



Rebuilding Lives After the Tsunami

Through the  
**Eyes** of  
**Children**



**Through the Eyes of Children** This book is dedicated to the millions of children whose lives were changed by the earthquake and tsunami in Asia last December. Many thousands of children lost their lives and many surviving children lost one or both parents. Children—especially those living in poverty—are the most vulnerable victims of a disaster and its aftermath. Their families are uprooted and their normal routines are often destroyed. Through this report, we bring to donors, staff and friends of Save the Children the story of our emergency response and our strategies for the next four years aimed at helping rebuild children's lives. We account for our spending and budget priorities for our work, made possible by the generous outpouring of donations from across the world. We tell this story with a focus on children—a look *through the eyes of children* at a region beginning to recover.

## From the Chair



### To our donors, colleagues and friends:

Last December, the earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the resulting tsunami struck countries around the Indian Ocean with devastating ferocity. Save the Children was there from the very beginning to help those communities affected by this disaster, which took more than 200,000 lives.

This report outlines what we have done over the past year, assesses the current situation for children and families and sets out the challenges that lie ahead.

We are encouraged by what we see one year later:

- We helped children return to school almost immediately. Now we are helping to train teachers, equip schools and rebuild classrooms.
- We helped to avert a second wave of disease and death. We have helped improve children's daily care and nutrition through child activity centres and community kitchens and, on a larger scale, are helping to train health care workers and re-establish clinics.
- We addressed the psychological effects from the trauma of the disaster, reaching thousands of children through our school-based programme of cooperative games and discussion to help them work through their fears. More recently, we applied this programme to the U.S. coastal area affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
- As a global leader in child protection, we helped to register more than 7,000 separated children. We have reunified thousands with parents or extended family and are training community members and government agencies in child protection.

Those are just a few of the outcomes that may not have seemed possible a year ago when houses, roads, schools and hospitals were destroyed, sweeping away families' access to education, health care and income.

Since then, we have seen similar destruction and loss of life in the hurricanes that hit the

U.S. Gulf Coast and Central America, the massive earthquake in Pakistan and India, and food shortages in western and southern Africa—all places where Save the Children continues its humanitarian response. I hope you'll read the section beginning on page 11 to find out more about how we are helping children and communities in each of those emergencies and in our work around the world.

In the tsunami-affected areas of Asia, our commitment is for at least five years. Our goal is to help create a normal life for children, and we are encouraged by the progress that has been made. Thanks to the overwhelming generosity of our supporters around the world, with contributions now in excess of US\$261 million, we have been able to respond with the assurance there was ample support behind us.

The emergency response phase is over but challenges remain. Coordinating our work with local partners who can sustain our efforts over the long term is a major focus. Some areas, such as Sri Lanka, are still affected by an uncertain political situation. In Indonesia, which took the largest blow from the disaster, earthquakes continue even now. Travel and communications are problematic in affected remote islands off eastern India.

You'll read about all of this here, and I hope you'll take pride in how far these children and their families have come through their own efforts and with the help provided by caring people such as you. We are privileged to put your generosity to work.

Sincerely,

**Barry Clarke**

Chair

International Save the Children Alliance

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## CONTENTS

From the Chair	1
Through the Eyes of Children	2
Indonesia Overview	4
Sri Lanka Overview	6
India Overview	8
Thailand Overview	9
Somalia Information	9
Financial Report	10
Our Work Around the World	11

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### Fast food family

Rice flour is the unexpected ingredient used to build a future for a family in the Ampara District of Sri Lanka. The family rises at 2:30 a.m. every day to cook "string hoppers," a breakfast food made from ground and steamed rice flour—which gets the name because the pieces of cooked rice flour look as though they're hopping insects. Hisham, age 8, used to live near the beach. "But the sea came and destroyed the houses and we all ran," he says. He is still afraid to go to the beach "because maybe the sea will come again." His house was destroyed, and he

and his mother, father and sister now live in a temporary shelter built next to a relative's house. Hisham's father, Ismaeil, used to support the family working as a casual labourer. But he was injured in the tsunami as he rescued his young grandchildren. Despite having had five operations, he still has ongoing health problems and cannot work as a labourer any more. And so, Save the Children and its partner, Al Ameen, provided a grant and some equipment that has resulted in a thriving family fast food business. Hisham's mother, Fareeda, 44, and sister, Ndufiya, 21,

make about 700 string hoppers for breakfast sales every morning. Hisham also is helping the family build their new business—carrying rice husks home on his bike for his mother to burn as fuel for the cooking, fuel for building a new life.

