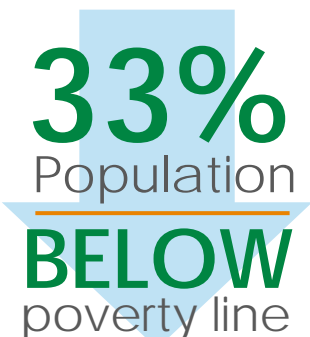


OVERVIEW OF India

Overview of India



Languages

22 major languages, including Hindi (41%), Bengali (8%), Telugu (7%), Marathi (7%), Tamil (6%), Urdu (5%), Gujarati (5%), Kannada (4%), Malayalam (3%), Oriya (3%), Punjabi (3%), Assamese (1%), Maithili (1%), and Other, including Sindhi, Sanskrit (6%)

Human Development, Economic & Poverty Indicators

Under-five Mortality Rate: 61 per 1,000 live births. India ranks 49 in the world.

Human Development Index (HDI) for 2012: 0.554 (ranked 136 out of 187, indicating medium human development).

Human Development Indicators	Economic, Demographic and Poverty Indicators
Total Literacy Rate: 63%	Birth Registration: 41%
Male Literacy Rate: 75.2%	Proportion of Undernourished in Population : 18%
Female Literacy Rate: 50.8%	Prevalence of Underweight Children under 5 years of age:
Youth Literacy Rate-Male: 88%	Urban: 33%
Youth Literacy Rate-Female: 74%	Rural: 46%
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females): 107	Per Capita Income: 1,410 (in US Dollars)
Birth Sex Ratio (girls per 1000 boys): 937	
Life Expectancy at Birth: 65 Years	
Infant Mortality Rate: 47 per 1000 live births	
Maternal Mortality: 200 deaths/100,000 live births	

