

PPA Self-Assessment Review¹

Complete areas within white boxes only

Reporting Year	2009/2010
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Part A – Basic Information²

PPA partner	Save the Children UK
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Niche statement	Save the Children UK is the UK's leading INGO for children and a key member of the global Save the Children network. We work with millions of poor and marginalised children, in fifty countries around the world, to help them realise their basic rights, especially to health, freedom from hunger, education, and protection from exploitation and abuse. On the basis of this experience, and working with national civil society organisations, we influence local and national governments and international organisations to adopt priorities and policies that realise the rights of poor and marginalised children.
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	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10 ³	2010/11
PPA funding (£)	5.38m	6.89m	6.89m	6.89m	7.51m	9.32m	6.54m
As % of total organisational income	4.02%	4.22%	4.64%	4.28%	3.48%	4.14%	N/A

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Other DFID funding (£)	8.09m	5.34m	7.54m	8.80m	10.33m	18.01m	N/A

Summary of partnership with DFID and other DFID funding⁴
Save the Children UK and DFID have a long-standing partnership based on collaboration in research, joint programming, policy development, influencing and dissemination of shared learning.

¹ This self assessment review is only part of the reporting story. Organisations will be able to supply evidence, case studies and other material they feel will show impact on the ground

² Part A is a useful snapshot of the full relationship between DFID and each PPA holder.

There is an opportunity to expand on some of the non-financial aspects in Part D 'Partnership with DFID' but we wanted to expand Part A to reflect the fact that our partnership with DFID is not purely financial.

³ Save the Children UK has changed its financial year from April- March to January-December. Figures included in this table and the table below (*Other DFID funding*) therefore include audited figures for April-December 2009, and as yet unaudited figures for period January-March 2010.

⁴ This is intended to be a cumulative list of DFID contracts etc. from when your PPA began. If there is a large amount of information, please summarise by e.g. department and add any additional information to an appendix. We wanted to leave this section quite open to interpretation by each organisation. Note the wording has changed from 'relationship' to 'partnership'.

We have worked together to bring about changes in policy and practice in many areas, including education, nutrition, emergency responses, health and HIV/AIDS, poverty and economics, and child labour.

A recent mapping of our relationships with DFID across Head Office policy staff shows extensive and positive contact on policy dialogue. Save the Children UK has recently made a significant contribution to DFID's new education and nutrition strategies.

Overall, relationships are also strong at country-level: in countries where both Save the Children UK and DFID have country offices, our staff are in regular contact with their DFID counterparts in all but 10% of cases.

Save the Children UK is the lead contracting agency with DFID on the ground-breaking £8m programme of the *Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies*. We also receive funding from the West Africa Humanitarian Response Fund (WAHRF) and the Latin America PPA (LAPPA). The 2009/2010 self-assessment report for LAPPA is attached in Annex 1. Other recent DFID grants include funding for Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. A full list of cumulative DFID contracts is attached in Annex 2.

Approximate % of total organisational expenditure allocated by sector or theme⁵

Health	20.1%
Hunger	31.7%
Education	22.6%
Protection	20%
Information, campaigning and awareness	5.6%
Development projects	52.4%
Humanitarian assistance	42.0%
Info, campaigning + awareness	5.6%

(April – December 2009, from Annual Report)

⁵ This should provide an indication of your overall organisational allocations by sector or theme (i.e. not limited to your PPA).

The % breakdown may change from year to year and is intended to reflect key organisational priorities for the Reporting Year under assessment.

Part B - Progress against PPA Strategic Objectives⁶

Progress to date against PPA purpose statement (report against the MDGs if you are working to a sufficient scale for monitoring purposes)

The purpose of the partnership is to reduce child mortality, work effectively in fragile countries, develop accountability to children and influence the public to support development.

At the end of the second year of this PPA, we are pleased to report significant progress against the purpose:

- Our work to make a critical contribution to the achievement of a two-third reduction in child mortality by 2015 (MDG 4) has had significant results: Save the Children UK's child survival work reached 2,462,862 children in the period April-December 2009 alone. In terms of policy influencing, our leadership on nutrition has made a significant contribution to the foundations for a new EC nutrition policy. In addition, we have contributed to successes in Sierra Leone, where from April 2010 health care for pregnant women and children under five was made free at point of access, and in Liberia, where the government confirmed the permanent removal of user fees. Adding to these, we achieved notable results in country programmes such as Rwanda. Here we played a key role in bringing about a change to the health insurance scheme which will reduce barriers for the poor to access health services.
- In conflict-affected fragile countries, Save the Children's *Rewrite the Future* Campaign has had enormous impact, helping to provide quality education for 10.6m children⁷ - exceeding our target of 8 million. Over the last two years, we have also increased by over half a million the number of children who have access to school, making a significant contribution to MDG2.
- We have made considerable progress in developing accountability to children, both with regards to our own work and to setting up mechanisms which hold governments to account. 60% of our programmes have a feedback mechanism in place, including groundbreaking Information Centres in Myanmar, through which children are consulted on protection, nutrition and health and participate in evaluating our programmes. A third of our country programmes are working to operationalise external feedback mechanisms. Notable results include over 5,000 young people monitoring public policy and programmes focussing on education in Brazil.
- We have continued to build a critical body for support in the UK for development. Activities have intensified since the October 2009 launch of our EVERY ONE campaign to save children's lives. Since April 2008, over 600,000 people in the UK have taken action in response to our campaigns. Our advertising was seen by more than 26m people in the UK during the period April 2009 and March 2010. Internationally, over 776,000 people took action through Save the Children UK in support of the EVERY ONE campaign.

⁶ The phrasing in this section is intended not to preclude referencing back to previous work in a different reporting period. This is also an opportunity to generate a rich picture of PPA funding and demonstrate its value.

⁷ Global Save the Children Network figure.

Progress against PPA Performance Framework by each Strategic Objective
Strategic Objective 1: Child Survival
To make a critical contribution to the achievement of a two-third reduction in child mortality by 2015 (MDG 4) and to work to see the world on track to achieve this goal by the end of 2010
Please explain choice of indicators reported on below ⁸
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have reported on all indicators. Wherever possible and relevant, we have shown cumulative progress over the 2 year period (April 2008-March 2010). We have recently changed our financial year to a calendar year to align with other members of the global Save the Children network. Our “total reach” (numbers of total children reached) figures were therefore collected for the April-December 2009 period. In the Annexes, we attach a selection of documentary evidence, or provide links where relevant. All documentary evidence listed is available on request.
Indicator 1:
The EC will have developed, approved and financed a new nutrition policy with an emphasis on preventing child malnutrition especially among the poorest 20%, and regularly includes nutrition impact indicators in country strategic plans. Both these changes will have been influenced by SC UK’s respected nutritional research.
Progress achieved and challenges faced [1]
<p>We continue to be on track to achieve this indicator.</p> <p>The EC Foreign Affairs Council has proposed that an <i>EC Communication on Nutrition</i> – a precursor to a nutrition policy - be developed in early 2011. This is a significant step, and we believe we made a strong contribution to this outcome through our sustained advocacy and contribution to key events on tackling maternal and child under-nutrition, some of which are outlined below. Our role has been formally and favourably acknowledged by EC representatives.</p> <p>The considerable progress made on the EC’s contribution to addressing maternal and child under-nutrition includes the establishment of a Nutrition Advisory Service made up of EC-contracted nutrition experts. They will work on key recommendations which came out of an EC Seminar (May 2008) on <i>Enhancing EC’s contribution to address child and maternal under-nutrition and its causes</i>. (Save the Children UK contributed to a Concept Note prepared for this meeting.)</p> <p>Over the last year, we organised a High-Level Seminar on nutrition attended by the EC, representatives from the Dutch, UK, French and Norwegian government, WB, WHO, NGOs, and academics. This was the first time that key nutrition stakeholders were invited to discuss the international nutrition architecture. Building on this, the EC held a European Donors Meeting on Nutrition in June 2009. We were invited to take part on the same platform as donors. We assisted in designing the agenda and produced a paper outlining the future options for a reformed international nutrition architecture. We subsequently became core partners with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and the French Institute for Research and Development (IRD) in supporting the EC to organise and host a special High Level UN Standing Committee Meeting on Nutrition in Brussels in November 2009. The meeting focused on future approaches to tackle malnutrition and how the nutrition world governs and organises itself.</p>

⁸ Agencies may choose to select just some of the indicators for each year of reporting. Please indicate and explain which indicators have been chosen.