## Through the Eyes of Children



### Safe Places

At first, Suwannee made a batik of the tsunami that hit Thailand last December. The pictures she paints now are cartoon characters or nature scenes—a sign of progress in the Bang Muang temporary camp where Suwannee lives with her grandfather. It is a sign her life is returning to normal. Sadly, for Suwannee, 13, life will never be exactly as it was. She lost both her parents, her grandmother and many relatives. Twenty-seven school classmates were killed. Her school and her house on the beach in Phang Nga province are gone. She was standing by

the sea watching her parents' boat come towards the shore just before the tsunami hit. "I saw my parents' boat was about to arrive on shore from fishing the previous night. The wave carried the boat to its peak and rolled the boat within it. When I saw that, I thought that they might not survive and I ran for my life. When I saw the wave, I wanted to go out to my mum. But I couldn't because there was water everywhere." She now attends Ban Nam Khem School and often visits a children's centre after school, which was set up in the camp by Save the Children in January 2005,

very soon after the tsunami. "Whenever I feel sad, I practice traditional dance or listen to music—especially the favourite songs of my mum and dad," Suwannee says. But she is not always sad, and the centre has helped. "I can learn new things. I can be involved in activities I like, such as drawing and painting pictures, dancing or working on the computer." There are many more hopeful pictures in centres such as the one Suwannee attends—where children find a safe place to play, a library and activities that help provide a normal rhythm to lives turned upside down.

## Aceh Homecoming

Nurul Hasmah, 10, lives in Treing Gadeng, Pidie District, Indonesia, where Save the Children plans to build more than 1,800 houses over three years. But she's most concerned with this first house, which will belong to her grandparents, and the second, which will belong to her family. Her grandparents have seven children and nine grandchildren, Nurul among them. She and her cousins show where their houses stood before the tsunami—on this very land. In fact, that's important, though Nurul may not know it. Save the Children has

been authorised by the government to build first for families with clear title to their land. The tsunami came ashore less than a mile away—Nurul can point to the sea just beyond the coconut palms. No one in her family died, but two family homes were washed away and a third was damaged. They've lived in the damaged house ever since, lucky among tsunami survivors. The new four-room house sits on concrete pads and the frame is built on stilts, without nails. This, explains the project manager, is traditional Aceh design that is earthquake-resistant.

The house has electricity. Water and toilet facilities are outside. Families met with Save the Children and examined a prototype house, approving this design. Each family can add custom details. For example, Nurul's uncle Saiful, 35, wants a heart-shaped design on his porch railings. His wife of three months, Leni, 28, smiles. Nurul will move within a few weeks. She'll share a room with her brother; whereas now she sleeps with four cousins. She runs out of words, but Saiful has a couple of comments about the house, in English: "It's a symbol of Aceh! And it's anti-earthquake!" he says.



## Starting Early

Part of daily life for Mohana, 4, in Tamil Nadu, India, is the children's centre. "I like it because it's new and better than the old one," she says. "There are lots of pictures. I like to study. I like drawing. I like to draw houses best!" Her village is 200 metres from the sea and the tsunami washed away 25 houses and badly damaged others. Luckily no one died. The villagers temporarily moved away, returning 15 days later. The centre is part of the government's initiative to support the health and nutritional well-being of children under age five

and their mothers, and to provide free childcare and preschool education. Save the Children paid to build this new centre—one of nine temporary centres we have rebuilt in Tamil Nadu. Opened in April, the centre serves 36 students from 9:30 to 4:30 each day. The centre has teaching and play materials, a playground with swings, a slide and a see-saw. Features added to the new centre include a separate kitchen and a child friendly toilet. "We don't believe children should be burdened with too much book-learning at such an early stage," explained

Mohammed Aftab, project co-ordinator of the Tamil Nadu programme. "The approach needs to be more child-friendly. Children should feel relaxed and comfortable here so that they learn through having fun. Save the Children has taken this approach in some centres in other states in India and it has worked there. And we know they are sustainable because they are a government scheme." When asked about the future, Mohana says she wants to keep studying in order to help the community. "I want to be a doctor," she says. "There's no doctor in this village."