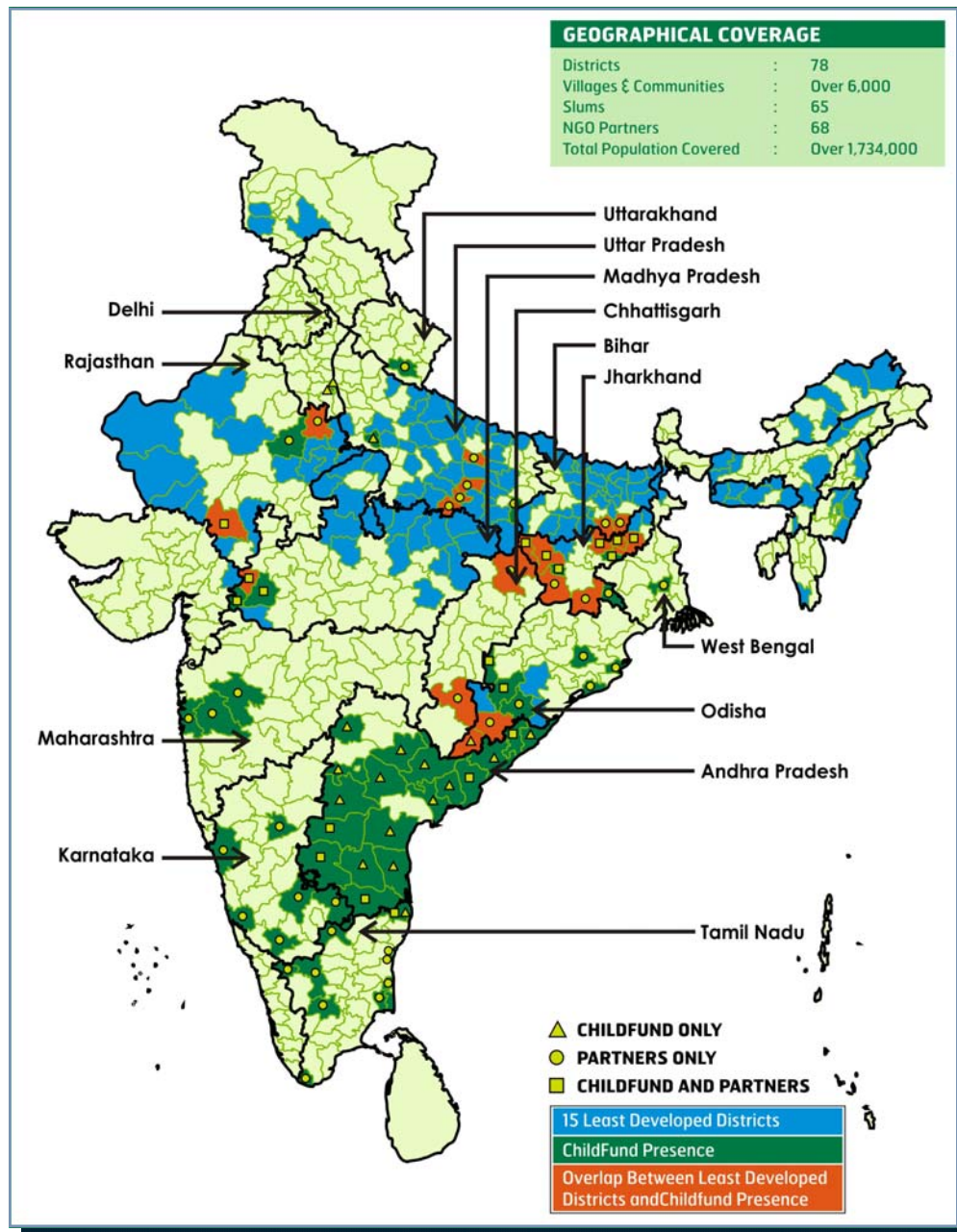
Brief History of ChildFund in India

ChildFund came to India: 1951

Number of participants (FY13): 1,734,081

Number of enrolled children (FY12): 65,073

ChildFund (formerly known as Christian Children's Fund (CCF)) started its first project in India in 1951 by supporting an orphanage called Always Settlement School in Kerala. Currently, the organization is working in 14 States and one (1) Union Territory covering a population of more than 1.73 million in 78 districts, of which 20 are among the 150 least developed districts of the country.



Brief Program Overview

ChildFund India's goal for the Country Program is to advance survival through a comprehensive development process in education, livelihoods, participation and protection of children and youth—especially the deprived, excluded and vulnerable—by enhancing their access to quality services and reducing inequalities and discrimination.

The key focus at present is to ensure access to quality health services, nutrition, education and employment services to the most marginalized populations such as scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, women and girls. In the next five years, ChildFund India in its program intervention areas would ensure that malnutrition in children is reduced by two thirds; completion rate for primary and middle schools is increased by 50%; about 70% of the youth are trained for livelihood and employed; and 50% of young girls are able to delay early marriage and early child bearing.

ChildFund India would also ensure that innovative models on Early Childhood Development and Nutrition are piloted and implemented in rural and urban areas. Besides, it also aims to set up two (2) Youth Skill Development Centers and one (1) indigenous Youth Leadership Development Center in one of the least developed districts.

2013 Program Achievements

Through its child-centered program expertise and unique interventions, ChildFund India is currently assisting approximately 1,734,081 children and their family members. Of them, about 112,825 are 0-5 years, over 278,600 are ages 6 to 14, and over 265,700 are youth.

Healthy and Secure Infants

As ChildFund believes that a healthy beginning is the future promise for all infants, it promotes programs that offer safe motherhood and early childhood care. These programs emphasize not only prenatal care of pregnant women, but also postnatal check-ups for both the mother and the child soon after the delivery, particularly for births that take place in non-institutional settings. Most of the projects of ChildFund India focus on building the capacity of the service providers as well as institutions engaged in child care services, including antenatal, natal and postnatal services, institutional delivery and exclusive breastfeeding.

In FY13, more than 50,500 women have been registered for ante natal care. During this year, ChildFund India recorded 25,500 births in all its project areas and among them 86% have been institutional deliveries. More than 68,500 children have been fully immunized during this period.

After various efforts, ChildFund successfully moved 7,334 severely malnourished children and 18,583 moderately malnourished children to the normal category. Working with over 1,500 ECD centers in its project areas, ChildFund India provided informal education and nutritional supplements to more than 54,900 children aged 3-5 years.

The centers also provided mothers and caregivers information on immunization, family planning, hygiene and sanitation, birth registration and integrated management of childhood illness. During this year, ChildFund India organized over 9,080 such counseling sessions in which over 181,700 parents and caregivers participated.

2013 Program Achievements (continued)



Educated and Confident Children

As about 40% of children across all age groups drop out of education every year in India, addressing issues concerning to education has been a key thematic intervention for ChildFund India.

Keeping this in mind, ChildFund India has been implementing its two flagship programs known as School Quality Improvement Program (SQUIP) and Reading Improvement Program (RIP) in around 900 schools across various districts of India. While The SQUIP operates in each level to strengthen the infrastructure, pedagogy and participation by the communities and to ensure the continuum of education for children, the RIP builds the reading, understanding and comprehension abilities of children.