List any documentary evidence of achievements^{9[2]}
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Options Paper for EU donors meeting, prepared by Save the Children UK on behalf of the EC - Annex 3 Report on <i>High level meeting on nutrition</i> (Organized by the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition and hosted by the European Commission) Concept Note prepared for EC Seminar (May 2008) Joint one pager prepared for European Development Days 2009 Written acknowledgement from EC representative of Save the Children UK's positive contribution to the EU donor meeting.
Indicator 2:
75,000 additional acutely malnourished children in crisis countries will have been treated based on the newly developed Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) model, thus demonstrating cost effectiveness and sustainability of the model
Baseline (07/08) - 33,876
Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁰
<p>We have exceeded by 25% our target of treating an additional 75,000 malnourished children.</p> <p>In 2009/2010, we had 100,318 CMAM admissions - 41,203 to outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP) and 59,115 to supplementary feeding programmes (SFP) across 11 countries.¹¹ This compares to a baseline of at least 33,876 children treated in 07/08 and shows significant scale-up.</p> <p>Ethiopia and DRC, the largest and fourth largest of our CMAM programmes, treated 25,599 and 11,656 children respectively, reflecting a 20% and 25% increase in numbers from baselines 2008/09. Niger, our second largest programme, treated 19,469 children during the last year. We also introduced CMAM in Zimbabwe in 2009, and added a supplementary feeding programme to outpatient therapeutic programmes in Somalia. A new programme was started in Haiti in response to the earthquake, and data will be available in the next reporting period.</p> <p>We treated 100,318 children to internationally recognised standards. However, we have found that while many children are being successfully treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), fewer are being successfully treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In light of ongoing challenges of treating MAM using targeted supplementary feeding programmes, research on reasons for default is underway. Research will also test alternatives to supplementary feeding programmes, including cash and expanded general food distribution rations. We hope this learning will improve the effectiveness of the CMAM model to tackle both Moderate Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition.</p> <p>To ensure sustainability, we continue to strengthen community and state structures to deliver treatment. For example, in Ethiopia efforts by the Save the Children network contributed to ensuring that health extension workers (engaged at the lowest level) can prescribe antibiotics to improve the effectiveness of treatment with the widest possible coverage.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements¹²
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya CMAM programme evaluation (pending completion) Ethiopia Regional Health Bureau communiqué to health extension posts – Annex 4

^{9[2]} This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

¹⁰ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹¹ Myanmar, DRC, Somalia, Ethiopia, Southern Sudan, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Niger, Liberia and Afghanistan.

¹² This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

Indicator 3:
Three more countries will have changed social protection strategies as a result of publication and dissemination of authoritative research (with UNICEF if possible) on the impact of social transfers in Africa on nutrition and child development outcomes
Progress achieved and challenges faced¹³
<p>We are currently on track to meet this indicator.</p> <p>Between April 2008 and March 2010, we achieved strong results in Ethiopia, Rwanda and Mozambique. Building on this work and our involvement in national strategy-making processes, we anticipate we will bring about a change in social protection strategies in these countries by March 2011. Our advocacy efforts in Ethiopia and Mozambique are supported by our experience of implementing social protection programmes with the government.</p> <p><i>Lasting Benefits</i>, our flagship social-protection policy report on the role of cash transfers in reducing child mortality, was launched in Addis Ababa in June 2009. This event was attended by government officials, international organisations such as UNICEF and UNDP, donors and civil society.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, drawing on the <i>Lasting Benefits</i> report, we submitted a paper to the national social protection platform on cash transfers and child survival. We also produced several papers on the government's national safety net programme. Issues discussed in these publications have been tackled through revisions to the scheme in 2009.</p> <p>In Mozambique, we are part of the <i>Partners Group</i>, consisting of government, NGOs and DFID, which works with government on all social protection initiatives. This group produced an evaluation on the national social protection programme. Save the Children UK was also instrumental in preparing a technical briefing paper for the National Food Security Secretariat and played a key role in advocating for alternative transfer modalities - cash and/or vouchers rather than food aid. The findings of the briefing were included in the final resolution of the National Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition. This research and our effective participation in consultations contributed to the National Basic Social Protection Strategy, which was approved in April 2010.</p> <p>In Rwanda, our feasibility study to inform the development and implementation of an integrated and holistic package of social protection measures for the most vulnerable children contributed to greater awareness of the well-being and vulnerability of children during the development of the social protection strategy.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements¹⁴
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lasting Benefits report</i> – Annex 5 2. Paper Presented at ESSWA's 7th Annual Conference on Social Protection – 26th – 27th March 2010: <i>Lasting Benefits: Cash Transfers and Child Survival in Ethiopia</i>, by Nicola Hypher – Annex 6 3. Rwanda: Integrated Social Protection Feasibility Study – 12th January 2009.
Indicator 4:
<p>Health</p> <p>By 2010, 7 key countries (against a baseline of 0) with high under-five mortality (inc. some fragile states) will have piloted or adopted pro-poor health policies following Save the Children UK's policy dialogue with government authorities and health sector stakeholders. The focus on equity will be</p>

¹³ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹⁴ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for 'building support for development'.

<p>reflected in the following kinds of policy commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abolition of user fees for children under 5 and pregnant women • the adoption by governments of new indicators that will demonstrate the impact of health interventions by income bracket • the use of these indicators to ensure health budgets reflect the needs of the poorest • large-scale social protection programmes (including cash transfers) that reach the poorest quintile of the population in order to improve health outcomes
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>By April 2010, this indicator had been achieved in three countries: Liberia, Sierra Leone and Rwanda. The foundations are in place for others to follow before end March 2011, with work continuing in Ethiopia and Mozambique, and further engagement planned in Angola and DRC. Successful launches of our EVERY ONE campaign in India, Nigeria and other countries with very high numbers of child deaths will lead to higher level advocacy and campaigning work on equity in child mortality and the promotion of social protection mechanisms and progressive financing to enable the poor to exercise their right to health.</p> <p>In our previous report, we outlined how, following extensive research and lobbying by Save the Children UK, governments in Sierra Leone and Liberia committed to the abolition of user fees for maternal and child health care and started to put in place policies to do this. As a result, in Sierra Leone health care for pregnant women and children under five was made free at point of access from April 2010. In Liberia, the government confirmed the permanent removal of user fees.</p> <p>Adding to these results, in Rwanda important policy changes have been achieved with regards to the Community Based Health Insurance scheme (<i>Mutuelle</i>), which represented a significant barrier for the poor to access health services. The enrolment fees have now changed from uniform payment of USD 2 per person/per year for all income categories to a stratified amount of payment based on income. Save the Children UK played a key role in this change through continuous dialogue with government and development partners.</p> <p>In other countries, we are actively engaging to ensure pro-poor policies. In Ethiopia we conducted and disseminated a study on the positive impact of health care financing reforms on the uptake of healthcare within 5 project districts of South Wollo. We continue to engage with the government on pro-poor options, including improvement of exemption mechanisms. Drawing on successes in Sierra Leone and Liberia, we are in talks with government representatives and donors on the removal of user fees in Mozambique.</p> <p>We have also developed a guide for our country offices and other NGOs to encourage further engagement on health financing.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Freeing up Healthcare</i> report – Annex 7 2. <i>Engaging on health financing: a Guide</i> – Annex 8 3. Study: “Situational analysis of health care financing reform in five district of South Wollo zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia”– Annex 9
<p>Indicator 5</p>
<p>The number of children reached yearly with essential curative and preventive health interventions through Save the Children programmes will have increased by 20% by 2010</p> <p><i>Baseline figure: 1,012,000 March 2008</i></p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>The target to increase by 20% the number of children reached with health interventions has been exceeded.</p>

Our curative and preventative health work reached 2,462,862 children in period April-December 2009 (1,168,805 boys; 1,187,561 girls, 106,496 women under 18 and of reproductive age). Pro rata, this represents an increase of 132% over the previous reporting period (1,416,000 children reached April 2008 to March 2009) and 224% compared to the March 2008 baseline of 1,012,000 children reached.

A large part of this increase is attributable to the ongoing post-emergency response in Myanmar, which was badly affected by Cyclone Nargis in 2008. A total of 904,437 children were reached through our programmes focusing on water and sanitation, community health promotion, and the treatment of pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and severe acute malnutrition through community case management.

Our work in Nigeria accounts for another notable increase. Save the Children UK is working as a member of a consortium building the health system and strengthening routine immunisation in four states in Northern Nigeria: Yobe, Jigawa, Zamfara and Katsina. The programme reached 282,528 children in these states in 2009.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1. Global Impact Report 2010 (Health Annex) – Annex 10
2. SCUK NCS total reach spreadsheet – Annex 11

Indicator 6:

Through our advocacy work, the number of HIV-infected children (as defined by UNAIDS) who have access to treatment will have increased from 130,000 children to at least 170,000 (globally per annum)

Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁵

The number of children initiated on antiretroviral treatment has increased significantly over the past few years. While only 75,000 infected children under 15 years of age were receiving treatment in 2005, the number had reached 275,700 by the end of 2008 – or 38 % – out of a total of 730,000 children infected with HIV and in need of treatment.¹⁶

Save the Children UK would not claim to have been directly instrumental in the achievement of this target, although we have contributed by being part of national and global coalitions for HIV and/or for children in many of the countries where we work and by participating in advocacy for the full needs of children and adolescents with HIV and those at risk of infection.