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LEFT TO RIGHT Hisham delivers rice husks for the family's food-making business. Suwannee practices her traditional dance at the "safe play area." Nurul and her family soon will move into their permanent home. Mohana plays outside the children's centre.

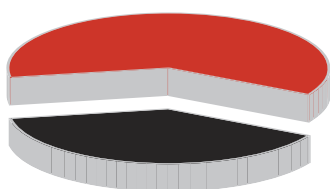
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**Indonesia** For 30 years, Save the Children has worked in Aceh to improve the lives of children and families. When the earthquake and tsunami hit, leaving 500,000 people displaced and millions more vulnerable to disease and exploitation, Save the Children was well-positioned to respond rapidly. We have assisted at least 276,000 children and family members with food, shelter, health, education, emergency economic assistance and child protection services. Save the Children's five-year strategy will continue to help the government and people of Aceh to restore livelihoods, rejuvenate health and education services and rebuild homes.

### Financial Summary—Indonesia

TOTAL BUDGET US\$156.6 million



- PROJECTED SPENDING 2006–2009 61%
- ACTUAL AND PLANNED SPENDING 2005 39%

### Protecting Children

Save the Children is a leader in child protection, having led 10 agencies to register more than 2,000 children separated from their families after the tsunami. After facilitating more than 300 family reunifications, we now organise follow-up visits to monitor children's care and are building government capacity to take over this programme to ensure it continues. In our Early Childhood Development programme, Save the Children trained volunteers to work with children under age five, reaching 5,500 children. And, we established "safe play areas" where children enjoy supervised games, art and songs—establishing a normal routine in their lives and rebuilding trust and relationships. Schools are also a hallmark of life returning to normal. But the tsunami destroyed or damaged 20 percent of schools. Save the Children delivered supplies and textbooks worth more than US\$1 million, benefiting 60,000 children. We helped clean and repair 15 schools and are building the first of 94 schools. We trained more than 1,000 new teachers and provided scholarships

to 2,050 students. We reach out-of-school youth with vocational training, life skills and academic programmes, bettering their chances of seeking productive work opportunities. And, Save the Children developed a school-based programme designed by child psychologists to address children's psychological adjustment. We trained 97 teachers from 56 schools to lead the 15 sessions of cooperative games and creative expression. So far, 1,700 students have benefited and we are expanding into 66 additional schools.

### A place and means to live

**HOME.** The earthquake and tsunami destroyed 125,000 homes and damaged 150,000, leaving approximately 500,000 people displaced. We built 100 temporary shelters as a better alternative to tents and barracks. Now Save the Children is building permanent homes in Pidie District and will build approximately 3,300 by 2007, using an earthquake-resistant traditional Acehnese post and beam structure. The individual houses include custom design features



## Income under water

Food, schooling and clothes for almost all 100 children in Sukon village in Pidie District depend on how many oysters their mothers can sell. This little community sits at the mouth of a river where once the women gathered baskets of oysters from cultivated beds and earned 20,000 rupiah (about US\$2) a day.

Today, they could earn twice that for the same number of oysters. But the high price merely indicates that oysters are scarce since the tsunami washed away the beds—and so, the women earn less, collecting only oysters that reseeded in the wild. Their work is further hampered because they lost their tools and the markers delineating the beds. Save the Children met with them and agreed to help repair this income resource. First, rakes (“garu”) to restore the beds. Next, capital to reseed beds and build their businesses. Then, boots, gloves, sunhats and wheelbarrows for hauling oysters. The beds will recover, the women say. And, when they do, their children will be that much closer to a normal life.



suggested by villagers. With eight contractors working with 15 separate teams—many drawn from the displaced community—our target is to complete 420 houses by year's end.

**INCOME.** Immediately after the tsunami, we began cash-for-work programmes to clean schools and clinics and clear debris from roads and parks, providing immediate income for 20,769 families. We then transitioned to a longer-term strategy to restore livelihoods and rebuild the local economy. Save the Children has replaced the working assets of more than 4,800 individuals, allowing people to re-start businesses such as fishing, animal husbandry and vending. We have also trained more than 900 people in carpentry and machinery skills, allowing them to seek work in construction.

