contact our supporters with messages about our work that would be most aligned with their interests.

TELEPHONE FUNDRAISING

Last year, we significantly increased our fundraising through our telephone appeals. Our appeals drew attention to the work we are doing to save children

around the world suffering from malnutrition, hunger and disease, and living in conflict zones.

EVENTS

To coincide with the launch of Save the Children's 2015 State of the World's Mothers report, we held a luncheon at Myer's Mural Hall in May with 200 guests.

This important report examines the difficult realities faced by mothers and their children around the world. The report was officially launched by Natasha Stott Despoja AM, Australia's Ambassador for Women and Girls.

OUR DIGITAL CHANNELS

In 2015, our success in digital fundraising continued to grow as we looked at our ways of working and built our capabilities around an improved supporter experience. More than 58 percent of all regular donations from individuals were received via the web, versus 33 percent in 2014. We have improved our digital fundraising capability, particularly in emergencies, generating 52 percent of emergency cash income via digital channels, versus 40 percent in 2014. This progress demonstrates a trend from our supporters for digital channels and represents a continued improvement in fundraising efficiency.

OUR STORES

Last year, our 50 Australian retail stores sold more than 2 million items of recycled fashion, toys, books and even some vintage and modern day gems, with all profits going towards creating better lives for children. This year also saw the introduction of furniture and electrical items into our stores. In 2015, we had more than 600,000 visits to our retail shops and generating a growth of 23.6 percent on 2014. Our stores are staffed by more than 1,500 friendly volunteers.

In 2015, we opened 11 new stores, including four in Melbourne, Victoria, and more store openings planned in 2016. Our online presence has increased through the introduction of an eBay store and expansion of our online retail shop.

OUR BRANCHES

We appreciate the long-term support and fundraising which occurs through our branches. There are more than 25 branches Australia-wide, run by our members, which collectively raised \$484,147 in 2015.

Our West Australian branch raised \$445,000, our Victorian branch raised \$32,000, our New South Wales branch raised \$4,000 and our Queensland branch raised \$2,000.

FACE-TO-FACE RECRUITMENT

In 2015, we continued to improve our approach to face-to-face and door-to-door fundraising. We have continued to develop supplier relationships, helping them to better understand our challenges and objectives. As a result, we have seen steady incremental improvements in this space. In particular the introduction of a new supplier with a focus on door-to-door fundraising, rather than street face-to-face, has helped us to improve the quality of donor we acquire.

Our suppliers represent the face and voice of Save the Children in their daily interactions with the public. We therefore have rigorous due diligence and quality assurance practices in place to ensure that any third-party suppliers we use to support our fundraising efforts comply fully with Australian laws and adopt a best-practice approach to their work.

RELIANCE ON CERTAIN TYPES OF FUNDRAISING

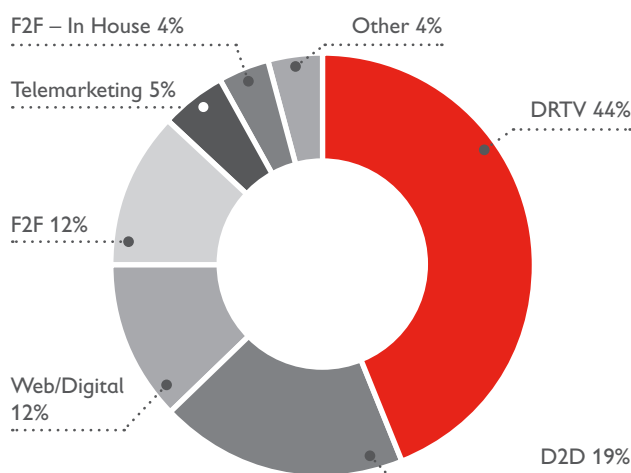
Approximately 77 percent of our fundraising income is generated from our regular giving program and cash appeals. The next highest contributors are our corporate partners, at 14 percent. We are highly reliant on these types of funding. Together they represent more than 90 percent of our fundraising income.

We are much less reliant on other sources of income such as legacies and bequests; trusts and foundations;

events and campaigns; branches; and members. However, they are important sources of funding for projects and assist with the broader fundraising plan. These activities contribute to increasing brand awareness and drive donations to regular giving, cash appeals, and legacies and bequests.

During 2015, we made significant investments in fundraising with the aim of increasing our donor base and supporting future growth of public income. We continued to build and deepen our expertise in channels such as DRTV and digital marketing whilst refreshing our approach to established channels such as direct mail, community fundraising and emergency appeals. Thanks to this investment, our regular giver supporter base grew by 11 percent.

Regular giving income acquired in 2015



- DRTV:** Direct Response Television
- D2D:** Door-to-Door fundraising
- F2F:** Face-to-Face fundraising (external company)
- IF2F:** Internal Face-to-Face fundraising
- Web/Digital:** Website and digital fundraising and advertising
- Other:** Print media, radio, telemarketing, email and other sources

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Where the money came from

In 2015, our total income was \$132.7 million, a decrease of eight percent from 2014. This was mainly a result of reductions in funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and other government and institutional grants, which included funds received from the Department of Immigration and Border Protection for services provided in Nauru.

Our community support income increased by five percent from 2014, reflecting the increased investment to broaden our supporter base during 2014 and continuing into 2015.

Explanation of terms

Community support income: Donations, fundraising, legacies and bequests received from the Australian public and corporations. Continued generous public support enables our community support income to assist us to effectively deliver projects to children and to respond to emergencies such as the Syrian Crisis.

Grants – DFAT: Grants received from the Australian Government’s overseas aid program.

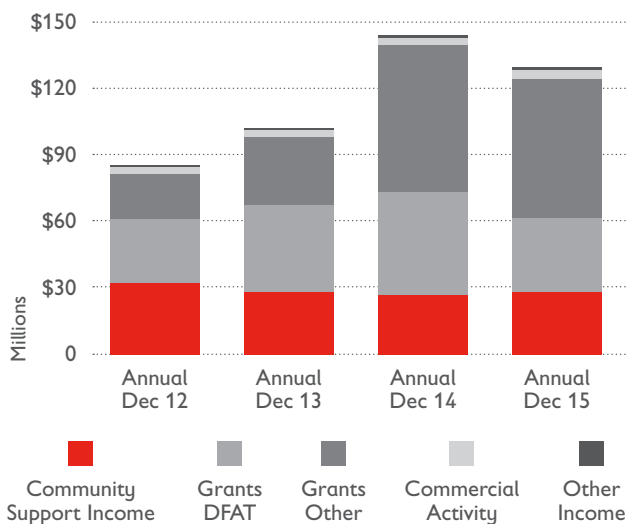
Grants – other: Grants received from other Australian Government departments and international organisations and government bodies.

Commercial activity: Includes revenue from commercial activities such as our retail stores.

Other income: Includes investment income.

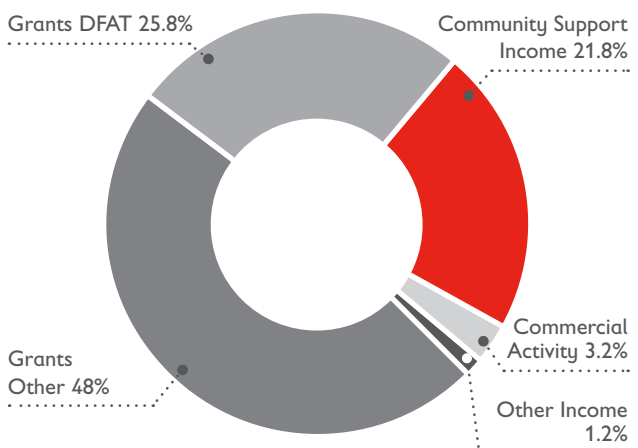
Note: These graphs exclude one-off income recognised of \$2 million from the merger with Good Beginnings Australia Ltd.

Where the money came from: Four-year trend



Where the money came from

Year ended 31 December 2015 (expressed as a % of total income)



Where the money went

In 2015, we continued to focus on increasing the proportion of our income being spent on our programming and advocacy work, achieving 81.6 percent in 2015. This is slightly lower than the prior year and mainly due to our reduced spend in Asian and Pacific regions, and a direct result of the Australian Government budget cuts and the completion of our work in Nauru.

We continued to devote a significant portion of our overall programming spend to Australia and the Pacific (66 percent in 2015 – an increase of six percent from 2014). The increase is partly due to increased programming in Australia as a result of the merger with Good Beginnings Australia, which enabled us to widen our presence and impact. Outside this region, there has been a reduction in emphasis on the Asian continent, mainly due to the completion of projects in Afghanistan.

Explanation of terms

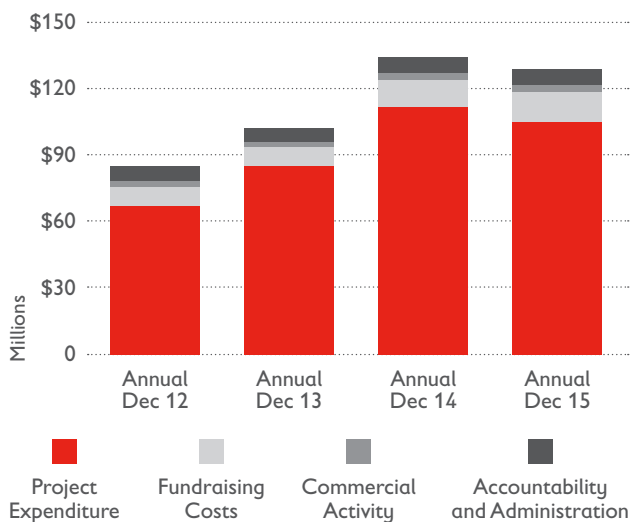
Project expenditure: Long-term development and emergency response work across both international and domestic projects, as well as community education which includes costs related to informing and educating the Australian community of development, humanitarian and global justice issues.

Fundraising costs: Costs associated with developing and securing our donor supporter base in order to attract donations to fund our project and advocacy work.

Accountability and administration expenses: Administrative and other costs required to efficiently run the organisation. It includes items such as staff costs in areas such as finance, IT, human resources, administration, office maintenance, audit and legal fees, insurance premiums, and IT equipment costs, as well as investments in further developing the organisation's capabilities and infrastructure.