As identified in last year's report, our work has been increasingly orientated to advocating for increased access to Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services within the continuum of care for maternal newborn and child health and prevention of transmissions among adolescents. PMTCT itself is a vital part of identifying children infected through childbirth.

Examples of our work in 2009/10 includes Brazil, where we are providing access to treatment for children with HIV/AIDS. For more information, please see annexed LAPP report. In South Africa, we trained 50 health professional on PMTCT dual prophylaxis including ARV initiation and increased HR capacity of PMTCT staff within selected districts to provide quality ante-natal care to reverse the child mortality rate. In Vietnam we supported the National Plan of Action on Children and HIV/AIDS. The PMTCT project piloted in Thai Nguyen province reached 8,000 pregnant women for HIV testing, of which 17 were identified as HIV positive. Globally, we have participated in the Inter-Agency Task Team on Children and HIV and its Communities and Resource-Tracking

¹⁵ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹⁶ WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF

Working Group, coordinated through our Save the Children colleagues.	
List any documentary evidence of achievements¹⁷	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF Towards Universal Access Progress Report 2009 2. Country Annual Reports 	
Indicator 7:	
Save the Children UK will have established 6 new health and hunger programmes, and increased spending overall on child survival programmes from £17.5m in 06/07 to £26m by 10/11	
Progress achieved and challenges faced¹⁸	
<p>We have exceeded our target to establish six new health and hunger programmes, and to increase spending to £26m by 10/11. Over the last reporting period, we have continued to scale up.</p> <p>Since April 2008, based on new grants received, at least seven new countries began hunger programming: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, DRC, Kenya, Myanmar, Occupied Palestinian Territories, South Africa.</p> <p>Five new countries began health programming: Haiti, Pakistan, Occupied Palestinian Territories, South Africa, Zimbabwe.</p> <p>In 2009/10 our total spend on child survival programmes was over £66m.</p> <p>Our child survival work directly reached 2,462,862 (girls = 1,187,561; boys = 1,168,805)¹⁹.</p>	
List any documentary evidence of achievements²⁰	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grants database (FMS) 2. Total reach spreadsheet – Annex 11 	
What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 1 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5²¹	1

¹⁷ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for ‘building support for development’.

¹⁸ Indicate the period referred to: in some cases it may be artificial to focus just on the prior year, and a focus on overall progress may be more helpful

¹⁹ April – December 2009

²⁰ This can also be used as an opportunity to provide DFID with case studies, YouTube clips etc for ‘building support for development’.

²¹ Having the ratings at the end of each section puts more emphasis on the earlier narrative and qualitative information, rather than on the quantitative rating.

Ratings to be applied:

1. = Likely to be **completely** achieved, i.e. well on the way to completion (or completed)
2. = Likely to be **largely** achieved, i.e. good progress made
3. = Likely to be **partly** achieved, i.e. partial progress made
4. = Only likely to be achieved **to a very limited extent**
5. = **Unlikely** to be achieved

Strategic Objective 2: Mobilise support for development
To build a critical body of support in the UK for development and the interests of children in developing countries
Indicator 1:
Working with our international Alliance and through our new Child Survival Campaign, we will have inspired 10 million people, against a baseline of 0, (including 1 million in the UK) to take action. Examples will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing life-saving interventions for child survival, including blankets and mosquito nets • taking campaigning actions to ensure that poverty and child survival remain top of the global political agenda • texting - to show support for communities in developing countries • attending events
Progress achieved and challenges faced
<p>From April 2008 to March 2010:</p> <p>In the UK, 615,059 people took action in response to campaigns. Actions included sending of SMS messages to show support for the campaign and leaving thumbprints in support for our <i>Make Your Mark</i> campaign, which urges governments to meet the Millennium Development Goal of cutting child mortality by two-thirds by 2015. Progress to encourage action in the UK remains strong and we have further activities planned for the autumn of 2010 and early 2011 which will ensure the 1m target is well within reach.</p> <p>Internationally, 776,067 took action through Save the Children UK in support of the campaign.</p> <p>Our EVERY ONE campaign was launched in 44 countries in October 2009. 1.5m people took part in the launch and our PR of the event reached 70 million people worldwide.</p> <p>A number of activities took place in the UK, US, Canada and in 16 African countries for the <i>Day of the African Child</i> (June 2009) with approximately 150,000 people taking part.</p> <p>As outlined in the previous report, although there has been high participation on specific actions internationally, we do not expect to reach the 10m target. We can account for the figure outlined above, but monitoring numbers of people participating in events in country programmes, especially those in coalition, has been a challenge. We estimate the number of actions taken to be much higher. To address this issue we are working towards creating a new international measurement framework.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EVERY ONE launch report – Annex 12 2. Make Your Mark films on youtube http://www.youtube.com/user/savethechildrenuk#p/u/106/PVfXbQspJIE, http://www.youtube.com/user/savethechildrenuk#p/u/119/71Eij0Qn7YU. Further <i>Make Your Mark</i> films available on request.
Indicator 2:
Our communications with UK families on child survival will have been seen by more than 20 million people each year (2008-10) in the UK and will have generated financial or non-financial support from 200,000 people each year. 380,000 people in the UK will have participated in events as part of our child survival campaign. Baseline 0 for all.
Progress achieved and challenges faced

<p>We have exceeded the targets for communications reach and numbers of people taking action.</p> <p>Between April 2009 and March 2010, our advertising was seen by more than 26m people around the UK, through national press and poster advertising at train stations and on panels in trains. On average the public had around 6.5 opportunities to see these communications. Our fundraising TV adverts reached 15% of the UK adult population every month, and our fundraising press adverts have been seen by 13.7m. Save the Children UK featured in almost 9,000 print articles from regional to national press and consumer magazines, and on 596 broadcast articles.</p> <p>267,198 people took an action in the UK for our child survival work during the period April 2009 to March 2010. In addition to maintaining our regular support base of approximately 200,000 individual donors, we have recruited 87,000 new financial supporters (April 2008-March 2009). 100,000 people took part in our Summer 2009 <i>Make Your Mark</i> activity at family events across the UK by leaving their thumbprint of support of our child survival campaign.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. www.savethechildren.org.uk/makeyourmark, 2. Media agency plans and notes on reach 3. Examples of our advertising - DRTV ad, EVERY ONE poster ad, Haiti press campaign, G20 press and poster adverts.
<p>Indicator 3:</p>
<p>10,000 children and young people per year (against a baseline of 2,500) will have taken action about international issues and the MDGs in response to SC UK communication and 12,000 primary schools will have used information packs for school work on child survival, education in conflict-affected countries and emergencies. 500 of these schools will have taken forward further activities in these areas.</p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>We have exceeded our target for numbers of children taking action and for number of primary schools taking forward further activities. We had over 13,000 views on our website of documents relating to school work on child survival, education in conflict-affected countries and emergencies.</p> <p>From April 2008- March 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 334,800 children and young people took fundraising action about international issues and the MDGs in response to Save the Children communication. • We had over 13,000 “views” on our website of documents relating to school work on child survival, education in conflict-affected countries and emergencies. • 1,674 of these schools took part in further activities such as Friendship Funday, Project Link and the Emergency Network. • Through a range of campaigning activities we have also engaged over 30,000 young people. Activities include our summer festival nutrition and hunger campaign which 3,000 young people participated in. Our <i>Make Your Mark</i> campaign attracted 30,000 young people across the country. We have run workshops in schools with approximately 1,000 young people and a further 100 workshops through national youth organisations.
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials for Friendship Funday and Project Link. 2. http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/what-you-can-do.htm 3. http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/mym/media-gallery (from page 19 onwards) 4. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PVFxBQspJIE

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 2 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.	2
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Strategic Objective 3: Fragile states
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To pioneer new, sustainable and replicable approaches for the delivery of basic services in fragile states, particularly those affected by conflict, and to influence decision-making on appropriate interventions to meet basic needs (especially primary education)

Indicator 1:

Increase from 1 to 3 million* in the number of out-of-school children in conflict-affected countries with access to education as a result of Save the Children's work
 ((International Save the Children Alliance target for 2010) NB: Of approximately 20 million children out of school where Save the Children's *Rewrite the Future* programme is operational, 1 million have already achieved access to school see [Rewrite the Future 1 Year On](#) Sept 2007

Progress achieved and challenges faced:
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There has been an increase of 569,061 children in the last two school years, between 2008-2010.