**HEALTH.** Indonesia's health care system in Aceh Province had suffered under civil conflict and was further undermined by the tsunami. We distributed medical supplies and midwife kits to clinics and supplemental food to mothers and babies. We mobilised Indonesian doctors to provide medical

services, including measles and polio vaccines. Our barrack-based “community kitchens” prevented malnutrition for more than 3,000 displaced children. For the long term, the government has asked Save the Children to help re-build clinics, train midwives and medical personnel and control communicable diseases as well as assist to improve health system management and health information collection.

### Key Challenges for ongoing work

- The vast response from scores of international NGOs make coordination and management crucial.
- Trainings take time, but are critical work, as thousands of skilled business people, teachers and government workers were lost.
- Planning for rebuilding is now beginning in earnest because it was early summer before the government resolved regulations on construction materials, land tenure and building codes.

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THIS PAGE, ABOVE Mothers in Pidie District gather oysters—a key component of their family income. LEFT TO RIGHT Older teens and young women in Lhokseumawe District learn handicrafts and academic lessons at a Community Learning Centre to gain a skill for earning income. Thousands of fishing boats were destroyed and Save the Children is funding vocational training that includes boat building. A “kader”—a community leader, trained by Save the Children—plays with a young girl in a “safe play area” in Lhokseumawe, providing play and a normal routine for children.

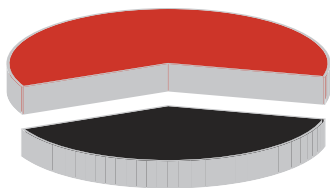
OPPOSITE PAGE Teens at SMP Negeri middle school in Banda Aceh participate in school-based psychosocial programmes—this day discussing their thoughts about cooperating in groups to design a perfect “dream” school.

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**Sri Lanka** The largest natural disaster Sri Lanka ever faced, the tsunami devastated an astounding three-quarters of the coastline. More than 230,000 families lost family members, homes and livelihoods. The tsunami created an “emergency within an emergency” as it hit coastal areas already ravaged by 20 years of conflict. Save the Children has worked here for 30 years and drew on local experience and expertise to mount an immediate response—reaching 30,000 families in six affected districts—and to plan for recovery. We also strengthened our effectiveness for the next four years by involving children in planning and providing skills and funding to local partners.

**Financial Summary—Sri Lanka**  
TOTAL BUDGET US\$66.5 million



■ PROJECTED SPENDING 2006–2009 69%  
■ ACTUAL AND PLANNED SPENDING 2005 31%

**Child Protection**

Protecting children separated from parents or orphaned by the tsunami was our first priority. Almost 1,000 children lost both parents and almost 4,000 lost one. We helped children without parents get places in foster families or with their extended families. We also lobbied for and created safe places for children in camps and affected communities. We trained 1,000 staff, partner organisations and police and army personnel in Save the Children’s child protection code of conduct. We set up child protection committees—parents, teachers, doctors and others who can identify children at risk—in 60 villages, reaching more than 10,000 children. By year’s end, that number will double. We trained 400 teachers and other workers to support traumatised children. Because children in conflict areas are vulnerable to underage military recruitment, we provided vocational training such as bicycle repair to 200 vulnerable young people.

In three years, we will have trained more than 1,500.

**Rebuilding children’s lives**

**HOMES.** An estimated 100,000 homes are needed and most families will be living in temporary shelters for at least three years. We built more than 750 transitional shelters for more than 4,000 people—earning praise for the shelters’ quality and low cost. We involved families in shelter design—they’re made from concrete blocks, with electricity, access to water, toilets and play areas. The thatched roofs insulate from the dry season heat and the pounding monsoon rains.

**COMMUNITY CENTRES.** In three districts, we built community centres that serve as preschools, clinics, libraries and meeting places for children’s groups. The centres also provide a safe place for villagers in future emergencies, such as monsoon flooding. With the government, we are building 60 centres where social





## Schooling is Key

In an emergency, missing school deepens the sense of crisis for children. Restoring school offers hope that life will return to normal. The tsunami destroyed or damaged 165 schools, and 204 more became emergency shelters. But, Save the Children has helped tens of thousands of children get back to school by:

- Rehabilitating 21 schools benefiting about 15,000 children
- Providing extra classes and equipment so more than 11,000 children could catch up with schooling
- Distributing 14,000 sets of secondary school notes so children could take their examinations
- Mounting small projects: bicycles so children could get to school and libraries where they could study

Young children also need routine. We are reaching 20 to 25 percent of preschool children affected by the tsunami:

- Distributing approximately 16,000 education kits in early childhood development centres and welfare centres
- Providing supplementary food for 3,800 preschool children
- Building 80 early childhood development centres reaching 5,200 children ages three to five



protection services, such as the women and children's desk and probation services, are under one roof.