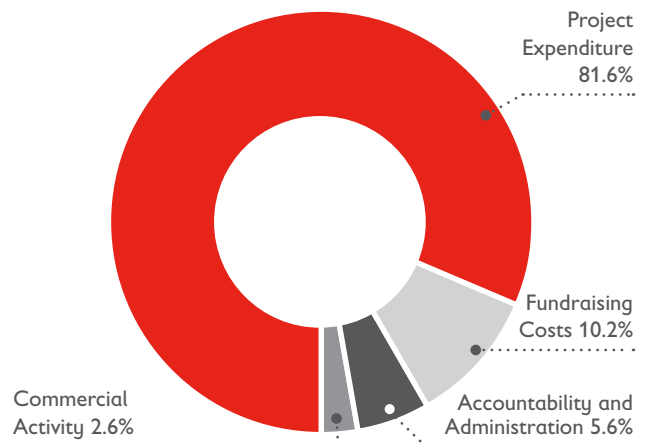
Note: These graphs exclude one-off expenditure of \$1.6 million relating to the merger with Good Beginnings Australia Ltd and the write-off of assets in preparation for a relocation of our head office.

Where the money went: Four-year trend

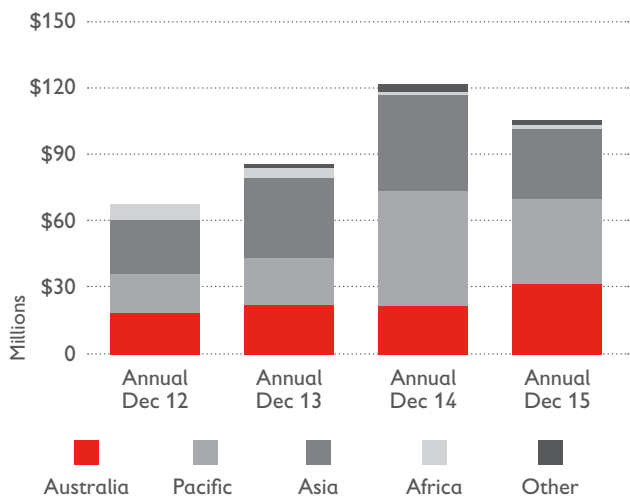


Where the money went

Year ended 31 December 2015
(expressed as a % of total expenditure)

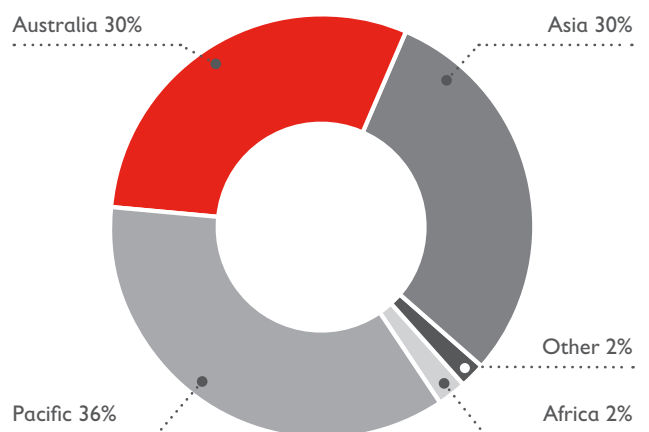


Project expenditure by region: Four-year trend

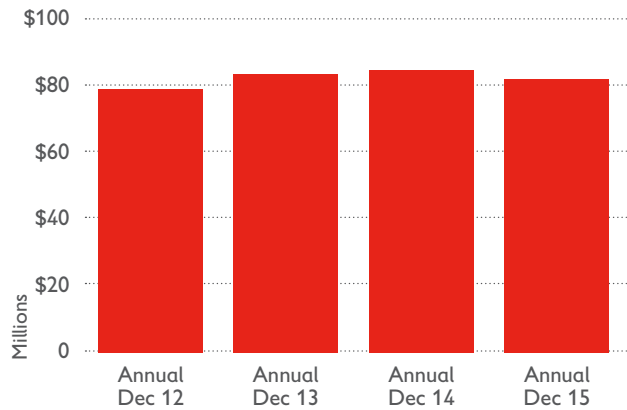


Project expenditure

Year ended 31 December 2015



Project expenditure ratio: Four-year trend

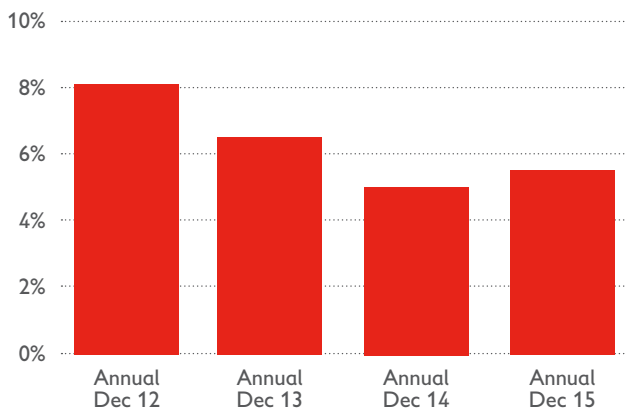


Project expenditure ratio is the total amount spent on project, including project support costs and community education. This is expressed as a percentage of total expenditure.

Our project expenditure ratio reduced to 81.6 percent in 2015 compared to 84 percent in 2014, mainly as a result of the reduction in aid funding from the Australian Government and the completion of our work on Nauru.

Note: This ratio excludes one-off expenditure of \$1.6 million relating to the merger with Good Beginnings Australia Ltd and the write-off of assets in preparation for a relocation of our head office.

Administration cost ratio: Four-year trend

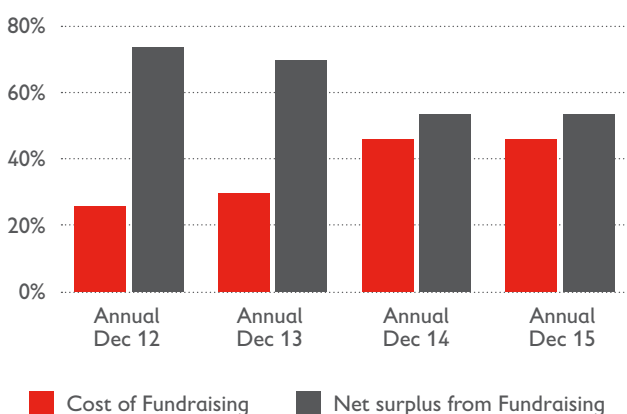


Administration cost ratio is the total administration cost expressed as a percentage of total expenditure.

This is a useful measure of our administrative efficiency. We aim to keep below 10 percent and in 2015 the ratio was 5.6 percent (in 2014 it was 5.1 percent). The increase was due to the reduction in program expenditure, with administration costs remaining flat compared to 2014.

Note: This ratio excludes one-off expenditure of \$1.6 million relating to the merger with Good Beginnings Australia Ltd and the write-off of assets in preparation for a relocation of our head office. Including these items, the administration cost ratio would be 6.8 percent for 2015.

Cost of fundraising ratio: Four-year trend



Cost of fundraising ratio is the total fundraising cost as a percentage of community support income.

Net surplus from fundraising ratio is the balance of revenue from community support income after deducting fundraising costs.

Our cost of fundraising ratio of 46.2 percent in 2015 is consistent to the prior year. This is high relative to prior to 2014 and is due to the continued focus of investment in multiple channels and has assisted in reversing the declining trend in our community support base and resulted in a five percent growth in our community support income in 2015.

Another ratio often given attention is the fundraising cost ratio as a percentage of total revenue. In 2015, this was 10.2 percent (in 2014 it was 8.7 percent). This increase is partly due to the reduction in total revenue and partly due to higher costs as we expand our corporate and philanthropy teams, and invest in a new fundraising system.

Note: This ratio excludes one-off expenditure of \$1.6 million relating to the merger with Good Beginnings Australia Ltd and the write-off of assets in preparation for a relocation of our head office.

Financial statements

Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2015.

| | Consolidated | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | \$000 | \$000 |
| Continuing operations | | |
| REVENUE | | |
| Donations and gifts – monetary | 26,963 | 26,430 |
| Donations and gifts – non-monetary | 357 | 70 |
| Bequests and legacies | 1,130 | 572 |
| Grants | | |
| - Department Foreign Affairs and Trade | 33,726 | 46,922 |
| - Other Australian | 53,759 | 62,719 |
| - Other overseas | 8,963 | 3,627 |
| Revenues from commercial activities | 4,137 | 3,365 |
| Investment income | 622 | 547 |
| Other income | 965 | 667 |
| Discount on acquisition | 2,066 | – |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 132,688 | 144,919 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure | | |
| International programs | | |
| - Funds to international programs | 76,112 | 98,107 |
| - Program support costs | 2,702 | 3,062 |
| Domestic Aid and Development Programs Expenditure | | |
| Domestic programs | | |
| - Funds to domestic programs | 22,729 | 17,126 |
| - Program support costs | 1,151 | 891 |
| Community Education | 2,815 | 2,833 |
| Fundraising costs (International and Domestic) | | |
| - Public – monetary | 11,599 | 10,871 |
| - Public – non-monetary | – | 9 |
| - Government, multilateral and private | 1,553 | 1,659 |
| Commercial activities – Domestic | 3,412 | 2,818 |
| Accountability and Administration (International and Domestic) | 8,935 | 7,335 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 131,008 | 144,711 |
| Excess of revenue over expenditure from continuing operations | 1,680 | 208 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequent to Profit or Loss | | |
| Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations | – | (106) |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR | – | (106) |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR | 1,680 | 102 |

During the financial year, the entity had no transactions in relation to political or religious proselytisation programs. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2015.

| | Consolidated | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | \$000 | \$000 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 32,513 | 26,886 |
| Trade and other receivables | 15,246 | 25,068 |
| Inventories | 197 | 230 |
| Total current assets | 47,956 | 52,184 |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,875 | 3,667 |
| Intangible assets | 896 | 955 |
| Total non-current assets | 3,771 | 4,622 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 51,727 | 56,806 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Trade and other payables | 6,296 | 9,747 |
| Provisions | 2,804 | 3,352 |
| Deferred income | 35,360 | 38,050 |
| Total current liabilities | 44,460 | 51,149 |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Provisions | 636 | 706 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 636 | 706 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 45,096 | 51,855 |
| NET ASSETS | 6,631 | 4,951 |
| EQUITY | | |
| Accumulated Surplus | 6,631 | 4,951 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | 6,631 | 4,951 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015.