The 3 million target figure for children's increased access to primary education is for the Global Save the Children campaign *Rewrite the Future* 2005-2010. By 2008, we had reported an increase of 1 million children. Between 2008-2010, we are reporting an increase of 569,061 children, adding to the 1 million children already reached.

While some impressive progress has been made in many countries, we do not expect to achieve the 3 million target within the PPA timeframe, as indicated in last year's report. However we will continue to work to meet our 3 million target – with an expected date of 2015.

During 2009, progress included over 15,299 conflict-affected, marginalised and disabled children in Sri Lanka who gained access to early childhood care and development centres (ECCD) and schools. In Southern Sudan 1,500 (600 girls; 900 boys) learners were reached through 3 cattle camps, and overall 30,828 girls were enrolled. In Myanmar, 144 new ECCD centres are reaching an average of 57 children in each location.

In order to better understand the barriers to accessing education in conflict-affected fragile states, and better capture successful interventions, we commissioned several pieces of work during 2009. These included case studies in DRC and Afghanistan, and a literature review on barriers to access. In addition, we wrote a chapter on the creation of a new education system in Southern Sudan for a new UNESCO IIEP (International Institute for Educational Planning) publication '*Opportunities for change: Education innovation and reform during and after conflict*'.

Barriers to education include:

- poverty
- an under-investment in education (due to often limited domestic resources or low aid allocations)
- discrimination
- systemic discrimination in policies and practice (curriculum, quality, pedagogy)
- conflict and violence

It is at the intersection of these barriers where the challenges are particularly enormous.

List any documentary evidence of achievements
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1. *The Future is Now: Education for Children in countries affected by conflict* (2010) – chapter 1 on access - Annex 13

2. *Barriers to Accessing Primary Education in CAFS: Literature Review*
http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Barriers_to_access_Literature_Review_Final.pdf
3. *Barriers to Accessing Primary Education in CAFS: DRC and Afghanistan case studies*
http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/54_11364.htm
4. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GU-eN4DmZtk> Food crisis and education – 14 year old Abdullah, Kenya 2009
5. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tONT4rPQNPw> Bazilio School Port Au Prince Haiti earthquake – Chloe O’gara – Haiti - 2010

Indicator 2:

Increase from 4 to 8 million* in number of children in conflict-affected countries benefiting from a higher quality of education (reducing drop-out rates in primary education) through Save the Children’s work

(*International Save the Children Alliance programme baselines and targets)

Progress achieved and challenges faced:

In 2009 we reported that Save the Children’s *Rewrite the Future* Campaign helped improve the quality of education for 10.6 million children, exceeding our target of 8 million children.

During the *Rewrite the Future* campaign, Save the Children used a common methodology for measuring and reporting against the quality indicator – this methodology counted children reached directly through our work. When this target figure was reached, we ceased to measure and report this data. Due to changes in the global Save the Children network²², we have also adopted a Save the Children wide Monitoring and Evaluation system – called ‘Total Reach’ – that measures our overall beneficiary count. This methodology counts both children and adults, reached both directly and indirectly, through our work.

Outcomes in 2009 include:

In Somalia/Somaliland we worked with community education committees to improve and expand school facilities, making them more conducive to learning and well-being. This work included building classrooms, latrines and water tanks, fencing school compounds, improving sports facilities and providing furniture. We have improved the quality of teaching in the project schools, training a total of 214 teachers, including 53 women, who can now act as role models for female students. This is a substantial increase from 17 female teachers at the start of the project. We have built the skills of the local educational authority Hiran Regional Education Committee, and of community education committees, to manage Hiran’s education system more effectively. Proper school management is now entrenched in the region.

In Cote d’Ivoire, the teachers’ code of conduct pilot project has now been expanded and adopted in all zones in which we work, promoted in 1,240 schools and to 5,996 teachers (527 women, 3,402 men and 2,067 non-disaggregated). Since September 28, 2009 it has taken the form of a Minister’s Order banning physical and humiliating punishment in Ivorian schools.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1. In 2010 we are completing Phase II of the global *Rewrite the Future* evaluation, focused on our interventions to improve the quality of education. In 2009, we produced mid-term country reports for the four countries in the study (Southern Sudan, Nepal, Angola and Afghanistan). By the end of 2010 we will have the final country studies and the final overall report.
2. *The Future is Now* - chapter 2 on quality - Annex 13
3. Quality Education brief (available from end June)
4. Summaries of country evaluations:
 - Indonesia: Improving children’s basic education and building safer communities’;
 - Sri Lanka: Catch-up classes and child friendly schools’;

²² For more detail, please see Part E

- Sri Lanka: 'Engaging civil society to advocate for education reform';
- Somalia/Somaliland: Working with communities to improve education' ;
- Somalia/Somaliland: Building an integrated teacher training system

Indicator 3:

At least 100,000 children in fragile states are better protected from trafficking, recruitment into armed forces and groups, and other forms of exploitation and violence through access to community-based child protection systems.

Baseline: March 2008 256,043

Operational definition of 'better protected' is that children have access to preventative and response child protection interventions that they did not have before

Progress achieved and challenges faced

This target has been exceeded. 236,679 children (110,483 girls; 126,196 boys) in fragile states were reached through our child protection work in 2009 alone. These children were better protected as a result of improved access to preventative and response interventions from community-based child protection systems supported by Save the Children.

Interventions have included work in conflict-affected districts in Sri Lanka, where Save the Children UK has strengthened child protection committees in 30 villages which are now working to prevent and respond to child recruitment, child labour and early marriage. 212 children have also been fully reintegrated into the society through education, skills development and livelihood support.

In Cote D'Ivoire, Save the Children UK has reinforced local social networks to respond to gender based violence cases. 385 service providers have been trained to better handle such cases, which has resulted in 89 women and girls affected by sexual abuse receiving appropriate, holistic care.

In Myanmar, village level child protection groups established and supported by Save the Children UK have registered 796 children's protection cases this year, of which 119 cases have already been closed with resolution. The remainder continue to be dealt with through community systems.

In South Africa, Save the Children UK has supported 4 shelters for unaccompanied migrant children who have crossed the border from Zimbabwe, who are at high risk of trafficking and exploitation. 726 children were assisted with asylum documentation and 16 children were reunified this year.

Across many countries Save the Children UK has had growing success in advocating to national governments to support community-based mechanisms and integrate them into the wider national child protection system. For example, in Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs has adopted the system devised by Save the Children UK to coordinate the implementation of community-level child welfare committees.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

Global Impact Report 2010 (Protection Annex) – Annex 10

Indicator 4:

The number of donors who ensure that at least 30% of the value of new education funding commitments are made to conflict-affected fragile states, according to need, will have increased from 0 to 3

Progress achieved and challenges faced:

This target has been exceeded, with 7 donors ensuring that least 30% of new education funding commitments are made to conflict-affected fragile states (CAFS), and 3 additional donors meeting the target for commitments to basic education.

At \$12.2 billion, education commitments to developing countries are at their highest recorded level,

but aid to basic education is only just over a third of this (\$4.6bn) and well below the estimated \$16.2bn a year required. The share of education aid allocated to all low-income countries has actually dropped, and CAFS continue to receive a low share overall.

Donors, on average, contribute 19% of their education aid to CAFS²³, and 25% of their basic education to CAFS²⁴. However, Belgium (30), Denmark (42%), Ireland (31%), Portugal (30%), Sweden (31%), USA (40%), and World Bank IDA (32%) all exceed the 30% target. On assessment of basic education aid to CAFS, Finland (33%), Italy (41%) and the UK (31%) also exceed 30% (but fall just below 30% on overall education aid to CAFS).

During 2009/10, we presented 'Last in Line, Last in School 2009', analysing donor policy and practice on financing education in conflict affected fragile states, at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in July; spoke on an EC panel on 'Donor Engagement: Supporting Education in Fragile and Conflict-affected States'; and engaged with DFID on its Education Strategy consultation.

Three donors play a significant role in supporting education in CAFS and in focusing international attention on the issue – the UK, the Netherlands and Spain²⁵. DFID's 2010 Education Strategy *Learning for All* highlights the importance of working in fragile states. It outlines how the UK aims to scale up its aid to education in fragile states and spend 50% of education bilateral programme aid in fragile and conflict affected states.

A recent UNESCO Global Monitoring Report-commissioned study highlighted our work as having had significant influence on the international funding of countries affected by conflict. In this report, CIDA and DFID credited Save the Children with being an influence on how they considered CAFS.