## Rebuilding livelihoods that support children

More than 24,000 boats were destroyed or damaged in communities where 60 percent of people depend on fishing and where more than two-thirds of dietary protein comes from fish. We are working with government and communities to replace boats, and by the end of this year will have delivered 368 in Batticaloa District alone—61 percent of the total needed there—and more than 1,000 boats throughout the tsunami-affected areas. Boats mean jobs for more than 1,000 crew members, fish sellers and others. As a further income safeguard, boats will be jointly owned by the fisherman and his wife so that she will have an asset for herself and her children if anything happens to him. We work with

partners to support more than 3,500 families through cash grants and equipment for small businesses, such as brick making, sewing and poultry farming, and pay others for reconstruction work. For many, especially women, it's the first time they've earned steady wages.

## Key Challenges for ongoing work

- An uncertain political situation and stalled peace process affect work, and the conflict heightens tension regarding equity of aid delivered.
- Protests and other disruptions surrounded an agreement between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam on how to spend tsunami funds.
- Enforcement of a pre-existing "buffer zone" prohibiting housing close to the sea has slowed the pace of rebuilding.
- The disaster vastly increased government workloads, delaying project paperwork.

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THIS PAGE, ABOVE Navaleela Lavan lost her husband and is bringing up her children, Lajhan, 8, and Lakshika, 4, alone. She teaches at a transitional shelter in a temporary camp, supported by partners of Save the Children. LEFT TO RIGHT Sutharsan, 22, right, is a carpenter to provide for his family, living in a temporary shelter supported by Save the Children. Jesintha, 11, and Rammya, 13, outside her home near a community centre. At a community centre, Mrs. R Dakeskaladevi teaches her daughter, R Renuka, 3, to read.

OPPOSITE PAGE Rammya, 13, looks out from her home to where Save the Children funds the building of a community centre in Vedarkudiruppu, Batticaloa, which was badly hit by the tsunami.

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## Early Childhood Development

When working in the areas of child protection and education, it's important to remember the youngest children. The government's Integrated Childhood Development Scheme (ICDS) centres support the health and nutritional well-being of children under five and their mothers and provide preschool education and free child care. We work with the government centres to improve the level of childcare and nutrition.

We also are rebuilding many destroyed or damaged centres. Architects are designing structures with input from children to ensure the buildings reflect their ideas. We are rebuilding 37 permanent centres and have built nine temporary centres and repaired 10 in Tamil Nadu. Over the next 12 to 18 months, we will build 70 permanent centres in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

**India** The tsunami swept through rice fields and fishing communities on the Andaman and Nicobar islands east of mainland India, then swamped a 2000-kilometre-long coastal fringe of the mainland, destroying homes, schools, children's centres and livelihoods. Children who lost one or both parents are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation; families who cannot find shelter or a means of support are less likely to stay together. Save the Children is there for the long term, working with local partners to rebuild infrastructure and restore incomes and acting as a lead agency to safeguard children's rights.

### Financial Summary—India

TOTAL BUDGET US\$27.2 million



- PROJECTED SPENDING 2006–2009 74%
- ACTUAL AND PLANNED SPENDING 2005 26%

### Child Protection

Save the Children works on the Andaman and Nicobar islands and in the mainland states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. We are helping establish children's groups that provide skills to protect themselves and support each other. Save the Children has helped set up groups in 91 villages in Tamil Nadu, 247 villages in Chennai and Andhra Pradesh and in 83 temporary housing areas on the Andaman and Nicobar islands. We developed a radio series for the islands to inform children of their rights and about living safely in a disaster-prone area.

### Rebuilding lives

**HOMES.** About 100,000 houses are needed. Save the Children is helping to build temporary houses—205 temporary houses in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, with toilets and drinking water facilities.