| | Foreign Currency Translation Reserve \$000 | Accumulated Surplus \$000 | Total Equity \$000 |
|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2013 | 106 | 4,743 | 4,849 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | |
| Surplus for the year | – | 208 | 208 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| Movement in foreign currency translation reserve | (106) | – | (106) |
| Total other comprehensive income for the year | (106) | 208 | 102 |
| BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2014 | – | 4,951 | 4,951 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | | |
| Surplus for the period | – | 1,680 | 1,680 |
| Total other comprehensive income for the year | – | – | – |
| BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2015 | – | 6,631 | 6,631 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2015.

| | Consolidated | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | \$000 | \$000 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Cash received in the course of operations (inclusive of goods and services tax) | 138,686 | 139,949 |
| Cash paid in the course of operations (inclusive of goods and services tax) | (137,663) | (139,478) |
| Interest received and other operations | 2,689 | 547 |
| NET CASH (USED)/PROVIDED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES | 3,712 | 1,018 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Proceeds from sale of financial assets | 3,006 | – |
| Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment | 19 | 203 |
| Payments for plant and equipment | (1,043) | (871) |
| Payments for intangible assets | (67) | (262) |
| NET CASH (USED)/PROVIDED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES | 1,915 | (930) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | – | – |
| NET CASH (USED)/PROVIDED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES | – | – |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash held | 5,627 | 88 |
| Exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents | – | 100 |
| Cash at the beginning of the financial year | 26,886 | 26,698 |
| CASH AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR | 32,513 | 26,886 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Table of cash movements for designated purposes for the year ended 31 December 2015.

| | Cash available at the beginning of the financial year | Cash raised during the financial year | Cash disbursed during the financial year | Cash available at the end of the financial year |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Grants – Afghanistan – Uruzgan Health Education Program – DFAT | 4,197,600 | 4,463,506 | 6,504,839 | 2,156,266 |
| Grants – Myanmar Education Consortium DFAT | 10,193,470 | 5,059,671 | 5,200,487 | 10,052,654 |
| Grants – Pakistan ECCE for KPK Province | 2,865,276 | 12,594 | 2,654,000 | 223,870 |
| Total for other purposes | 9,629,188 | 131,858,162 | 121,407,530 | 20,079,820 |
| TOTAL | 26,885,584 | 141,393,933 | 135,766,856 | 32,512,610 |

The company is a signatory to the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) Code of Conduct, and as such has an obligation to provide the following information which demonstrates adherence to the Code's financial standards. For further information on the Code please refer to the ACFID Code of Conduct Guidance Document available at acfid.asn.au.

No other single appeal represented more than 10 percent of the total cash raised.

The purpose of the Table of Cash Movements is to ensure the accountability of cash raised for designated purposes. The Table of Cash Movements is used to disclose the amount of cash that has been raised for a designated purpose, disbursed and remains unspent at the end of the year.

Cash raised refers to cash donations, government and other income actually received during the year. Cash disbursed refers to expenditure actually paid out during the year.

Note to the consolidated summary financial report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

1. Basis of preparation

The Summary Financial Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the Australian Council for International Development ("ACFID") Code of Conduct. For further information on the Code, please refer to the ACFID Code of Conduct Guidance Document available at acfid.asn.au.

The Summary Financial Report is an extract from the Save the Children Australia and Controlled Entities' full financial report for the year ended 31 December 2015. The financial statements and specific disclosures included in the Summary Financial Report have been derived from the full financial report.

The Summary Financial Report does not and cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of Save the Children Australia and Controlled Entities as the full financial report.

A full description of the accounting policies adopted by Save the Children Australia and Controlled Entities may be found in the full financial report.

The Summary Financial Report is presented in Australian dollars.

A copy of the full consolidated financial report and independent audit report for the year ended 31 December 2015 is available on our website – savethechildren.org.au. Alternatively, you can request a hard copy which will be sent without charge. All such requests should be made to the Registered Office.

Elizabeth Flynn
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
Level 6, 250 Victoria Parade,
East Melbourne, Vic 3002.

Phone: 03 9938 2000
Fax: 03 9938 2099

Directors' declaration

**SAVE THE CHILDREN AUSTRALIA
ACN 008 610 035
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

The directors of Save the Children Australia ('Company') declare that the Summary Financial Report comprising the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and table of cash movements, as set out on pages 1 to 6, is in accordance with the requirements set out in the ACFID Code of Conduct and has been derived from and is consistent with the full financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities ('Consolidated Entity') for the year ended 31 December 2015.

In the directors opinion:

- (a) the full financial statements and notes of the Consolidated Entity are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012 including:
 - (i) comply with Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the ACNC Regulations 2012 and any other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
 - (ii) give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2015 and its performance for the year ended on that date, and
 - (iii) comply with the requirements set out in the ACFID Code of Conduct;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable, and

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:



Peter Hodgson
Chairman

Melbourne
21 March 2016



Independent auditor's report to the members of Save the Children Australia

Report on the summary financial report

The accompanying summary financial report of Save the Children Australia, comprising the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the table of cash movements for designated purposes, are derived from the audited financial report of Save the Children Australia for the year ended 31 December 2015. We expressed an unmodified auditor's opinion on that financial report in our auditor's report dated 21 March 2016.

The summary financial report does not contain all the disclosures required by Australian Accounting Standards applied in preparation of the audited financial report of Save the Children Australia. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore is not a substitute for reading the audited financial report of Save the Children Australia.

Directors' responsibility for the summary financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summary financial report on the basis described in Note 1 to the audited financial report, to the extent applicable to the summary financial report.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial report based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standard ASA810 Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial report derived from the audited financial report of Save the Children Australia for the year ended 31 December 2015 is consistent in all material respects, with that audited financial report, on the basis described in Note 1.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
Freshwater Place, 2 Southbank Boulevard, SOUTHBANK VIC 3006, GPO Box 1331, MELBOURNE VIC 3001
T: 61 3 8603 1000, F: 61 3 8603 1999, www.pwc.com.au

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Save the Children Australia (continued)

Report on the summary financial report (continued)

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 on the audited financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The summary financial report has been prepared to assist Save the Children Australia meet the requirements of its members. As a result, the summary financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the members of Save the Children Australia.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Darren Jenks'.

Darren Jenks
Partner

Melbourne
21 March 2016

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Disasters and climate change have a profound impact on children. As the impacts of climate change intensify – harsher and longer heat waves, more unpredictable weather patterns, and increasingly intense tropical storms – more children will be put at risk and more lives and livelihoods will be lost; particularly in poor, climate-vulnerable communities in the Global South and in disadvantaged communities in rich countries, including Australia.

Save the Children Australia knows the impact the environment has on child wellbeing. We recognise that our activities have an impact on the global environment and we are committed to managing and reducing any negative impact on the environment from our projects and operations. We view this as fundamental to creating sustainable change in the lives of children.

Children are one of the groups most vulnerable to climate change as they are physiologically more vulnerable to rising temperature and extreme weather events, may experience greater disruption to schooling from disasters and are at risk from population displacement that will increase with climate disruption. We cannot effectively advocate for policy changes to reduce carbon emissions and fossil fuel use, without ensuring we have our own house in order.

Over the course of 2015, Save the Children Australia engaged in a comprehensive review and measurement of its activities to better understand its environmental footprint – the measurement of which formed the baseline for all ongoing and future assessments. This formed a critical first step in demonstrating our commitment to substantially reducing our carbon footprint. In parallel to this review, we are currently finalising a Corporate Environmental Sustainability Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2018 that aims to reduce our organisational carbon footprint and reduce the environmental impact of our development projects.

The 2016–2018 strategy will embed practices focussed on resource sustainability and prioritise initiatives that are enablers for future strategic sustainability across all of the organisation’s policies, practices and operations. Thus, the strategy will focus on four key themes:

Suppliers and operations

Initiatives will focus on reducing our environmental impact through the selection of our suppliers and the way we manage our operations and support functions.

Employee engagement

Initiatives will focus on improving environmental performance through building ‘top down’ and ‘bottom up’ commitment of staff across all departments.

Reporting and benchmarking

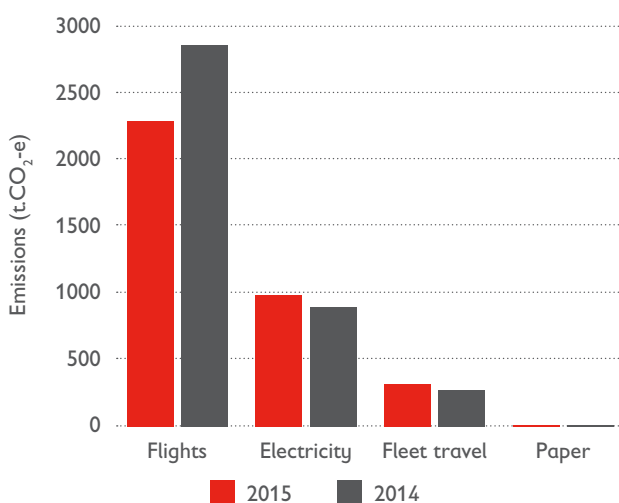
Initiatives will focus on improving environmental performance through providing timely and accurate feedback on progress to managers, the Executive, Board and external stakeholders.

Project design and delivery

Initiatives focus on improving environmental performance through incorporating good environmental principles and our Project Environment Management tool in all project designs.

The total figures reported below²⁷ include emissions from Save the Children Australia’s offices and project sites in Australia, including our shops for 2015.

Emission breakdown by source



The vast majority of our emissions continue to be derived from staff travel associated with our project activities (of total miles travelled in 2015, 83 percent are international, with 17 percent domestic travel) and the remainder from energy used in our offices. In 2015, emissions from flights declined as compared to the prior year and this reflects reduced project activity in the services we provided to asylum seekers and refugees on Nauru.

During 2015, Save the Children Australia merged with Good Beginnings Australia, adding an additional 13 project sites. This, combined with an increase in the number of retail shops from 35 to 46, has resulted in an expanded operational footprint and led to an increase in emissions from electricity and fleet travel, as compared to 2014.

In recognition of this growth in our operational footprint, we have committed to moving to a new head office building that will bring together three offices and 220 staff. We plan to retrofit the new office space to substantially improve its existing energy and environmental performance and thus meet our future ambitions.

In Asia and the Pacific region in 2015, we supported projects in four Pacific Island countries and in 13 Asian countries. Furthermore we had humanitarian projects in the Middle East and Africa. Such activities require travel and we recognise that flights constituted the majority of our emissions. We endeavour to reduce the impact of travel on the environment through the continued roll-out of technology upgrades as well as exploring other options through the 2016–18 Environmental Sustainability Strategy and Action Plan. However, we also recognise that travel has and will continue to be an essential part of how we deliver quality services to the most deprived and marginalised children.