List any documentary evidence of achievements	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Last in Line 2008, 2009</i> - Annex 14 2. <i>The Future is Now 2010</i> – chapter 5 on financing - Annex 13 3. <i>UNESCO GMR- commissioned study</i> 	
What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 3 will be achieved? Rate 1 to 5.	2

Strategic Objective 4: Transparency and accountability to children and young people
International, regional and national policy and decision-makers become more transparent and accountable to children and young people in the development and implementation of their policies and in the use of public resources. Civil society holds leaders to account in delivering on their commitments to children and young people
Indicator 1:
Effective accountability mechanisms to children are operational in at least 30% of Save the Children programme countries (increased from 15% currently) and ensure that children know their rights and how to access them. Established consultation processes at national or local level inform government on key child-related policy changes.
Operational definition of effective accountability mechanism: <i>A platform for children's voices to be heard and to feed into decision-making. Mechanisms may vary in different contexts but include children's panels, advisory groups or complaints procedures.</i>

²³ decreased from 21% last year
²⁴ decreased from 27% last year
²⁵ see *The Future is Now*, p.49

<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>We can show significant progress against this indicator.</p> <p>In a self-assessment against minimum standards (July 2009), 60% of Save the Children UK programmes reported they had some form of feedback mechanism to enhance our accountability to children. Supported by our planning processes and minimum operating standards, we are continuing to scale up and further strengthen these mechanisms. Some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally, the Save the Children UK's third annual global children's panel meeting was held in London (March 2010). The panel of 13 children and young people from 6 of our programme countries are brought together to advise our directors and trustees. This year the panel discussed accountability. Plans are in place to further strengthen accountability mechanisms in the panel countries. • In Myanmar, after careful piloting of mechanisms for complaints handling, information sharing, and participation, we have started to develop 'Information Centres' in 100 villages. These are beneficiary feedback systems where children and young people are consulted on protection, nutrition and health and participate in evaluating our programmes. <p>In addition, a third of our country programmes are working to establish and operationalise accountability mechanisms with a focus externally on duty bearers in communities and government. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Zanzibar, 16,000 children participated in the election of a national children's advisory bureau, half of whom were girls. We are currently leading a child consultation programme to incorporate the views of over 500 children on the Children's Bill. In Tanzania five districts have organised children's councils in 97 wards. The councils are organised within the existing local government structure and full district children's councils were established in March 2010. • In Ecuador, we supported five advisory youth councils to advocate for their rights and share lessons with other organisations. 81 communities in 12 cities across 12 municipalities participated in awareness campaigns for the rights of boys and girls to education, protection and participation. • In Brazil, we involved 5,300 adolescents and young people in organised groups to participate in the monitoring of public policy and programmes focusing on education. For more information about progress against this indicator, please see Annex 1 – Latin America PPA Self-assessment report.
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Children's Panel report – Annex 15 2. Global Children's Panel comes to London: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ihwQv09bfFE 3. Participation case study publication (forthcoming)
<p>Indicator 2:</p>
<p>Three new fragile or transition countries will have submitted alternative reports to the Child Rights Committee (CRC), prepared by civil society coalitions including child-focused agencies and with a clear focus on discrimination due to gender and/or ethnicity</p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>In the 2008/09 reporting period, we had achieved the target of three new fragile or transition countries submitting alternative reports to the CRC. In 2009/10, we added to that list two further submissions: We successfully led the Vietnam child rights coalition to develop an Alternative Report (with a strong focus on ethnicity) to the CRC. The report also included a child-friendly version with considerable involvement of children's groups from different parts of the country. In Indonesia, we supported 15 marginalized children groups in 14 provinces to report to the CRC.</p>

<p>The report from Brazil is complete, but awaiting state submission.</p> <p>Finally, in Myanmar we have formed a civil society coalition and, in consultation with children, are in the process of developing the alternative report, which will be submitted in 2010. Submission of these alternative reports would not happen without Save the Children UK's input. This consists of forming coalitions and building member capacity to engage strategically with the reporting process, ensuring the participation of children in consultations and leading the drafting of the report in coalition.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Alternative CRC reports - Vietnam, Brazil and Indonesia - Annex 16a,b,c 2. CRC concluding observations
<p>Indicator 3:</p>
<p>The number of governments in Save the Children programme countries whose key anti-poverty policies (National Action Plans, PRSPs) formally and publicly commit to an increased allocation of, and improved efficiency in, the use of resources allocated to address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable children will have increased from 0 to 5.</p>
<p>Progress achieved and challenges faced</p>
<p>This indicator is back on track, with notable successes in three countries, and work progressing in a further two.</p> <p>In the previous self-assessment report, we indicated we needed to look again at this indicator to ensure we reach it. Over the last year, we have re-prioritised our efforts and achieved the following results:</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, in part as a result of advocacy conducted by Save the Children UK, the government has announced that as of April 27, 2010 health care will be free for all pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under five. This is accompanied by an increase in the national health budget of 14% to allow for the removal of user fees.</p> <p>In Liberia, in coalition with a local NGO Save the Children UK is advocating for the government to spend 20% of its national budget on education. Partly as a result of our efforts, the government has increased transparency of the education budgets, and the education budget has seen annual increases each year.</p> <p>In Rwanda's Gicumbi District, as a result of the advocacy conducted by Save the Children UK and Child Protection Committees, there has been a 6 fold increase in the district yearly budget allocation for child protection, education and health.</p> <p>In Cote D'Ivoire, we are working to improve the efficiency of resources allocated to schools by increasing transparency in budgets and budget allocations. We have provided training on budget transparency to 38 school management committees and engaged a consultant to improve national-level advocacy efforts on this issue. We are in the process of implementing the recommendations.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, Save the Children UK is aiming to increase national expenditure for basic education from 2% to 2.8% annually and to improve the allocation of these resources. Activities have included training School Development Society members and members from the Coalition of Education Development to improve their capacity on budget tracking and a research project on budget tracking for education in Sri Lanka.</p>
<p>List any documentary evidence of achievements</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statement from the government of Sierra Leone (President's Office) thanking Save the Children UK for our work on the abolition of user fees: <i>"We'd like to applaud Save the</i>

Children for their commitment and for being a true partner, not doing it for the glory, but for giving Sierra Leone something they can use for its children.”

2. Workshop report: LETCOM (SC partner) with Ministry of Education in Liberia - Annex 17

What is the likelihood that Strategic Objective 4 will be achieved?

Please note rating refers to overall objective rather than indicators

2

Part C – Lessons Learned²⁶

What lessons are being learned from this PPA?

You might find it helpful to frame your response around each strategic objective and/or to comment on how the PPA has contributed to:

- knowledge generation
- dissemination of knowledge (e.g. to other PPA partners, UK public, etc.)
- your organisation's impact
- relationships with others (both PPA partners and others)

The unrestricted nature of the PPA continues to increase the impact of Save the Children UK's work through enabling us to undertake groundbreaking advocacy and policy work such as our successful influencing of the WFP strategy on nutrition. The increase in the scale of our programmes and number of children reached, especially through our child survival work, would not have been possible without the support of the PPA.

The management of this PPA has resulted in systematic information collection about our partnership with DFID. We carried out mapping exercises of our relationship with DFID at all levels. Overall, this highlighted strong relationships and extensive joint work on key policy issues such as nutrition. This knowledge will strengthen our future partnership and contribute to more systematic and structured relationship management. In addition, as senior staff are allocated to manage delivery and monitor progress on the four PPA strategic objectives, there is greater sharing of knowledge across the different teams and departments, especially on the aggregation of results under each objective. The PPA self-assessment report, while not covering the totality of our work, works alongside our own monitoring and evaluation systems to help us critically assess our impact at an organisational level across key organisational objectives.

In our last report, we outlined how DFID's insistence on the need for quantitative PPA indicators and figures for beneficiaries reached had pushed Save the Children UK to roll-out, fully, our system to record numbers of children reached. This system is now fully entrenched, and in this report we have again been able to provide clear figures for numbers of children reached, broken down by gender.

We have recently had discussions with DFID staff tasked with the Civil Society Review. The dialogue focussed on Save the Children UK's approach to evaluation and value for money. Comments from DFID staff stressed that Save the Children UK is addressing difficult monitoring and evaluation questions. We were requested to provide case studies on our approaches to monitoring and evaluation and our advocacy impact on global structures to be used in a report for DFID's Investment Committee.

Key priorities within DFID, including rigorous PPA performance frameworks and a focus on demonstrating results, cost effectiveness and value for money have dovetailed with, and also

²⁶ We left this section fairly open to interpretation.

Additionally, it's an opportunity to show the reach and value PPA money has.

strengthened, our own priorities. The Save the Children global network has been working to unify Country Offices and harmonise planning and reporting mechanisms and recently established Save the Children International to lead and manage all country operations²⁷. This will deliver significant economies of scale and reduce any duplication or overlap. A common and harmonised approach to monitoring and evaluation is currently being developed and will be rolled out from 2011. The new M&E system aims to provide us with the framework and mechanisms to:

- Measure and demonstrate our impact
- Ensure and improve the quality of our work
- Be accountable to ourselves, children, donors and partners
- And provide us with the evidence to say our 2010 –2015 strategy was good value for money

With regards to relationships and information sharing with PPA partners, these have been strengthened particularly through joint DFID- PPA workshops. Save the Children UK is part of the BOND PPA group which regularly shares information and approaches.