**LIVELIHOODS.** Cash-for-work programmes have helped almost 7,000 families earn income and build shelters and roads, de-silt ponds, restore salt pans, clean wells and repair nets. We provided tools to 382 carpenters in a hard-hit village in Tamil Nadu, earning

income for them and restoring boats for fishermen.

One poor group that might have been overlooked is the Irula, a tribal community eking out a living from backwater fishing and casual labour. They cannot fish in the sea—the preserve of registered fishing communities. We provided six villages with boats and nets for backwater fishing, which is more lucrative than casual labour. However, as fishing is seasonal, we also provided training for small businesses, such as bakeries and tea shops and provided assets, such as goats, for long-term income. Our goal is to help them gain a voice in local affairs to improve their rights.

### Key Challenges for ongoing work

- Rebuilding is held up until the government decides where to relocate seaside communities, given a new decree against building near the sea.
- Transport and communications are difficult in remote islands and the affected areas of the mainland.
- We must coordinate aid in order to help the most vulnerable people now and address persistent poverty that pre-dates the tsunami.



## Children Express Themselves

Children need a normal routine and Save the Children helped establish schools for Thailand's migrant children, pictured at left, who often aren't included in government programmes. Children also need to express their feelings and we focused on that in children's centres we helped re-establish. Children participate in music, art and sports as well as a theatre group developing therapeutic dramas for children. Centres serve between 40 to 80 children a day, aged three to fifteen.

We support a number of psychosocial projects in schools, such as a youth group that presents puppet caravan shows addressing children's concerns after the tsunami. Already we reached 18,000 students in 60 schools. In 10 schools, we support a programme that encourages children to paint their experiences of the tsunami and share them on a website.

**Thailand** The tsunami affected more than 100,000 people in southern Thailand. A known 5,000 people died and 3,000 more are missing and presumed dead. Almost 1,500 children lost one or both parents. Thousands lost their boats and livelihoods and almost 19,000 lost homes and are living a spartan life in temporary camps. Save the Children was early on the scene, providing ten tons of rice to 500 families in three temporary shelters as well as clean water and safe environments for children. We work in three of the worst-hit provinces, Rangun, Phang Nga and Krabi with a goal to restore life to normal, focusing on livelihoods, child protection and education.

### Child Protection

We're working for children's futures by helping local organisations develop best practice child protection policies. We provide training and guidance and next year will assess their work and certify successful groups. We have trained child centre workers in child rights and psychosocial support and funded training for village elders in family support and counselling.

Returning parents to secure livelihoods also is a key focus. We provided 124 fishing boats and 70 sets of fishing equipment to communities. Loans in 10 villages helped 391 families buy boats and equipment. Others receive vocational training in skills such as furniture and handicraft making and fish breeding.

### Migrant workers and HIV/AIDS

In southern Thailand, migrant workers from Myanmar (Burma) and Laos support tourism, fishing and rubber plantations. But many are illegal residents, ineligible for government relief. We provided food for communities and set up five learning centres for migrant children. We also trained teachers in child-centred teaching methods.

HIV and AIDS is a problem especially when displacement increases risk of exposure. We support theatre workshops providing children and teens information so they can make informed choices. We also trained teachers in HIV/AIDS.

### Key Challenges for ongoing work

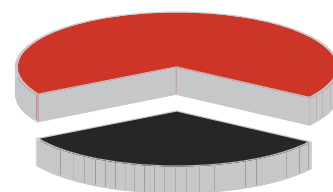
- Construction awaits government resolution of land ownership disputes.
- Partner organisations need improved capacity to manage complex projects in a region that has had little attention.
- We must improve coordination among organisations, local government and the inter-agency child protection group.

### Somalia

Almost 300 people are dead or missing, 2,000 houses and thousands of fishing boats destroyed and hundreds of wells contaminated. We built health centres in seven villages and improved water sources. We are restoring education and livelihoods through teacher training, constructing and equipping schools, cash-for-work to rebuild incomes and infrastructure and restoring assets such as fishing boats.