Note, Save the Children’s reporting boundary for the calculation of 2015 emissions is as follows:

| Source | S1 | S2 | S3 | Energy |
|--------------|------|------|------|--------|
| Flights | n/a | n/a | inc. | inc. |
| Electricity | n/a | inc. | inc. | inc. |
| Fleet travel | inc. | n/a | inc. | inc. |
| Paper | n/a | n/a | inc. | inc. |

Scope 1 (S1): Direct greenhouse gas emissions, including fuel combustion, company vehicles and fugitive emissions.

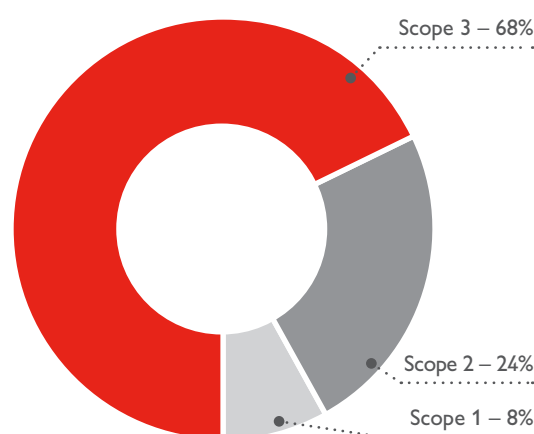
Scope 2 (S2): Energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions, including purchased electricity, heat and steam.

Scope 3 (S3): Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions, including purchased goods and services, business travel, employee commuting, waste disposal, use of sold products, transportation and distribution, investments, leased assets and franchises.

The current reporting boundary includes electricity consumption for all offices²⁸, project sites and retail locations which comprise the majority of Save the Children Australia’s electricity consumption. Save the Children Australia is looking to further expand its reporting boundary to continue to include smaller sites and ancillary activities in future years.

In preparing the 2015 greenhouse gas inventory, a portion of electricity consumption was estimated due to the accessibility of information. The estimated portion represented approximately 11 percent of electricity consumption (a reduction from the 30 percent of estimation required in 2014). Save the Children will continue the process of implementing more robust data collection systems and reporting processes that will reduce the amount of electricity consumption that needs to be estimated in future years.

Emissions breakdown by scope



GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI) INDEX

The table below sets out indicators from the Global Reporting Initiative's G4 reporting framework, including the NGO Sector Disclosures and references the matter disclosed in our 2015 Annual Report and other relevant documents.

Our 2015 Annual Report is available from our website:

savethechildren.org.au/about-us/publications/annual-reports

| GRI INDICATOR | REFERENCE |
|---|---|
| ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE | |
| G4-3 Name of the organisation. | Save the Children Australia |
| G4-4 Primary activities (e.g. advocacy, social marketing, research, service provision, capacity building, humanitarian assistance, etc.). Indicate how these activities relate to the organisation's mission and primary strategic goals (e.g. on poverty reduction, environment, human rights, etc.). | See Annual Report: About us; Our work in Australia; Our work around the world |
| G4-5 Location of the organisation's headquarters. | Level 6, 250 Victoria Parade East Melbourne Victoria 3002 |
| G4-6 Number of countries where the organisation operates, and names of countries where either the organisation has significant operations. | 31 countries See Annual Report: Our work around the world |
| G4-7 Nature of ownership and legal form, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – details and current status of not-for-profit registration; – operational structure of the organisation, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures. | See Annual Report: Governance; About us |
| G4-8 Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers and beneficiaries). | See Annual Report: Our work in Australia; Our work around the world; Communicating with our supporters; Our partners; Community support |
| G4-NGO Sector Disclosure Target audience and affected stakeholders. | |
| G4-9 Scale of the organisation. | See Annual Report: About us; Communicating with our supporters; Our employees; Financial statements |
| G4-NGO Sector Disclosure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of members and/or supporters. • Number of employees. • Number of volunteers. • Total income. • Capitalisation may be reported as net assets broken down in terms of debt and equity or in terms of assets and liabilities. • Scope and scale of activities. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>G4-13 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding the organisation's size, structure, ownership, or its supply chain.</p> | <p>Save the Children Australia's agreement with Department of Immigration and Border Protection to provide services to children and families seeking asylum on Nauru was terminated in October 2015. As a result of this, the Consolidated Entity has ceased to receive income for such services from 1 November 2015.</p> <p>On 1 July 2015, Save the Children Australia became the sole member of Good Beginnings Australia Ltd and the entities were merged. The principal activity of Good Beginnings Australia Ltd is operating projects to build better outcomes for children in vulnerable communities at various locations throughout Australia. From this date the control of all operations related to Good Beginnings Australia Ltd were brought under the control of the management and Board of Save the Children Australia.</p> |
| <p>G4-15 List externally developed economic, environmental and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organisation subscribes or which it endorses.</p> | <p>ACFID Code of Conduct</p> |
| <p>G4-16 List memberships of key associations (such as industry associations) and national or international advocacy organisations.</p> | <p>See Annual Report: Our partners</p> |
| <p>SCOPE OF REPORT</p> | |
| <p>G4-17 List all entities included in the organisation's consolidated financial statements or equivalent documents. Indicate whether any entity included in the organisation's consolidated financial statements or equivalent documents is not covered by the report.</p> <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure Entities include national offices, sections, branches and field offices.</p> | <p>Save the Children Australia; Save the Children Australia Trust; Save the Children in Vanuatu Association Inc.; Save the Children in Papua New Guinea (SCIPNG) Inc.; Good Beginnings Australia Ltd</p> |
| <p>G4-18 Explain the process for defining the report content.</p> | <p>The report is prepared by Save the Children Australia management. It has been prepared to respond to specific legal requirements and the ACFID Code of Conduct and also with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative's Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and NGO Sector Supplement.</p> |

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

| | |
|---|--|
| G4-24 Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation. | See Annual Report: Communicating with our supporters; Our partners |
| G4-25 Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage. | Not reported |
| G4-26 Approach to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group, and an indication of whether any of the engagement was undertaken specifically as part of the report preparation process. | See Annual Report: Communicating with our supporters |
| G4-27 Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organisation has responded to those key topics and concerns, including through its reporting. Report the stakeholder groups that raised each of the key topics and concerns. | See Annual Report: Communicating with our supporters |

REPORT PROFILE

| | |
|---|--|
| G4-28 Reporting period for information provided. | 1 January 2015 – 31 December 2015 |
| G4-29 Date of most recent previous report. | 31 December 2014 |
| G4-30 Reporting cycle (such as annual, biennial). | Annual |
| G4-31 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents. | Head of Communications, Save the Children Australia: info@savethechildren.org.au |
| G4-33 Practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report. | Save the Children's Financial Statements are audited by PwC. This Annual Report is assessed by ACFID for compliance with reporting requirements set out in its Code of Conduct. |

GOVERNANCE

| | |
|--|--|
| G4-34 Governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body. Identify any committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental and social impacts. | See Annual Report: Governance |
| G4-37 Processes for consultation between stakeholders and the highest governance body on economic, environmental and social topics. If consultation is delegated, describe to whom and any feedback processes to the highest governance body. | Not reported |
| G4-38 Composition of the highest governance body and its committees. | See Annual Report: Governance |
| G4-40 Nomination and selection processes for the highest governance body and its committees, and the criteria used for nominating and selecting highest governance body members. | See Annual Report: Governance |
| G4-42 Highest governance body's and senior executives' roles in the development, approval, and updating of the organisation's purpose, value or mission statements, strategies, policies, and goals related to economic, environmental and social impacts. | Save the Children's purpose is to achieve positive social impacts, as a result its Board and Executive team are involved at all stages of its work in this area. |
| G4-NGO Sector Disclosure Procedures for overseeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – program effectiveness; and – adherence or compliance with nationally and internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles. | See Annual Report: Programming for children; Governance |
| G4-46 Highest governance body's role in reviewing the effectiveness of the organisation's risk management processes for economic, environmental and social topics. | See Annual Report: Governance |

| | |
|---|--|
| G4-48 Highest committee or position that formally reviews and approves the organisation's sustainability report and ensures that all material Aspects are covered. | This Annual Report is reviewed by the Executive Team, the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Board Audit Committee. |
| G4-49 Process for communicating critical concerns to the highest governance body. | Not reported |
| G4-50 Nature and total number of critical concerns that were communicated to the highest governance body and the mechanism(s) used to address and resolve them. | Not reported |
| G4-51 Remuneration policies for the highest governance body and senior executives. | See Annual Report: Governance |
| G4-54 Ratio of the annual total compensation for the organisation's highest-paid individual in each country of significant operations to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) in the same country. | See Annual Report: Our employees |

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

| | |
|--|---|
| G4-56 Describe the organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics. | See Annual Report: About us; Governance |
| G4-57 Report the internal and external mechanisms for seeking advice on ethical and lawful behaviour, and matters related to organisational integrity, such as helplines or advice lines. | Internal: Child Safeguarding Protocol Grievance procedures and Whistleblowing procedure External: Complaints against the organisation may be lodged with ACFID |
| G4-58 Report the internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behaviour, and matters related to organisational integrity, such as escalation through line management, whistleblowing mechanisms or hotlines. | As above |