Specifically describe innovative learning, e.g. specific knowledge generation about new issues encountered or discovery of new means of solving specific problems

With regards to our programming, examples of innovative learning include:

- On behalf of the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP), a consortium of Oxfam, British Red Cross and Save the Children UK, we commissioned and published a report titled “*Delivering Money: Cash Transfers Mechanisms in Emergencies*”. This shares a range of experiences in the delivery of cash, in order to assist relief workers to efficiently and effectively undertake cash-based responses
- In Myanmar we have developed innovative ‘Information Centres’ where children and young people can find out more about Save the Children and ask questions or give feedback about our work. An inter-agency quality and accountability coordinator based within Save the Children ensured that the learning from this initiative was shared with other agencies operating in Myanmar.
- In May 2008 Save the Children UK produced ‘*No One to turn To*’ a groundbreaking piece of research highlighting the under-reporting of child sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers and peacekeepers. Since this report we have been working both internally to ensure our own systems, policies and procedures are effective and fit for purpose and externally with a number of other agencies to endorse and improve accountability in relation to sexual abuse and exploitation across humanitarian assistance. To contribute to this body of work Save the Children UK has been working with The Humanitarian Accountability Project to ensure that the HAP Guidelines are more child friendly and meet the needs of children as well as adults.

²⁷ For more detail, please see Section E

Partnership with DFID

Your organisation, through your PPA, is formally in partnership with DFID. This section provides space for your organisation to comment on how that partnership is working in practice.

Some questions to guide you (but please feel free to comment as you wish):

- What has worked well?
- What has worked less well?
- What suggestions do you have for more effective partnership in future?

Please give specific examples if possible of your PPA partnership with DFID, including links to relevant documents/websites and any collaborative DFID engagement done with other PPA partners

The importance of the long-term partnership with DFID through the PPA mechanism provides Save the Children with the core capacity to deliver change for children and expand our global reach. The unrestricted and flexible nature of the PPA in particular is critical as it allows for greater impact and innovative work, examples of which are laid out above. It also enables us to operate in countries such as DRC or South Sudan, which are characterised by short-term donor funding. In addition, it leverages in funding from voluntary and government donors.

Extensive engagement between UK-based DFID and Save the Children staff has continued during 2009/2010, including dialogue between policy staff and staff concerned with civil society funding and monitoring and evaluation. Overall, the relationship with DFID works well, with good levels of access and open dialogue on areas of mutual priority. Specific examples of recent engagement include:

Our research and advocacy helped to influence the most recent DFID White Paper, particularly in the areas of inclusive growth, social protection, nutrition and equity. In addition, we have received very positive feedback from DFID about our work on equity and child survival, the MDG 4 and 5 agenda, and our work on child rights.

We engaged directly with DFID on its Education Strategy. In addition, partly as a result of our advocacy work, DFID launched its first nutrition strategy on 10th March 2010, supported by Save the Children UK on the panel. This was the culmination of a long-standing interaction which included the secondment, on invitation of DFID, of a nutrition adviser to DFID to draft the first version of the strategy. DFID's video about malnutrition²⁹ features interviews with Save the Children UK staff and credits Save the Children UK (and Concern). DFID gave much credit to Save the Children UK for raising the issue so effectively at the launch of their evidence paper on under-nutrition.

Through our EVERY ONE campaign we have significant engagement with the DFID health team and staff leading DFID's 2010 plans. Key engagement points include the Health and Fragile States Network and the Global Health Cluster. We are also in regular contact with CHASE on humanitarian reform, and with DFID staff focussing on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate

²⁸ Again, we wanted to focus on partnership over relationship here and have left this section open to interpretation by each organisation, however, you might want to consider issues such as learning, accountability and communication with other parts of DFID beyond the Civil Society team.

This is an opportunity to expand on some of the information in Part A on the partnership between DFID and PPA holders and a chance to flag up issues.

²⁹ http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/31_9831.htm

Change Adaptation. Key joint events which we participated in include the Latin America climate change event³⁰.

Save the Children UK staff attended DFID's Workshop on Review of Civil Society, and appreciated the open discussion on the preliminary findings of DFID's Civil Society review and its approach to evaluation and value for money. We particularly welcome DFID plans for a strategy on working with civil society across different parts of DFID.

In terms of what has worked less well, we were disappointed that it was not possible for DFID to finalise the process for release of the Additional Funds for NGOs before the election, despite assurances that decisions would be made before the start of 2010-11 financial year. This was of particular concern due to the valuable role this funding could have played in mitigating the impact of the financial crisis on international development programmes.

In addition, with regards to the PPA we have two points:

- half way through the period of the PPAs, feedback was received on the indicators used in the performance framework. It would have been better to receive these at the outset.
- it would be good if the Mutual Accountability Framework – or something similar- were to be re-established to strengthen the partnership between NGOs and DFID at all levels.

Finally, a review of contacts between DFID offices in-country and our respective in-country programme staff highlighted that levels of engagement between DFID and civil society partners in-country vary across countries. This is an issue which the DFID-wide strategy for working with civil society will remedy.

Save the Children UK is looking to make its contacts with DFID more systematic across all levels, with two new roles - a DFID Account Director and Manager - to ensure stronger internal information flow and more structured relationship management. We are also working to increase the recognition and visibility of DFID support to Save the Children UK through the roll-out of the new *UKaid* logo.

Part E – Corporate Governance and Organisational Change³¹

Provide evidence of how your organisation demonstrates good corporate governance, whether this has changed as a result of the PPA, and if so how.

We are aware the guidance on word limit has been exceeded in this section – however, we believe it important to expand on recent organisational developments.

- Save the Children UK is a company limited by guarantee and registered charity governed by a Board of Trustees. These trustees are responsible for overseeing the management of all the affairs of Save the Children UK. The trustees are appointed, elected or re-elected on a fixed term according to procedures set out in our Memorandum and Articles of Association, which are our governing documents. Trustee recruitment is conducted by the Nominations Committee of the Board. We agree and implement an individual induction programme for each

³⁰ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/NGOs-call-for-extra-climate-change-funding/>

³¹ This section is about both ticking the basic legal compliance boxes and showing that PPA holders are pioneering dynamic new approaches to e.g. environmental standards.

This also provides an opportunity for PPA holders and other organisations in the sector to learn from each other and presents PPA holders as at the forefront of new approaches to good corporate governance, accountability, transparency, organisational change etc.

This is an opportunity to list which standards and codes you are signed up to (e.g. HAP, Sphere etc).

Emphasising how PPA funding has contributed to improving governance and change in your organisation and how this learning has been shared in order to strengthen the sector will also provide more material to demonstrate the reach and value that PPA funding has.

new Trustee, covering all aspects of the role and the organisation and the introduction and development of this was, in part, as a result of promptings from DFID.

- The board seeks to ensure that all the organisation's activities are within UK law and agreed charitable objectives. Its work includes setting our strategic direction and agreeing our financial plan. Matters reserved for the Board are clearly set out in the standing orders of Save the Children UK.

Key organisational developments over the last year include:

- In November 2009, all 29 members of global Save the Children network took the decision to unite for the first time around a global strategy for children. The aim of the new strategy is to build on our strengths to work more effectively and efficiently - making a greater impact on the lives of children around the globe. It will mean a single structure for delivering international programmes, one common vision, mission and values for all colleagues around the world to share, and clear, common goals for what we want to achieve together. A major benefit will be our ability to be a powerful and effective global advocate for children through our increased size and united voice. The former International Save the Children Alliance as an entity is now *Save the Children International*. The planned future structure for delivering international programmes – the International Programme Unit (IPU) - will be within Save the Children International. The transition to one Save the Children will be a three year process. To date, the Save the Children International members have agreed on the Mission, Vision and Values. A new Save the Children International Board has been established and Jasmine Whitbread has been appointed as Save the Children International CEO. Save the Children UK is currently recruiting for a CEO.
- We seek to ensure our accountability to children at every level and particularly through the participation of children in all programming areas. The Trustees work with and meet annually our Global Children's Panel which holds the board to account in relation to their commitments to children. In our new three year strategic plan we commit to embedding further our organisational mechanisms for accountability to children.
- We have recently revised and renamed our Child Protection Policy: The *Child Safeguarding Policy* is a standards based policy, with 3 subsections relating to Local Procedures, Reporting and Safe Child Participation. We have a nominated trustee who leads on this issue. An annual report is produced on the implementation of the policy with updates provided at six monthly intervals. All breaches of the Child Safeguarding Policy are reported centrally and are included in the trustee reports. The statistics of these breaches are included in our public website. During the last 12 months, revised procedures at Head Office have been introduced and Child Safeguarding Focal points and champions have been nominated.
- We have issued a new *Global Diversity Statement and related Action Plan* which lay out how we seek to eliminate discrimination and promote and value diversity in all that we do: in our work with children, communities and decision-makers, through policy, advocacy and campaigning and in our duties as an employer.
- Our work on environmental impact continues. This includes a mapping of our carbon footprint for our shops across the UK and our Head Office, and rolling out an action plan later this year. We have put in place policies at Head Office to monitor and control our energy and paper consumption.