### Financial Summary—Thailand and Somalia

TOTAL BUDGET US\$11.4 million



- PROJECTED SPENDING 2006–2009 68%
- ACTUAL AND PLANNED SPENDING 2005 32%

# Financial Report



## Financial Summary (US\$)

Total Spent (DECEMBER–SEPTEMBER 2005)	\$67,291,885
Total Budgeted (OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2005)	\$24,319,811
Total Projected (2006–2009)	\$170,030,013
Grand Total (OFTSUNAMI FUNDING)	\$261,641,709

LEFT TO RIGHT At an Early Childhood Development centre supported by Save the Children in Banda Aceh, a boy draws at a desk and two girls share a doll.

## Our Donor Commitment

Donors throughout the world responded in an unprecedented and enormously generous way to aid the victims of the Asia earthquake and subsequent tsunami that affected millions of children and their families along the coastal regions of the Indian Ocean. Contributions and pledges to Save the Children's work now exceed US\$261 million.

These contributions enabled us to respond immediately, spending US\$35 million within the first few months to provide life-saving relief to more than 625,000 individuals. Equally important, with the assurance of adequate resources, Save the Children was able to lay the foundation for longer-term recovery and reconstruction, an important tenet of our mission to create lasting change for children.

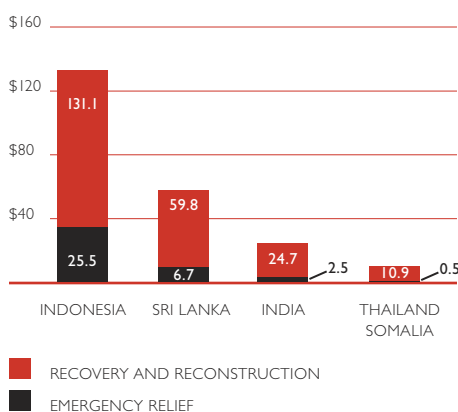
By the end of 2005, a total of US\$90 million will be spent, with the remainder budgeted for 2006 through 2009 in support of reconstruction. As we completed the immediate relief phase in April, Save the Children began extensive strategic planning in coordination with national and local governments, community leaders and citizens affected by the earthquake and tsunami.

Recovery is now well underway and reconstruction initiatives are a focus for 2006. With adequate funding assured, we are able to implement best practices and a disciplined approach to take best advantage of our ability to protect and educate children, improve their health status and provide opportunities for families to re-establish livelihoods and rebuild the fabric of their communities.

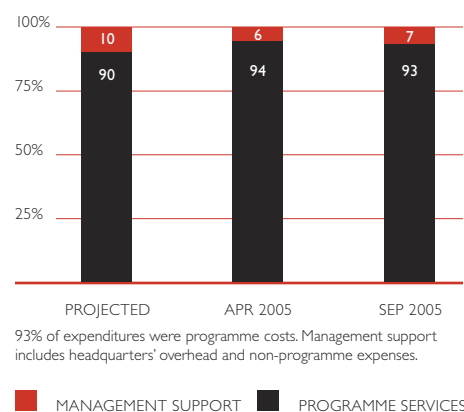
Ours is a long-term perspective. Funds not yet spent are budgeted for programmes in the next four years. Internal auditors check our financial accounts on a regular basis, independent audits of financial statements are conducted annually and regular programme monitoring and evaluation ensure funds are spent wisely, effectively and for intended purposes.

Our goal for the tsunami programme is to ensure that at least 90 percent of all expenditures goes to programme activity. To date, we have met this goal and have disciplined our spending to maintain this level of performance going forward in the years ahead.

## Distribution of Funds (US\$ MILLIONS)



## How We Use Our Funds (PERCENT)



93% of expenditures were programme costs. Management support includes headquarters' overhead and non-programme expenses.

All figures and charts presented here and elsewhere in this report are through September 2005 and are unaudited.



## Our Work Around the World

### Helping Children in Emergencies

It has been an unprecedented year for major disasters, which have devastated children's lives across the globe: the Indian Ocean tsunami, a disastrous earthquake centred in Pakistan, ongoing food crises in western and southern Africa and major storms in the Gulf of Mexico. In each case, Save the Children is responding to meet the needs of affected children, putting emergency programmes into places where we have worked for years.

For example, we responded immediately to the October earthquake in Pakistan and India through our existing country programmes, distributing critical items, including tents and blankets. Medical personnel helped to set up a field hospital in coordination with other organisations. We are launching a food programme to feed as many as 187,000 people in Pakistan. In addition, we are reaching a

further 25,000 families across Pakistan and India, providing shelter and other essentials to help families survive the winter.