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure RESOURCE ALLOCATION</p> <p>Describe resource allocation processes.</p> <p>Identify the processes in place to track the use of resources for the purposes intended, including both cash and in-kind contributions (include internal processes of financial controls)</p> <p>Identify the standard(s) that serve as the basis for this tracking system. These standards may include voluntary codes or mandatory requirements that relate to areas such as: internal accounting and bookkeeping systems; auditing of financial records or other systems; external reporting; and calculation of program expenses and/or other overheads.</p> | See Annual Report: Financial statements |
| <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure SOURCES OF FUNDING BY CATEGORY AND FIVE LARGEST DONORS AND MONETARY VALUE OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sources of funding by category (e.g., government, corporate, foundation, private, membership fees, in-kind donations, and other). Identify the five largest donors in monetary value. For in-kind donations, use estimates of the monetary value of the donation, using standard accounting principles. Report aggregated monetary value of funding received by source. Report the five largest donors and the monetary value of their contribution. | See Annual Report: Our partners; Financial statements |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>G4-SO3 and SO5 CORRUPTION AND FRAUD</p> <p>Describe anti-corruption policies and procedures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – systems and practices to prohibit, prevent, detect and report on corruption and bribery; – evidence that relevant policies are known and used by staff; – the greatest risks for the organisation to be exposed to corruption, bribery, nepotism or fraud; – any systematic and regular analyses of such risks; <p>Any further steps necessary to minimise the risk of fraud or corruption undermining your organisation’s effectiveness and reputation.</p> | <p>See Annual Report: Governance</p> |
| <p>G4-SO5 INCIDENTS OF CORRUPTION AND ACTIONS TAKEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number and nature of confirmed incidents of corruption. • Total number of confirmed incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption. • Total number of confirmed incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption. • Legal cases regarding corruption brought against the organisation or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of such cases. | <p>See Annual Report: Governance</p> |
| <p>PROGRAM QUALITY</p> | |
| <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure AFFECTED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p> <p>Processes for involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs</p> | <p>See Annual Report: Our work around the world</p> |
| <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING</p> <p>System for program monitoring, evaluation and learning (including measuring program effectiveness and impact), resulting changes to programs, and how they are communicated.</p> | <p>See Annual Report: Our work around the world</p> |
| <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure GENDER AND DIVERSITY</p> <p>Measures to integrate gender and diversity into program design and implementation, and the monitoring, evaluation, and learning cycle.</p> | <p>See Annual Report: Our work around the world</p> |
| <p>ADVOCACY</p> | |
| <p>G4-NGO Sector Disclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for arriving at public awareness and advocacy positions (e.g. evidence-based research, stakeholder participation, analysis of gender and diversity issues). • How does the organisation ensure that consistency is maintained during implementation of advocacy and public awareness campaigns. • How does the organisation ensure that its public criticisms are fair and accurate. • Process for corrective adjustment of advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns. • Identify where public awareness and advocacy positions are published. • Process for exiting a campaign. • Process to formulate, communicate and implement advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns. | <p>See Annual Report: Our work around the world</p> |

COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

G4 NGO Sector Disclosure

Processes to take into account and coordinate with the activities of other actors.

See Annual Report: Our partners

FUNDRAISING AND MARKETING

G4-NGO Sector Disclosure

Adherence to standards for fundraising and marketing communications practices.

See Annual Report: Communicating with our supporters; Governance

STAFF AND DIVERSITY

G4-LA1 Total number and rates of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender and region.

See Annual Report: Our employees

G4-LA2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by significant locations of operation.

See Annual Report: Our employees

G4-LA3 Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender.

Not reported

G4-LA6 Type of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and total number of work-related fatalities, by region and by gender.

See Annual Report: Our employees

G4-LA11 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender and by employee category.

See Annual Report: Our employees

G4-LA12 Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity.

A breakdown by gender is provided for Board and Executive Team composition, as well for as overall staff numbers

G4-LA13 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men by employee category, by significant locations of operation.

Not reported

G4-LA16 Number of grievances about labour practices filed, addressed, and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms

Not reported

G4-EC6 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation.

Not reported

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

G4-EN27 Report quantitatively the extent to which environmental impacts of activities have been mitigated during the reporting period, including:

- initiatives to reduce emissions at organisational level
- environmental impacts of programmes and activities
- initiatives to limit emissions of transporting people and products

See Annual Report: Sustainability and the environment

APPENDIX 1: WHERE WE WORK IN AUSTRALIA

| REGION | PROJECT NAME | THEME | SUB-THEME | WHAT THE PROJECT DOES |
|--|--|-------------------|---|--|
| National | Status Resolution Support Project - Supporting Unaccompanied Minors in Alternative Places of Detention | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Save the Children Australia is sub-contracted by the Australian Red Cross to provide care and independent observing services to unaccompanied minors (children who don't have parents or guardians with them) in alternative places of detention. |
| National | Youth Ambassadors Project | Youth Development | Advocacy | The Youth Ambassadors Project works with a small group of Youth Ambassadors to lobby Australian politicians and speak out publicly about issues that affect them. |
| NEW SOUTH WALES | | | | |
| Inner City Sydney, Inner West Sydney, Western Sydney, Northern Sydney, Raymond Terrace, Riverina and Wilcannia | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | Play2Learn is a supported playgroup. Playgroup sessions run during school terms, incorporating early childhood learning through play, and family support for parents. Play2Learn acts as a soft entry point for families to connect with support services at a critical early stage of their child's development. |
| Inner West Sydney | Toy Library | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Toy Library provides families with access to quality toys and games that support their educational, social and physical development. Some families – in particular those from refugee and migrant backgrounds – cannot afford to buy or access the educational toys they need to stimulate their children's play and learning. |
| Inner West Sydney | Volunteer Family Connect | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Volunteer Family Connect (VFC) is a community-based early intervention project providing one-on-one support to parents and carers in their home or other safe places. |
| Inner West Sydney and Western Sydney | Stability Through Support Mentoring Project | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | Stability Through Support is a mentoring project. It provides a wide range of support services to young people to help them find and harness their talent for a positive future. |
| Northern Sydney | Circle of Security | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Circle of Security is a relationship-based early intervention project designed to enhance attachment security between parents and children. |
| Northern Sydney | Community Hub | Education | Early childhood care and development | Community Hub is designed to provide information and support related to parenting young children. Referrals to local services can be provided if requested. The service is available to all families with children aged 0-8 years in Ryde. Priority is given to families experiencing social isolation, young parents, single parents, families in which a child or parent has a disability or mental health issue, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families, and culturally diverse families. |

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| Western Sydney | Mobile Youth Van (M.Y.Van) | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | Mobile Youth Van (M.Y.Van) provides young people living in remote, isolated and marginalised communities with access to culturally appropriate and educational activities specifically designed for their age and community. |
| Western Sydney | Youth Advisory Committee | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | The Youth Advisory Committee is made up of young people from the Claymore area. They have been employed by Save the Children as staff members and run workshops and advocacy projects on local and national issues of significance to young people. |
| Western Sydney | Youth Justice (Cobham) | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | The Cobham Youth Justice project provides pre- and post-release case management support and mentoring to assist young people to prepare for their release and successfully transition into life in the community. |

NORTHERN TERRITORY

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Darwin | Student Wellbeing | Education | Basic education | Student Wellbeing supports children 9–11 years who would like to improve on their social skills and attendance at school. It gives the students a place to come and talk and do activities suited to their needs and that support transition back into class. The wellbeing worker aims to build child and family capacity by providing professional support to families. Support is provided to improve children's development and wellbeing and strengthen the capacity of those in a parenting role. |
| Darwin urban communities | School Attendance | Education | Basic education | The School Attendance project helps remove barriers that inhibit school attendance. We work with parents, children, schools and community leaders to address local issues around nutrition, student and family wellbeing and transport to help ensure children participate regularly in school. |
| Darwin, Palmerston, Wadeye, Katherine and South Eastern communities of the Katherine Region | Intensive Family Support Service (IFSS) | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Intensive Family Support Service (IFSS) is available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous families with children aged 0–12 years, where neglect has been identified by the state or territory child protection authority. IFSS is a free service providing intensive support in the home and community. It aims to improve children's health, safety and wellbeing. |
| Darwin, Palmerston, Wadeye, Katherine and South Eastern communities of the Katherine Region | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | Play2Learn is a supported playgroup. Playgroup sessions run during school terms, incorporating early childhood learning through play, and family support for parents. Play2Learn acts as a soft entry point for families to connect with support services at a critical early stage of their child's development. |
| Katherine | Bright Stars | Education | Early childhood care and development | Bright Stars is for children aged 3–12 years with special needs and their parents. It focuses on activities that develop sensory receptors and skills. |

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| Katherine | Katherine Intensive Family Support | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Katherine Intensive Family Support project provides professional support and parenting intervention to families with complex needs over an extended period of time. The project supports families with understanding and managing a child's behaviour and emotional responses, while establishing child and parent routines adjusting to a new baby in complex environments where professional guidance is needed. |
| Palmerston | HIPPY | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Home Interaction project for Parents and Youngsters (HIPPY) is a home-based early learning and parenting project for families with young children. Families start HIPPY the year before their child starts school (usually around four years old) and continue during their first year of school. |
| Palmerston and Darwin | Wellbeing of Children | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Wellbeing of Children initiative seeks to strengthen and build collaborative community responses to the needs of children in local communities, so they can grow up safe, happy and healthy. The Wellbeing of Children Report for Palmerston and Darwin North is a tool for future planning. It will allow services to coordinate responses around key areas that need further attention, promoting collaboration and partnership. |
| Palmerston and Darwin | Kids Connect | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Kids Connect project caters for children aged 8–12 years and their families who would like to improve their social skills and support to address issues at home that may impact on school attendance and engagement. |
| South Eastern communities of the Katherine Region | Dads 'N Kids | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Dads 'N Kids supports the healthy interaction between dads and their children by facilitating culturally appropriate activities where dads and kids can share quality time together, fostering closer bonds. |
| South Eastern communities of the Katherine Region | Strengthening Communities (Early Childhood Mentoring) | Education | Early childhood care and development | Strengthening Communities supports crèche trainees in remote communities to achieve their nationally recognised qualifications, supporting their formal learning by demonstrating the practical applications of the qualifications framework. For example, they support age-appropriate activities and safety procedures for remote crèche workers. |