Further, ChildFund worked with over 2,700 schools to deliver a better quality education among the children from underprivileged communities, assisting about 258,000 children aged 6-14 years in all project areas.

In FY13, ChildFund conducted a total of 97,067 sessions in schools, with children and teachers, addressing issues such as personal hygiene, life skills, education and nutrition. More than 121,000 children participated in these sessions.

Also in FY13, ChildFund India promoted 1,294 Children's Clubs and 231 Child Resource Centers (CRCs) with a participation of 39,216 and 14,624 children, respectively. Through the Children's Clubs and CRCs, children discuss various issues that impact their lives, e.g., child marriage, dowry system, child labor, etc. They share this knowledge among their parents and community members to help bring change in their attitude towards those social menaces. This has been a key aspect of ChildFund's programs in India, i.e., encouraging children to participate and find community-based solutions to address social issues.

New initiatives were also taken to strengthen the agenda of education at the country program level. With the support from ChildFund Germany, ChildFund India launched a Girls Scholarship program named "UDAAN" which will support 250 girls from four (4) States for their higher studies (education), career counseling and life skill education.

Skilled and Involved Youth

India has the largest youth population in the world. According to the 2011 census, the youth population in the country is around 550 million. Out of this, nearly 25% are in the age group of 15-24 years, considered as the high energy groups who drive change.

Keeping this in mind, ChildFund India organized a total of 331 livelihood and skill building training sessions in FY13, helping over 4,600 youth. Of them, 744 managed to obtain some formal employment, while 891 became self-employed.

2013 Program Achievements (continued)



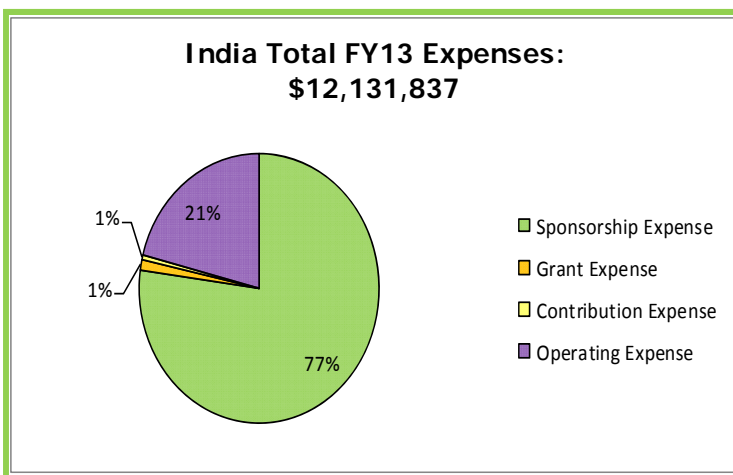
The training imparted to the youth included mobile phone repair, driving, welding, improved agriculture and summer crops, masonry, electrician skills, beauty culture, tailoring, animal husbandry, among others.

In FY13, ChildFund India also promoted a total of 971 Youth Clubs and 68 Youth Resource Centers with an active participation of over 39,200 youth.

Civil Society

In microfinance, ChildFund India formed 4,844 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with a membership of over 65,000 women across its program districts, in order to maintain economic sustainability in families and promote women's empowerment.

Financial Report



India FY13

Sponsorship Expense	9,361,109	77%
Grant Expense	152,783	1%
Contribution Expense	68,835	1%
Operating Expense	2,549,111	21%
Total Expense	12,131,837	100%

Challenges



The story of India is one of growth, gains and gaps. Over the past decade, India has witnessed accelerated economic growth, emerging as a global player and as the world's fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity. At the same time, approximately 100 million children in India are in the poorest wealth quintile. The progress on social indicators in the last decade has been slow, except in certain areas, such as the near eradication of polio, increase in literacy rates, and enrollment of children in primary schools.

There has been limited change in the practice of key behaviors related to child well-being, such as exclusive and early breast feeding, immunization, hygiene and sanitation. Also, issues related to child protection, gender discrimination and vulnerabilities of children associated with rapid urbanization, are becoming more pronounced. Areas requiring systemic changes such as in the provision of quality services and emergency preparedness have a long way to go.

There is a wide variation in progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) throughout the country. States like Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh continue to under perform whereas states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have achieved indicators at par with developed countries.

Also, funding from bilateral and multilateral donors for development programs has shrunk over the years and hence, foreign aid that used to be a key source for development funding till a decade ago has gone down considerably.