We work in child protection, setting up temporary schools and safe play areas, allowing children time with peers and freeing parents to meet the enormous challenge of rebuilding their lives. The evolving situation poses huge challenges in reaching the approximately 3.5 million people affected, many in remote villages. Tens of thousands of children who managed to survive the earthquake still urgently need shelter, medical attention and relief if they are to survive the winter.

Across Africa, food shortages have hit vulnerable children. In West Africa, poor rainfall and a plague of locusts last year destroyed crops and led to pockets of severe malnutrition in Niger and Mali. Since June, Save the Children

has run supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes for children in both countries and supports the existing community health system through immunisations and health kits.

In southern Africa, drought and underlying social and economic factors destroyed the livelihoods of millions in several countries. In Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Save the Children is distributing food to tens of thousands of families, providing therapeutic and supplemental food to the sick and most vulnerable and protecting children from abuse.

Save the Children is also responding to rebuild lives and livelihoods in Central America following Hurricane Stan, Hurricane Wilma, the eruption of Volcano Santa Ana and heavy rains in El Salvador. And in the U.S. Gulf Coast states, we are focusing on emotional healing and recovery for some of

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the more than 300,000 children forced from their homes. Combining our international and U.S. expertise, we are providing schools and communities with structured programmes to restore children's sense of normality and safety, including drawing, music and cooperative games and activities.

In addition to responding to headline-grabbing disasters, Save the Children continues to provide urgent child protection and livelihoods programmes in ongoing emergencies in countries such as Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and northern Uganda.

As always, Save the Children saves and transforms lives in emergencies. We respond to children's immediate needs while prioritising long-term recovery. We work to prevent disasters where possible and find lasting solutions to recurring challenges.

We have more than 80 years of experience helping children caught in crisis. But our work also includes ongoing programmes in countries around the world that contribute to a better life for children. Here's a look at other areas of our work:

### Child Protection

Save the Children works to protect children from sexual abuse, trafficking, child labour and emotional and physical harm. In situations such as armed conflict, where children's emotional and physical well-being is threatened, we seek to prevent the worst forms of abuse as well as take steps to help children recover when violence has already marked their lives.

### Education

Save the Children works to ensure that all children have access to quality education by helping establish relevant programmes that

communities can run on their own, including: training teachers, developing education policies and curricula, supporting flexible or alternative learning models, preparing young children to succeed in school and providing schooling for children caught up in natural disasters and other emergencies.

### Health

Save the Children works to save lives by expanding access to essential care for newborns, children and mothers, including providing immunisations and promoting better nutrition. Through our global network, we work with ministries of health and local and international organisations to promote innovative techniques that improve the quality, availability and use of effective health practices and services.

### Economic Opportunities

The majority of poor people in the world are

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The International Save the Children Alliance is an independent global network of 27 Save the Children organisations working to create lasting change for children in more than 110 countries. Save the Children member organisations work together on emergency relief and long-term development programmes in numerous countries and also have individual initiatives.

children. Save the Children helps children and their families find practical ways to lift themselves out of poverty. We provide job-skill training for youth, invest in women entrepreneurs and provide emergency employment opportunities in times of crisis.

## Hunger and Malnutrition

Ten million children in poor countries die each year; malnutrition is a factor in half these deaths. Over 200 million are at greater risk of illness and permanent mental and physical stunting as a result of hunger and malnutrition. Save the Children works to increase access to food for households and communities in emergencies and over the long term. In addition to crisis interventions, we work with impoverished communities, promoting diverse and resilient farming, enhanced livelihoods, improved dietary intake and improved child health.

## HIV/AIDS

Worldwide, 15 million children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Children are also affected by the disease through social stigma and poverty from deaths of caretakers. Save the Children mobilises communities to provide care and support to children and parents affected by HIV/AIDS and works to prevent new infections, especially among youths at high risk. We help ensure that families remain together for as long as possible and enable children to stay with extended families or community members following the deaths of their parents.

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OPPOSITE PAGE, LEFT TO RIGHT In Indonesia, Nursiah, 25, and her son Mohammed Dan, 3, sit inside the "safe play area" in Semantang Pundi, Lhokseumawe. Boys in Sukon village in Pidie District play along the oyster beds. Girls read to each other in India.

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## PHOTO CREDITS

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