For further detail about how Save the Children UK is governed, please refer to our self-assessment report for 2008/09.

Please provide any evidence to show how PPA funding allows you to take risks and

innovate (if at all).

Support through the PPA adds value by enabling innovative work particularly in policy and advocacy initiatives. For example:

- We have been working closely with other agencies including Concern and ACF to coherently and effectively raise nutrition up the international agenda, bringing a greater nutrition focus within the European Commission while also actively supporting the reform of institutions such as the UN Standing Committee on nutrition and Committee on World Food Security.
- We champion ways to better understand the affordability of a nutritious diet for children so that all children can access the nutrients they need to grow and develop to reach their full potential. We have been working on a new approach to understand the cost of a nutritious diet in Asian and African villages. The aim is for other organisations to use the approach along with Save the Children UK to measure and set in place policies and programmes to improve the diets of children. The *Cost of the Diet method* was launched at the UN World Food Programme in Rome in October 2009. The WFP is already testing the approach in Zambia and will take part in training exercises with Save the Children UK in 2010.
- *Lasting Benefits*, our flagship social-protection policy report on the role of cash transfers in reducing child mortality, is another example of innovative work. The report uses existing research on evidence about cash transfers to show the contribution of cash transfers to tackling child mortality. In addition, data analysis of population and poverty in 57 countries with the highest child mortality rates is used to show the costs of implementing different child benefits at scale.

Part F – Cross –cutting issues

Describe any work your organisation has done on Gender and Faith if applicable (this question will be limited for the period 2008-2011)

Gender – Please describe how your organisation is mainstreaming gender in its work, as well as any specific work your organisation has done to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Faith – Please describe how your organisation is working with faith groups and communities

Gender

In 2009 we introduced a new gender equality policy. Gender is mainstreamed in our programming framework as a cross cutting theme. It starts in our strategic planning where gender analysis is integral in the child rights situation analysis that forms the basis for our programmatic interventions in all our country programmes. We ensure and monitor the equal participation of boys and girls across our programmes by collecting all beneficiary data disaggregated by sex. 53% (almost 6 million) of our beneficiaries were girls and women, between April and December 2009. Institutionally gender is mainstreamed through our diversity statement and action plan developed in 2009.

Across our education programmes, that reached almost 2 million children in 2009, we work to increase the enrolment and retention of girls, with a particular focus on Southern Sudan, Liberia and Somalia. In these countries we have made great achievements through campaigning and awareness raising about the importance of girls' education, making school a safer space to girls, building separate toilets for girls and boys, and setting up water points in schools in order to reduce distances covered by girls in search of water and subsequently increase their participation

in education. As a result of our interventions in Southern Sudan alone girl's enrolment almost doubled between 2007 and 2008 increasing from 19,740 to 30,196 in our programme areas.

In our feeding and nutrition programmes we monitor the ratios of boys and girls to make sure that neither are favoured. We also ensure that women and men can participate equally in all our cash for work programmes by including suitable activities. For households who can't participate, for example single parent households with small children and nursing mothers, we offer cash grants of equal amounts instead. In vocational training we ensure that there are viable options for both men and women to participate. For example, in our response in Haiti we are now including specific literacy training for women to address literacy levels.

In our health programming, in Vietnam, the prevention of mother to child transmission project piloted in Thai Nguyen province reached 8,000 pregnant women for HIV testing. Use of maternal care services improved remarkably, especially at the community level.

Faith

At the heart of Save the Children UK's work is child rights programming. One pillar of this approach is *building constituencies of support*. Strengthening the motivation and capacity of other civil society groups to play a role in claiming children's rights, seeking to create a public climate which better enables the achievement of those rights, and holding governments (and other duty bearers) to account for fulfilling their responsibilities to children. In many countries, religious groups are partners in our work to build constituencies of support. They can have a powerful influence on government and public attitudes, including social and cultural barriers to change.

For example, in Pakistan, we consulted Madrasah teacher and children during the development of the national minimum care standards developed by Save the Children UK and Ministry of Social Welfare in 2008. In Kashmir, we are working with Madrasah teachers/caregivers by building their capacity in child care and protection. We also plan to promote tolerance and active citizenship through peace education and life skills to 5,000 children enrolled in 40 Madrasahs and by training 100 Madrasah teachers. In Northern Nigeria, we are working with three faith-based organizations (two Muslim and one Christian) in a project with community groups to address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. The faith-based organisations are trained and mentored to support the community groups to identify and support vulnerable children and families.

Annex 1

LAPPA Annex³²

Complete areas within white boxes only

Part I - Progress against LAPPA Development Objectives

Progress to date against LAPPA purpose statement³³ (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

Although Latin America has made good progress towards achieving the MDGs and may come close to halving extreme poverty by 2015, the region still faces huge development challenges and continues to require substantial external financial support and technical assistance.³⁴

Latin America has the most unequal income distribution in the world, and high rates of extreme poverty. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean reports that, although there is progress in tackling inequality, 189 million people (34 percent of the population) were still living below the poverty line in 2009 (up 9 million on 2008), and around 50 million people still live on under a US\$1/day. Social exclusion underpins the persistent inequality and poverty in Latin America.³⁵

In 2009/10, LA-PPA funding continued to support our work in Brazil, Peru and Colombia where discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, geography and gender is at the heart of exclusion suffered by poor children. All our work is therefore focused on the most marginalized and impoverished children in the most disadvantaged regions and areas of these countries³⁶. Overall, our work in Brazil, Colombia and Peru reached 110,837 children (56,849 girls; 53,988 boys) in 2009³⁷.

LAPPA support has enabled us to scale up our work to empower civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion. We currently work with a total of 30 civil society partners across all three countries. As shown in this report, we are making good progress against the three objectives of LAPPA and longer-term, these approaches contribute to poverty reduction and reduced inequality. In particular, our work on accountability mechanisms involves empowering civil society, in particular children or representatives of youth organizations, to raise issues of exclusion. Our work to improve access to treatment for HIV infected children not only addresses their exclusion but also contributes to reduction of poverty experienced by these children.

³² This annex should only be completed by DFID's 12 LAPPA partners.

³³ DFID and the LAPPA agencies have agreed that their overall shared purpose in Latin America is to reduce poverty and inequality through empowering civil society to address social, economic and political exclusion.

³⁴ <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/gdmis.do?siteId=2&menuId=LNAV01REGSUB3>

³⁵ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. In some cases these figures include the Caribbean and in others they are disaggregated. This does not alter the overall picture.

³⁶ In Brazil, our work is focused on the North East, one of Brazil's most disadvantaged regions where 70% of the 13 million children live in poverty. In Colombia we work in the most disadvantaged areas of the country, including Medellin, Arauca and Narino, and slum areas of Bogota. In Peru, we work mainly on the poorest areas of the country – Junín, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Cusco, Apurímac, Ica and the slums in Lima

³⁷ Save the Children has changed its financial year to January-December. This means that our data for children reached is collected for period April-December 2009 (in Brazil & Colombia). In Peru, the figure is for April 2009-March 2010.

Progress against LAPP Development Objective indicators³⁸

Indicator 1³⁹:

LA-PPA SO 1: Supporting and promoting accountable public sector and political systems that are responsive to poor and marginalized children's needs.

LA-PPA SO 1, indicator: 24 effective accountability mechanisms to children are operational in all three of the SC program countries in Peru, Brazil and Colombia. (baseline = 13; target = 24)

Operational definition of effective accountability mechanism: *A platform for children's voices to be heard and to feed into decision-making. Mechanisms may vary in different contexts but include children's panels, advisory groups or complaints procedures.*

Progress achieved and challenges faced (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

We are on track to meet this indicator. At the end of year two, a total of 17 accountability systems have been further developed and consolidated.

Our internal accountability mechanisms are supported by our planning processes and minimum operating standards. We are continuing to scale up and further strengthen these existing mechanisms. For example, the accountability mechanism set up in Peru resulted in formal participation of two of our main child-led partners in the process to shape our strategy and operational plan during 2009/2010. In addition, our "Global Children's Panel", which advises our directors and trustees, includes two representatives from Colombia.