QUEENSLAND

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| Central Queensland, Darling Downs, Greater Brisbane, Gulf Region, Tweed Heads/Gold Coast, Kilcoy, Townsville, North Burnett, Emerald, Blackwater, Gladstone, Ayr, Bowen and Charters Towers | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | Play2Learn is a supported playgroup. Playgroup sessions run during school terms, incorporating early childhood learning through play, and family support for parents. Play2Learn acts as a soft entry point for families to connect with support services at a critical early stage of their child's development. |
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| Greater Brisbane | Family Support | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Early Intervention Family Support project increases the parenting skills and confidence of disadvantaged families and provides referrals to support services. Family Support Workers provide practical and emotional support to families with children up to 18 years old, with a particular focus on those under five. |
| Greater Brisbane | Future Parents Program | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | From basic babysitting skills for siblings to courses for at-risk and pregnant teens, our Future Parents project gives young people in Queensland the practical knowledge and skills to increase the safety, health and wellbeing of children and themselves. |
| Greater Brisbane | Global Peace Schools | Child Rights Governance | Improved accountability for the rights of the most deprived children | The Global Peace School project promotes peace and raises awareness of children's rights through partnerships with children, educators, schools, parents and communities. The project integrates child rights education, peace building, global awareness and social inclusion concepts across school curriculum and through wider school and community activities. |
| Greater Brisbane | Refuges (Jebb, Garema and Bridges) | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Domestic and family violence refuges provide unit-style accommodation for women and their children in Queensland. They are set in confidential locations and staffed with skilled Parent Support Workers and a Child Support Worker who ensure the individual needs and rights of children and women are supported. |
| Gulf Region | Child and Family Centres | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | A joint initiative of the Australian and Queensland Governments, our Doomadgee and Mornington Island Children and Family Centres (CFC) offer early childhood education, family and parenting support and child and maternal health services. |
| Gulf Region | Gulf Financial Wellbeing | Poverty | Child sensitive livelihoods | The Financial Wellbeing project runs in Normanton, Doomadgee and Mornington Island through our Children and Family Centres. The project helps families repay debts and build good budgeting habits so they can strengthen their financial position. This helps parents better plan for their future and provide for their children. |
| Gulf Region | HIPPY | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Home Interaction project for Parents and Youngsters (HIPPY) is a home-based early learning and parenting project for families with young children. Families start HIPPY the year before their child starts school (usually around four years old) and continue during their first year of school. |
| Gulf Region | Long Day Care Centre | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Early Learning Centres focus on children from Aboriginal communities and promote growth and learning in the years before school. |

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| Gulf Region | Mornington Island and Doomadgee Early Childhood Development and School Transition Project | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Child Development and School Transition Project provides educational support and helps to coordinate efforts to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families have the support they need to achieve developmental milestones from birth to school age, and that they are getting the best possible foundation for learning and life. |
| Townsville | Family Support & Vincent Family Support Hub | Child Protection | Early childhood care and development | Our Family Support projects in Townsville focus on helping parents ensure their children are ready to commence school, and address family wellbeing issues and other barriers that impact on children's ability to participate fully at school. Families are engaged in support activities individually and in groups. Family Support Workers provide assistance to children and families at school or in the family's home (or other agreed locations). |
| Townsville | Play2Learn for School | Child Protection | Early childhood care and development | The Play2Learn for School project supports parents/carers of Indigenous primary school age students who are struggling with attendance, engagement and participation issues at school. Support is provided through building and enhancing parenting skills, building self capability and capacity and offering practical assistance to enable parents/carers to effectively address school issues and promote parent involvement with schools. |
| Townsville | Transition to School | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Transition to School project provides children and parents with support and information needed to ensure children are well equipped to commence prep. |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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| Adelaide and Gawler | Youth Support Services | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | Youth Support Services provides individual mentoring and case-management support for at-risk young people aged between 10–17 years, who are under the guardianship or custody of the Minister or identified as an adolescent at risk of disengaging from education. The service aims to achieve better social, emotional and educational outcomes for young people by focusing on strengths and resilience. |
| Ceduna | Keeping Kids Connected | Education | Basic education | Keeping Kids Connected is a strength-based pilot project on the Far West Coast of South Australia. It aims to deliver mentoring, stability and positive support to Aboriginal young people aged 9–12 who are identified as having behavioural problems, school absenteeism and/or are in contact with the criminal justice system. |
| Ceduna and Far West Coast | School Attendance | Education | Basic education | The School Attendance project helps remove barriers that inhibit school attendance. We work with parents, children, schools and community leaders to address local issues around nutrition, student and family wellbeing and transport to help ensure children participate regularly in school. |

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| Ceduna and Far West Coast, Port Lincoln, Adelaide and Gawler | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | Play2Learn is a supported playgroup. Playgroup sessions run during school terms, incorporating early childhood learning through play, and family support for parents. Play2Learn acts as a soft entry point for families to connect with support services at a critical early stage of their child's development. |
| Statewide | Global Peace Schools | Child Rights Governance | Improved accountability for the rights of the most deprived children | The Global Peace School project promotes peace and raises awareness of children's rights through partnerships with children, educators, schools, parents and communities. The project integrates child rights education, peace building, global awareness and social inclusion concepts across school curriculum and through wider school and community activities. |

TASMANIA

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| Greater Hobart | It Takes a Village | Education | Early childhood care and development | It Takes a Village is a Play2Learn project specifically designed to provide settlement support, early learning opportunities and connection to community to children and families from refugee backgrounds as they adapt to life in Australia. |
| Greater Hobart | Educating young people for a better future | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | This project employs a teacher to work one on one with young people in our youth justice projects to help them develop their literacy and numeracy skills enabling them to reach their educational and vocational goals. |
| Greater Hobart | HIPPY | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Home Interaction project for Parents and Youngsters (HIPPY) is a home-based early learning and parenting project for families with young children. Families start HIPPY the year before their child starts school (usually around four years old) and continue during their first year of school. |
| Greater Hobart | Intensive Family Support Service | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | This project provides professional support and parenting intervention to families with complex needs over an extended period of time. |
| Greater Hobart | Volunteer Family Connect | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Volunteer Family Connect (VFC) is a community-based early intervention project providing one-on-one support to parents and carers in their home or another safe place. |
| Greater Hobart, Huon and Smithton/ King Island | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | Play2Learn is a supported playgroup. Playgroup sessions run during school terms, incorporating early childhood learning through play, and family support for parents. Play2Learn acts as a soft entry point for families to connect with support services at a critical early stage of their child's development. |
| Statewide | Supporting Young People on Bail | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | This project provides individual mentoring and support for young people aged 10–18 years who are on bail awaiting sentencing. We assist them to reengage with education, recreational activities and employment opportunities. |

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| Statewide | Transition from Detention | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | This project provides individual mentoring and support for high-risk young people aged 10–18 years who are transitioning from Ashley Youth Detention Centre. We assist them to reconnect with education, recreational activities and assist them to access employment opportunities. |
| VICTORIA | | | | |
| East Gippsland | Baby Massage | Education | Early childhood care and development | This project provides parents of infants with practical baby massage sessions and is offered as a soft entry into other early childhood care and development projects in East Gippsland. |
| East Gippsland | Infant Mental Health (PAIRS) | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | This project addresses the complex needs of at-risk infants whose secure attachment to their parent/s has been compromised by lack of parental skill and/or trauma such as domestic violence, parental mental health issues and personal trauma histories and neglect. |
| East Gippsland | The Wellbeing Report | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | "The Wellbeing of East Gippsland's Children is a tool for future planning. It will allow services to coordinate responses around key areas that need further attention, promoting collaboration and partnership. |
| East Gippsland | Volunteer Family Connect | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | Volunteer Family Connect (VFC) is a community-based early intervention project providing one-on-one support to parents and carers in their home or another safe place. |
| Fitzroy | Cubbies: Fitzroy Adventure Playground | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The project aims to create a safe, creative and fun play environment for children and young people aged 5–16 years. We provide supervision, fun activities and free play. |
| Geelong | Wellbeing of Children Report | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Wellbeing of Children Initiative seeks to strengthen and build collaborative community responses to the needs of children in local communities, so that they can grow up safe, happy and healthy. The Wellbeing of Children Report for Geelong is a tool for future planning. It will allow services to coordinate responses around key areas that need further attention, promoting collaboration and partnership. |
| Inner Melbourne | African Kids Reading Club | Education | Basic education | The African Reading Club aims to improve education engagement, confidence and literacy skills of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) children aged 4–12 years. It runs four days a week during the school term. |
| Inner Melbourne | Toy Library | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Toy Library provides families with access to quality toys and games which support their educational, social and physical development. Some families – in particular those from refugee and migrant backgrounds – cannot afford to buy or access educational toys needed to stimulate their children's play and learning. |

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| Inner Melbourne and Northern Victoria | It Takes a Village | Education | Early childhood care and development | It Takes a Village is a Play2Learn project specifically designed to provide settlement support, early learning opportunities and connection to community to children and families from refugee backgrounds as they adapt to life in Australia. |
| Inner Melbourne and Northern Victoria | Mobile Youth Service (M.Y.Van) | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | "Mobile Youth Van (M.Y.Van) provides young people living in remote, isolated and marginalised communities with access to culturally appropriate and educational activities specifically designed for their age and community. |
| Latrobe and Doveton | Small Talk | Education | Early childhood care and development | Small Talk helps parents to build on their strengths, encouraging them to be more knowledgeable and confident parents. Parents attend a 10-week project and receive home coaching (where applicable) where they learn strategies to encourage their child's learning and development. Parents have access to qualified staff who provide parenting information and support, with opportunities to connect and interact with other parents |
| Latrobe and East Gippsland | Incredible Years | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Incredible Years project provides a comprehensive intervention for teachers and parents, targeted at treating and reducing the early onset of behavioural problems in young children. Parents of children aged 5–8 years attend a 12-week project to support parents that may have a child with emotional or behavioural issues. It offers strategies and support to parents with children with challenging behaviours. |
| Northern Victoria | HIPPY | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Home Interaction project for Parents and Youngsters (HIPPY) is a home-based early learning and parenting project for families with young children. Families start HIPPY the year before their child starts school (usually around four years old) and continue during their first year of school. |
| Northern Victoria, Doveton, Latrobe and East Gippsland | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | Play2Learn is a supported playgroup. Playgroup sessions run during school terms, incorporating early childhood learning through play, and family support for parents. Play2Learn acts as a soft entry point for families to connect with support services at a critical early stage of their child's development. |
| Nowa Nowa and Shepparton | Kindergartens | Education | Early childhood care and development | "The kindergarten works with children and their families in socially and/or geographically isolated communities in Victoria, with a particular focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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| East Kimberley | Chilling Space | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Kununurra Chilling Space provides a safe and engaging place for Aboriginal children and young people aged 12–18 to attend life skills workshops, case management and recreational activities. |
| East Kimberley | Communities for Children Facilitating Partner | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Communities for Children project is an Australian Government initiative. It provides a whole-of-community response that addresses educational outcomes and child and family wellbeing by providing funding and operational support to community partner organisations working with vulnerable families with children aged 0–12. |
| East Kimberley | Night Patrol | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Kununurra Night Patrol addresses late-night street presence and associated risk-taking behaviour by providing transportation to a safe place at night for Aboriginal children and young people aged 12–18. |
| East Kimberley | Youth Diversionary Services | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | The Youth Diversion Service addresses offending behaviour by providing case management, mentoring, “back to country” day trips, recreational activities and life skills workshops for Aboriginal children and young people aged 8–17 referred by the Department of Corrective Services. |
| East Kimberley and South East Perth | Strong Tomorrow | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Strong Tomorrow project addresses repeat youth offending by providing intensive mentoring to at-risk young people aged 10–15. |
| Pilbara | Family Support Project | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Family Support project aims to improve children’s development and wellbeing using a case management approach to offer families home support to work through parenting and child issues that are affecting the family from functioning well. Parenting information sessions are also provided. |
| South Eastern Perth | Armadale School Attendance (Aboriginal Child and Wellbeing project) | Education | Basic education | The School Attendance project (Moordijt Bidee) is for children aged 6–12 years old and focusses on supporting children and families to increase school attendance and educational attainment. The project also delivers an integrated, child-focused family support service to assist parents and carers through practical support, mentoring, advocacy and collaboration with external services, to overcome barriers that may be impacting on their child’s education. |
| South Eastern Perth | Dads and Kids Connect | Education | Early childhood care and development | Children of incarcerated fathers often face considerable disadvantage, including a strained or distant relationship with their father. Dads and Kids Connect tackles this issue by providing opportunities for families to stay connected. |
| South Eastern Perth | Dads and Kids Connect (Parenting Sessions) | Education | Early childhood care and development | Children of incarcerated fathers often face considerable disadvantage, including a strained or distant relationship with their father. Dads and Kids Connect Parenting sessions provide dads with information and resources to assist them in their role as fathers. |