Further, India is currently suffering from a massive inflationary pressure. A depreciating rupee would only add fuel to this. It could lead to high inflation, as India imports around 70% of its crude oil requirement and the government would have to pay more for it in rupee terms. Moreover, this higher import bill will lead to a rise in the fiscal deficit for the government and will push inflation.

The Parliament has recently passed the much debated Food Bill which guarantees cheap grain for 67% of the country's population. While it is considered as the world's largest welfare scheme, experts believe it would greatly impact the current fiscal deficit.

Why Sponsorship is Important

Being born into an extremely poor family tends to reduce a child's chances for a promising future. Years ago, that seemed to be the case for Kesavaiah, a 6-year old boy living in a remote tribal village in the Annanthpur district of southern India's state of Andhra Pradesh.

Kesavaiah's father, an agricultural laborer, was the only breadwinner for his five-member family. Insufficient income and limited livelihood options often forced the family to struggle to prepare a full meal for all. Going to school and truly enjoying childhood were distant dreams for Kesavaiah and his two sisters.

But things changed gradually for Kesavaiah after he was enrolled in ChildFund India's Early Childhood Development program in 1996. Praja Seva Samaj (PSS), ChildFund's local partner, matched young Kesavaiah with a sponsor who provided additional funds so Kesavaiah and his sisters could attend the village school.



"I still remember the days when my father was struggling to arrange a square meal for each of our family. My mother was also working as a daily laborer just to satisfy our hunger. Many a time we went to sleep at night after just drinking water," recalls Kesavaiah, who has now completed his technical degree and aspires to become a top mechanical engineer.

He notes that it was the timely support from ChildFund and its local partner PSS that helped transform him from a pessimist into a dreamer.

"I never thought that I would be able to complete my primary education as the conditions were not allowing that to happen," he says. *"It was the moral and material support by ChildFund India and PSS that helped me to come so far in life. Their assistance and advice have not only allowed me to become the first person in our community to see a college, but they also have proved to be a solid platform for my sisters to continue their studies,"* he adds.



Kesavaiah, who has understood the value of money since childhood, took full advantage of the sponsorship assistance, never neglecting his studies. He was the top student throughout his primary and intermediate education, earning a full scholarship to technical college.

In addition to his academic achievements, Kesavaiah, now 23, has been an active member of the local Children's Club supported by ChildFund. His perseverance and tenacity to achieve have become an inspiration for others in his village.

Kesavaiah's mother, Venkataramamma, wants her son to fulfill his dream of becoming an engineer. *"I am so proud for my son. He has been a reason for hope for all of us, and I am very much thankful to ChildFund for making this happen."*



Why Sponsorship is Important (continued)

She is approaching 60, but Suraj Bai is a busy woman who takes care of some 35 young kids in a Balwadi, or Early Childhood Development (ECD) center—a two room house that she built with the financial help her 5-year old granddaughter Bharti has received from her sponsor.

Bharti, the youngest among five siblings, has been a sponsored child of ChildFund India for the past four years. She was fortunate to have a generous sponsor who extended extra financial help to ensure that the family at least has a proper house to live in.

"We have been very lucky that ChildFund has arranged for Bharti a great soul as her sponsor who added smiles to our lives. We were nowhere four years ago. Now, we have a two-room house, my grandchildren are studying and we are able to stay together as a family. And it's all because of ChildFund India," says a visibly happy Suraj Bai, struggling to hid her emotions.

"And it's time to pay back. We are very happy that one of our rooms is being used as a Balwadi (ECD) center in my village. Nothing is more satisfying than seeing these kids learning, singing, playing and enjoying themselves," adds the proud grandmother, who also volunteers in taking care of the center at Nayapura in Dhar District of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

She regularly cleans the room and toys that children play with and keeps a close eye on the children so that no one is left unattended. She also cooks food which is given to the kids during lunch time.

"I feel like I am living with a very big family and all these kids are my grandchildren. Everybody calls me 'Daadi' (grandmother) and I love that," adds Suraj Bai, who takes care of Bharti and her 10 year old sister and 9 year old brother at home in the absence of their parents. Both the parents of Bharti and her eldest brother are farm laborers who often migrate to the neighboring state of Gujarat in search of work after the end of the agricultural season.

Bharti, who is closest among all to her grandmother, says she loves the ECD center at home as it allows her to learn, play and spend time with her friends.

Sommu Bai, a member of the village Panchayati Raj Institution (or local self-government), is also of huge praises for Suraj Bai and her family for offering their house to start the ECD center in the village.