Our country programs in Latin America are also working to establish and operationalise accountability mechanisms to children with a focus externally on duty bearers in communities and government. Some examples of these include:

In 2009/2010, we continued strengthening 8 regional education committees in the Northeast of Brazil and ensured the participation of 30 children in three of these committees for the first time. The goal of these committees, made up of civil society and local education departments, is to hold duty bearers to account and campaign for increased access to quality education at local level. As a result of the coordination between the committees, recommendations on challenges in education in the Northeast have been included the final recommendations of the bi-annual National Conference on Education, organized by the Ministry of Education.

In Peru, with our support, 11 youth organizations of five cities (Lima, Ica, Huancayo, Santa y Piura) carried out a survey of 30 health facilities and submitted their results to the authorities and the children's Ombudsman office. One of the gaps identified was the absence of adolescent friendly sexual and reproductive health services in five health facilities. As a result, the local health authorities committed to address the gaps identified by the survey. During 2010 the same group of young people will coordinate follow up with the assistance of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1. Report on National Conference on Education in Brazil – LAPP Annex 1.
2. Survey on health facilities – Peru – LAPP Annex 2.
3. Annual country reports and project records and reports – available on request

³⁸ Partners should focus on those indicators included in the LAPP Partnership Framework, but may also draw on other relevant PPA indicators.

³⁹ In each case, partners should identify which LAPP Development Objective the indicator refers to.

Indicator 2:
<p>LA-PPA SO 3: Reduction in prevalence rates, the stigma and the discrimination experienced by those living with HIV and Aids.</p> <p>LA-PPA SO 3, indicator: Number of HIV infected children (as defined by UNAIDS) who have access to treatment will have increased by 30% in Brazil and Peru.</p>
Progress achieved and challenges faced (Word guidance: up to 300 words)
<p>In Latin America and the Caribbean, as of 2008 there were about 31,000 children (< 15 years old) living with HIV/AIDS. The number of children initiated on antiretroviral treatment has increased significantly over the past few years as HIV/AIDS infected children in LAC with access to treatment went up from 67% in 2006 to 78% in 2008.⁴⁰ In Brazil the number of children receiving treatment increased from 74% in 2005 to 78% in 2007 whilst in Peru the number increased from 12% in 2005 to 42% in 2007.⁴¹</p> <p>Although progress has been made across the region, it has not always been equitably distributed within and across countries. In 2009/2010, Save the Children's project, advocacy and policy influencing work in Peru and Brazil contributed to progress in access to treatment for children and focused in particular on improving access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.</p> <p>Examples of work include a project in Brazil which in 2009/2010 continues to provide access to treatment for 146 children living with HIV and AIDS. These children have also been representatives in the National Campaign on Sexual and Reproductive Health, which was launched with support from Save the Children over the last year. As a result of this participation, the issue of children living with HIV/AIDS has considerably moved up the agendas of NGOs and national NGO platforms.</p> <p>In Peru, as part of the National Platform on Children with HIV/AIDS⁴², we contributed to increased access to treatment for 492 children⁴³, an increase of 5% from the 2008/2009. Of these 492, 315 children obtained treatment through actions of the above-mentioned platform.</p>
List any documentary evidence of achievements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prejudice and pride, Helping young people with HIV fight their corner, Monday 30 November 2009, http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/9124_9889.htm; "I like being me...Helping HIV positive children in Brazil build strength to face stigma head on" ; http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/pela-vidda/ 2. Report from National Platform consortium to Global Fund (Peru) - LAPP A Annex 3. 3. Annual country reports and project records and reports – available on request
Indicator 3:
<p>LA-PPA SO 7: Enhanced support for Development in Latin America among the general public and key interest groups in the UK</p> <p>LA-PPA SO 7, indicator: 10 new case studies and practices from Brazil, Peru and Colombia are used for SCUK's global advocacy and campaign work on child rights;</p>
Progress achieved and challenges faced (Word guidance: up to 300 words)
<p>We have already exceeded this target, adding seven case studies in 2009/2010 to the six case studies we produced in the previous year.</p>

⁴⁰ UNICEF (2009), WHO (2007)

⁴¹ 2008 Report on the global aids epidemic, UNAIDS

⁴² Mainly financed by the Global Fund and supported by a consortium of 10 organisations, including Save the Children, and the Ministry of Health

⁴³ Peru Ministry of Education, November 2009

The case studies related to our work in Latin America which have contributed to UK and global focused initiatives, policy and campaign work are:

1. Save the Children developed with DFID three case studies on Children with HIV/AIDS, with the participation of children. The stories were published by the British media in November 2009 and posted on DFID's website for the 2009 World Aids Day.
2. As part of CLADE (Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education) we supported a publication on inclusive education for disabled children across the region (including Brazil, Peru and Colombia). This was presented to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
3. As a result of Save the Children's policy influencing and advocacy work, we succeeded in getting an article published in *The Guardian* on the difficult situation indigenous children in Peru face during hard winters. The article looks specifically at the impact Climate Change is having on the Andes. During 2009/2010 Climate Change has been the common theme of the advocacy agenda of LAPPA.
4. Statements of children from Colombia were included in our campaigning work to mark the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child.
5. The LA-PPA Climate Change Publication was used by Save the Children for advocacy work around the Copenhagen Summit in 2009.

List any documentary evidence of achievements

1. Prejudice and pride, Helping young people with HIV fight their corner, Monday 30 November 2009, http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/9124_9889.htm; "I like being me...Helping HIV positive children in Brazil build strength to face stigma head on" ; <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/pela-vidda/>
2. CLADE (Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education) publication on inclusive education for disabled children – LAPPA Annex 4.
3. *Guardian article*: Peru's mountain people face fight for survival in a bitter winter: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/jan/03/peru-mountain-farmers-winter-cold>
4. Celebrating the 20th anniversary of the UNCRC, http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/31_9517.htm
5. A Latin American Perspective on Climate Change, LA-PPA: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/NGOs-call-for-extra-climate-change-funding/>

Part II – Progress against LAPP Partnership Objectives⁴⁴

Partnership with DFID: progress, challenges and lessons (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

In order to achieve the partnership objectives Save the Children continued to pursue very actively an increasing interagency collaboration, including with DFID. In 2009 this continued to happen mainly through the functioning of a Steering Committee of which membership is taken by the agencies in rotation. Save the Children has been an active member of the Steering Committee during most of 2009/10. A mid-term assessment of the LAPP, conducted at the beginning of 2010 by two external consultants, indicated that this current management mechanism has proven adept at identifying and then organising activities through which the agencies could engage with DFID policy processes. Having a dedicated DFID policy adviser on the Steering Committee who is also the main point of contact for the agencies has been crucial to making the partnership work. There has been excellent synergy between successive policy advisers and the LAPP NGOs. As a result most the agencies describe LAPP as having opened the door to senior levels and policy debates within government that is not available through other civil society funding mechanisms.

However, it remains challenging to increase visibility within DFID. The midterm evaluation indicated that this can make it difficult to secure the interest of those specialists in the lessons that Latin America can offer for DFID policy priorities, for example on the role of civil society in large emerging economies like Brazil. Save the Children sees the added value of the LAPP as evidenced by the above mentioned examples and plans to focus with the other agencies on an even more directed and specific engagement with DFID during the third year of the partnership.

Partnership with other LAPP agencies: progress, challenges and lessons (Word guidance: up to 300 words)

The LAPP midterm evaluation indicated that new joint projects and enhanced collaboration between the LAPP agencies have resulted from the partnership. Save the Children clearly sees increased cooperation and coordination between LAPP agencies in the UK and in the region. This is evidenced by events on Climate Change in 2009 which were organized between the LAPP agencies and included representatives of the LAPP NGOs, senior DFID and FCO staff, Latin American diplomatic representatives and representatives of other CSOs⁴⁵.

The partnership also facilitated a joint submission to the DFID as part of the consultation on the White Paper. Though we had hoped for increased visibility of Latin America in the White Paper as a result, we consider this a lesson learned on how to work jointly on policy input.

Another example which was also highlighted by the mid-term evaluation report is the successful joint representation to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) about the need for transparency and accountability to citizens and civil society in decisions about priorities under the General Capital Increase (GCI). The initial approach appears to have opened the door to a more formalised engagement with the IDB, and has been followed by invitations to send representatives to consultative meetings.

⁴⁴ This is an opportunity to expand on some of the information in Part A of the main self-assessment on the partnership between DFID and PPA holders and a chance to flag up issues specific to LAPP.

Partners should make specific reference to the LAPP Partnership Objectives on: knowledge sharing and lesson learning; communications; and increased influence and voice of the LAPP partnership on UK development policy.

⁴⁵ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/NGOs-call-for-extra-climate-change-funding/>