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| South Eastern Perth | Homework Support (It Takes a Village – Live and Learn) | Education | Basic education | The It Takes a Village Live and Learn project addresses social integration and educational outcomes by providing homework and other educational support, life skills classes, intensive casework and school holiday activities for students aged 8–18 from refugee backgrounds. |
| South Eastern Perth | It Takes a Village | Education | Early childhood care and development | It Takes a Village is a Play2Learn project specifically designed to provide settlement support, early learning opportunities and connection to community to children and families from refugee backgrounds as they adapt to life in Australia. |
| South Eastern Perth | One Step Closer | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The One Step Closer project addresses street-presence and antisocial behaviour by providing safe and engaging activities on Friday nights for children and young people. |
| South Eastern Perth | Play2Learn | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Aboriginal Child and Wellbeing Project addresses early childhood development and the needs of vulnerable families by providing a facilitated early childhood project, parenting and family support, and school holiday excursions for Aboriginal children aged 0–5. |
| South Eastern Perth | Reconnect | Youth Development | Adolescent skills for successful transition | The Reconnect project addresses youth homelessness by providing intensive case support for Aboriginal young people at risk of homelessness. |
| South Eastern Perth | Social Innovation and Youth Partnership Project | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Youth Partnership Project aims to improve outcomes for vulnerable young people by providing a coordinated approach to youth sector collaboration for at-risk children and young people. |
| West Kimberley | Djarindjin Early Learning Centre | Education | Early childhood care and development | The Early Learning Centre addresses the development, wellbeing and life outcomes of children by providing quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education for Aboriginal children aged 0–5. |
| West Kimberley | Family Support (Indigenous Parenting Support) | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | This early intervention project increases the parenting skills and confidence of disadvantaged families and provides referrals to access support services. The project is available to Aboriginal families with children up to eight years old on the Dampier Peninsula. |
| West Kimberley | Safe House | Child Protection | Children without appropriate care | The Safe House provides emergency accommodation and services to support positive outcomes and improved security for women and children at risk or escaping domestic violence and alcohol abuse. |

APPENDIX 2: WHERE WE WORK OVERSEAS

| COUNTRY | PROJECT NAME | THEME | WHAT THE PROJECT DOES |
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| GLOBAL | | | |
| | Centre for Humanitarian Leadership | Humanitarian | The Centre for Humanitarian Leadership supports the Humanitarian Leadership Program to provide quality education for humanitarian workers around the world. |
| | Global Program for School Safety – World Bank Partnership | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | The Global Program for School Safety is developing a school disaster management framework and publication package of guidance material on community-based, safe school construction. |
| ASIA-PACIFIC | | | |
| Asia-Pacific Region | ASEAN School Disaster Management (ASSI regional) | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | The ASEAN School Disaster Management project is developing online school safety, self-study training materials and a tablet-based, school safety self-assessment tool. |
| Asia-Pacific Region | Pacific coalition for the Advancement of School Safety (Asia-Pacific Region, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji) | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project is contributing towards the disaster resilience of children and the education sector in the Pacific by building and equipping a coalition of stakeholders to collaboratively advance a comprehensive approach to improving school safety in the Pacific. |
| Asia-Pacific Region | Research into children living with disabilities – Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu | Disability | This project works to identify the needs and experiences of children with disabilities living in Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea. |
| Asia-Pacific Region | The Australian Aid & Parliament Project | Advocacy | The Australian Aid & Parliament Project facilitates learning tours for members of the Australian Parliament which show the benefits of Australian Aid. |
| Pacific | Children's Investment Fund Foundation Grant for nutrition advocacy in Australia | Advocacy | This project aims to lobby the Australian Government to improve nutrition in the Pacific region. |
| PACIFIC | | | |
| Nauru | Nauru Regional Processing Centre | Education & Child Protection | "This project provided education, recreation and welfare services for asylum seekers accommodated at the |
| Papua New Guinea | Child protection, gender inclusion and social inclusion technical unit | Child Protection | This project builds the capacity of organisations to develop child protection and gender inclusion policies through the establishment of a pilot technical unit to act as a resource on child protection and safeguarding. |

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| Papua New Guinea | Early childhood care and development | Education | This project develops foundational cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and physical skills in children aged 3–5 through increased access to high quality early childhood care and development centres. |
| Papua New Guinea | Home-based management of malaria | Health | This project improves the health of people living in East Sepik through increasing access to artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT), improving the quality of service provision, and increasing informed demand for health care for children under five suffering from fever. |
| Papua New Guinea | Life, literacy and league | Education | This project empowers at-risk adolescents using NRL as an entry point to develop life skills, basic literacy skills and the confidence to make safe choices in their lives. |
| Papua New Guinea | Sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS | Health | This project strengthens sexual and reproductive service delivery and increase demand for and access to services through modelling client friendly sexual and reproductive health services for the most at risk populations (sex workers and men who have sex with men). |
| Solomon Islands | Youth alcohol | Health | This project contributes to improved quality of life for young people in targeted communities in the Solomon Islands through decreasing risky behaviour, increasing access to education, training and livelihood opportunities and improving young people's participation in their community. |
| Solomon Islands | Child protection | Child Protection | This child protection project works to ensure children in Solomon Islands are growing up in a safe and protected environment through supporting children and their caregivers to effectively respond to child development issues. |
| Solomon Islands | Child protection – commercial sexual exploitation of children | Child Protection | This child protection project supports the rights of children, by supporting initiatives and actions increasing the protection of children against all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. |
| Solomon Islands | Flood response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our response to flooding in Solomon Islands. We provide emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for children and families in Sahalu and Tandhi. Solomon Islands. |
| Solomon Islands | Human rights grant scheme – child trafficking | Child Protection | This research project investigates the trafficking and exploitation of children in Solomon Islands to inform national level action plans, legislation and policy development. |
| Solomon Islands | Ministry of Education and Human Resources Department – school committee strengthening | Education | This project ensures school age children in Malaita, Solomon Islands, are able to access schools providing quality learning environments by strengthening the capacity of school committees. |
| Solomon Islands | Supplementary early childhood education | Education | This project implements high quality early childhood education for girls and boys by equipping seven kindergartens with the specific materials required for government accreditation and ensuring they are supported by Community Education Committees. |

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| Solomon Islands | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | WASH | This WASH project works to ensure children aged 3–5 years old can access quality and safe early childhood education in five communities in Western Province with increased access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities in early childhood education centres. |
| Solomon Islands | Youth outreach partnership project | Health & Livelihoods | This youth outreach project improves the health and livelihood opportunities of Solomon Islanders, particularly women and young people, through the promotion and facilitation of sustainable livelihoods, healthy lifestyles and the improved participation of young people in policy formation and implementation. |
| Vanuatu | “Yumi stap redi long climate change” – NGO partnership for climate change adaptation | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project increases community resilience to climate variability and change by improving coordination among NGOs and influencing government and other stakeholders to support communities. |
| Vanuatu | Health | Health | This project improves the reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health status in Vanuatu through improved quality, access and utilisation of maternal and child services in health facilities and in communities. |
| Vanuatu | Child protection project | Child Protection | This child protection project works to ensure children in Vanuatu are better protected by informed and coordinated stakeholders, community members and leaders with child protection knowledge, skills and strategies consistent with both Kastom and government systems. |
| Vanuatu | Cyclone Pam response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our response to Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu. Access to quality education on the Islands of Efate, Epi, Tongoa, Paama and Ambrym; increase access to safe water in remote islands in the Shefa Province through the provision of water catchments, hygiene promotion and school interventions; address the key needs the hardest to reach schools in Ambry and the Shepherd islands by repairing schools, training teachers and providing child protection support; rapid distribution of non-food items and establishment of temporary water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities; provision of life-saving reproductive health services and gender based violence response; food assistance to approximately 57,300 beneficiaries; support the Ministry of Health in the implementation of emergency measles vaccinations for children 6 to 59 months of age, the distribution of Vitamin A and deworming tablets, and the delivery of simple infant and young child feeding education; provision of immunisations, providing maternal and new born healthcare services, the distribution of micronutrient powders, and community education on infant and child nutrition needs. |
| Vanuatu | MyBebi Nutrition | Health | This nutrition project improves the reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health status in Vanuatu through improved quality, access and utilisation of maternal and child services in health facilities and in communities. |

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| Vanuatu | P&O aid posts | Humanitarian | This project improves remote community access to quality health care through repairing damage to and adequately resourcing seven aid posts. |
| Vanuatu | Village Health Worker | Health | Our Village Health Worker project supports the delivery of primary health care services to some of the most remote communities in Vanuatu through trained Village Health Workers. |
| Vanuatu | Yumi Redi consortium – Disaster preparedness and risk reduction program | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | The Yumi Redi consortium, led by Save the Children, collaboratively works with NDMO and other key government institutions in Vanuatu to strengthen communication and coordination between and with national, provincial and local authorities to improved preparedness and proactive risk reduction actions to make children and communities safer from the impact of natural hazards. |
| Vanuatu | Yumi Redi long Klaemet Jenis (We're ready for Climate Change) – Increasing small island resilience to climate change in Vanuatu | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | The 'Yumi Redi long Klaemet Jenis' (We're ready for Climate Change) Climate Change Adaptation Resilience project supports communities, especially women, young people, boys and girls to increase their resilience to shocks, stresses and future uncertainty resulting from climate change. |

SOUTH EAST AND EAST ASIA

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| Cambodia | Child protection | Child Protection | This child protection project works to ensure children benefit from good-quality preventative and remedial interventions within an improved child protection system. |
| Cambodia | Nutrition | Health | This nutrition project improves the nutritional status of pregnant women and children aged 0–24 months in target communities. |
| Cambodia | Partnering to save lives – newborn and maternal health | Health | This newborn and maternal health project saves the lives of women and newborns in Cambodia through improved quality, access and utilisation of reproductive, maternal, and neonatal health services. |
| China | Ludian Earthquake response | Humanitarian | This project provides emergency relief to children and their families affected by the earthquake. |
| India | Addressing child under-nutrition and acute malnutrition | Health | This project addresses child under-nutrition and acute malnutrition in Rajasthan, India. |
| Indonesia | Child protection – families first | Child Protection | This project works to ensure children in Indonesia are cared for in a safe family environment, either with their families or in family/community-based alternatives. |
| Indonesia | Education strengthening – education through awareness and reading achievement | Education | This project improves learning outcomes in North Jakarta and Belu district through improving school management, increasing the capacity of teachers, increasing community engagement and sharing results with the government and other stakeholders for replication. |

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| Laos | ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | The ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative develops and tests standardised and scalable digital tools for collection of school vulnerability and capacity data for each of the three pillars of comprehensive school safety (safe school facilities, school disaster management, and risk reduction and resilience education), with relevant Lao government agencies, that may be adapted for other countries in the region. |
| Laos | Basic Education Quality and Access in Laos (BEQUAL) | Education | The BEQUAL project works to ensure more disadvantaged girls and boys, including those with disabilities, are able to learn and achieve literacy, numeracy, and core life skills by completing a full course of basic education. |
| Laos | Primary Health Care Program (PHC) | Health | The PHC program improves access to health services and health status of communities by strengthening five districts in Luang Prabang province. |
| Laos | Strengthening Child Protection Systems to Keep Children Safe in Laos | Child Protection | This project strengthens child protection systems in six districts of Sayaboury and Luang Prabang Provinces in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. |
| Myanmar | Myanmar Education Consortium | Education | The Myanmar Education Consortium is increasing the number and proportion of children in Myanmar accessing and completing quality basic education. |
| Myanmar | Myanmar Flood response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our response to the Myanmar Floods, addressing severe humanitarian needs with a programing focus on lifesaving activities – water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), non-food items, initial cash distributions, priority child protection, education activities, and early recovery implementation. |
| Myanmar | Strengthening community-based water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) governance | Health | This project enhances quality of life for rural households through improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene practices in 40 villages. |
| Myanmar | Strengthening youth and children to cope and survive in their environment in Rakhine | Child Protection | This project increases access to protective services by building resilience through the adoption of positive coping mechanisms for children and adolescents affected by conflict in Rakhine state. |
| Philippines | Child-centred community-based adaptation in the Philippines | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project enhances the resilience of vulnerable children, youth, and their communities to the impacts of climate change in the Philippines. |
| Philippines | Disaster risk reduction, Department of Interior and Local Government | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project supports the roll out of local government units training on community and child centred disaster risk reduction. |
| Philippines | ENCORE – School and community based disaster risk reduction | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project builds resilience by increasing the adaptive capacity and reducing the vulnerabilities of urban communities to the impacts of disasters and climate change. |
| Philippines | Typhoon Haiyan response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates continued recovery efforts following Typhoon Haiyan in 2013. |

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| Philippines | Typhoon Ruby response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates continued recovery efforts following Typhoon Ruby in 2014. We're working to meet the immediate needs of the affected families through mobilisation and conduct of assessments and monitoring activities to identify needs and ensure relevant and timely interventions; immediate relief through distribution of non-food items such as water kits, hygiene kits and household kits; and setting up operations and coordination with government and other responders to ensure timely and quality delivery of interventions. |
| Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka Flood response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our response to floods in Sri Lanka. In this phase of the response, 3,000 education kits were distributed among children in 30 schools in Batticaloa and Trincomalee enabling students to continue their educations uninterrupted. |
| Thailand | Andaman Sea Crisis | Humanitarian | This project supports shelters where migrants, refugees and trafficking survivors are currently living, and advocate with the Thai government to let boats land in Thailand. The objective of our response is to meet basic needs of vulnerable displaced groups living in temporary shelters, and to inspire policy changes with regards to these groups in Thailand. |
| Thailand | Improving Migrant Protection and Assistance for Children in Thailand (IMPACT) | Child Protection | This project improves migrant protection and assistance for children in Thailand. |
| Thailand | Preparing for Reintegration through Education and Participative Solutions (PREPS) | Education | This project improves the quality of education for refugee students and prepares them for possible return to Myanmar. |
| Thailand | Thai/Myanmar/Bangladesh borders – potential camp closure/forced repatriation | Humanitarian | This project prepares refugee teachers to return to Myanmar. We support refugee teachers to complete an individual teacher portfolio. The teacher portfolio documents the skills, experience and qualifications that each individual teacher has gained in the refugee camps and will be endorsed by both the refugee education authority, the Karen Refugee Committee Education Entity (KRCEE), and also Save the Children Thailand. |
| Vietnam | Child-centred climate resilience project | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project builds the adaptive capacity of children and their communities in Vietnam to manage the impacts of climate change. |
| Vietnam | Climate change risk and resilience in urban children | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This projects facilitates a multi-city study to understand the nexus between climate change risk and the development of urban children. |
| Vietnam | Water safety needs assessment | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This research piece aims to understand the current situation of children drowning in Vietnam and explore approaches for future water safety work in Vietnam. |

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

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| Afghanistan | Uruzgan health and education | Education & Health | This project enhances access to, quality of and demand for basic health and education services in Uruzgan province, Afghanistan. |
| Bangladesh | Child protection | Child Protection | This project increases care and protection for two extremely vulnerable and often excluded groups of children in Bangladesh – children infected/affected by AIDS and children of sex workers. |
| Bangladesh | Kolorob – a business and service app for slum dwellers | Urbanisation | The Kolorob project works to resolve the information deficit between service users and service providers in slum areas, utilising a technology-based solution. |
| Bangladesh | Integrated child centred climate change adaptation | Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation | This project strengthens community resilience through an increased ability to anticipate, plan for and adapt to climate change impacts supported by local and national government systems in Bangladesh. |
| Nepal | Charity tours program in Nawalparasi District Nepal | Education | This project increases children's equitable access to quality education through an improved, safe learning environment. |
| Nepal | Nepal earthquake response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our humanitarian response to the Nepal earthquake, including shelter, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, food security and livelihoods, education. |
| Pakistan | Afghan refugees Quetta, Baluchistan, Pakistan | Livelihoods | This project diversifies the livelihoods of vulnerable Afghan refugees and improve access for Afghan youth to appropriate employment for enhanced economic stability in Pakistan. |
| Pakistan | Early childhood care and education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province | Education | This project improves educational outcomes and access for boys and girls in government schools by increasing opportunities for learning and development and improving transitions into primary school. |
| Pakistan | Maternal and newborn child health in Baluchistan Province | Health | This maternal and newborn child health project improves coverage and quality of maternal, newborn and child health care in selected districts across the province of Balochistan, Pakistan. |

MIDDLE EAST AND EASTERN EUROPE

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| Iraq | Iraq/Syria Internally Displaced Persons Crisis response | Humanitarian | This project responds to the needs of people in Iraq who've been displaced by conflict. |
| Jordan & Lebanon | Support to No Lost Generation Strategy | Humanitarian | This project supports youth, education services and capacity building of local institutions for increased child protection. |
| Liberia | Ebola response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our response to the Ebola crisis in Liberia. |
| Occupied Palestinian Territories | Occupied Palestinian Territory - yellow balloon Gaza fundraiser and response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates the distribution and installation of water tanks, corrugated iron roofing and blankets to families affected by violence in Gaza. |

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| Syria | Syria Emergency response | Humanitarian | This project responds to the needs of children and adults in conflict-affected Syria. |
| Yemen | Conflict escalation in Yemen | Humanitarian | This project supports funding for the Security Control Unit, pre-positioning of buffer stock and solar panels. |
| AFRICA | | | |
| Central African Republic | Central African Republic Crisis response | Humanitarian | This project responds to humanitarian needs caused by protracted conflict and displacement in the Central African Republic. |
| Ethiopia | Improving maternal and child health care | Health | This project reduces rates of maternal and child mortality in target districts in Amhara Region, Ethiopia. |
| Ethiopia | National drought crisis | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our emergency response to a prolonged drought, which has led to a food crisis. The response sectors are water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, health, food security and livelihoods, education and child protection. |
| South Africa | Girls and women's health | Health | This project improves menstrual hygiene management, health, dignity and social interaction in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. |
| South Sudan | Cholera and nutrition response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our cholera and nutrition response in South Sudan. We are prepositioning life-saving supplies across the country to ensure the Country Office is ready to respond in health, nutrition and child protection. |
| South Sudan | South Sudan response | Humanitarian | This project facilitates our response to humanitarian needs caused by protracted conflict and displacement in South Sudan. |

END NOTES

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- ²⁶ This is calculated as the number of lost time injuries divided by hours worked multiplied by 1,000,000.
- ²⁷ 2014 emissions from flight activity, previously reported as 1726 (tCO₂-e) have been restated to 2884 (tCO₂-e) to include additional data that was not captured when 2014 emissions were first reported. Note this restated amount still excludes a portion of international travel activity for which data was not accessible.
- ²⁸ With the exception of some small offices, and program sites where we are unable to collect data or where rent and utilities are combined, and hence we do not have access to the disaggregated data for measurement. These sites are small and do not have a noticeable impact on total emissions.

Save the Children Australia acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures, and to elders past and present.



Save the Children Australia is a member of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and a signatory to its Code of Conduct. The Code requires members to meet high standards of corporate governance, public accountability and financial management.



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Cover photo: In July 2015, rainfall triggered by Cyclone Komen and heavy monsoon rains caused flooding and landslides in several parts of Myanmar. More than 200,000 people were affected, and at least 46 people were killed. These children are carrying home supplies provided by Save the Children in Pauk Taw township. Photo: Kaung Htet/Save the Children

