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The President's Summary

Annual Report 2010

Over the past 10 years, our efforts have been guided by a Strategic Profile that served as a point of orientation and a decision making filter. This Profile was last updated in 2006 but it first came about after a strategic thinking exercise at the beginning of the decade.

Beyond's Strategic Profile

We exist to fight delinquency and poverty related issues that affect the well-being of children, youths and families in the low-income communities of Singapore.

We will adopt a proactive and holistic approach by being an Advocate, Service Provider and Motivator. Our programmes will protect vulnerable children and youths and increase protective factors in the community.

We will be a leading agency as well as a voice to bring about positive government policies that promote an all inclusive society, an adequate network of community partners and a low juvenile delinquency rate.

I am very heartened to note that after 10 years, we have remained true to our strategy and have made much headway. It is also very fulfilling to see the organization delivering as an Advocate, a Service Provider and a Motivator.

As part of our efforts to draw attention to the needs and challenges faced by the children and youths we serve, we contributed to the Alternate Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

The UNCRC is an international charter that sets out the comprehensive set of rights— civic, cultural, economic, political and social, that a child should have. On October 1995, Singapore became a signatory to the UNCRC, pledging its commitment to the promotion and protection of children's rights.

We were pleased and honoured to be part of a feedback exercise and contributed case studies, statistics related to the following points:

- a. The Children and Young Person's Act does not cover youths between the ages of 16 and 18;
- b. The age of criminal responsibility of children has not been set to an age above 7 years;
- c. Corporal punishment is not prohibited in institutional settings;
- d. Measures to address Singapore's competitive school system can be improved;
- e. Improve access to affordable child care for low income families;
- f. Increase the capacity of institutions, facilities and services that render assistance to parents and legal guardians who are 'beyond parental control' &
- g. Improve access to health care and education of children who are not Singapore citizens.

We also provided feedback during a public consultation to the Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Bill (Bill No 35/2010) and were heartened to see that our feedback to include principles 'recognizing the primary responsibility of parents and guardians to care for their children' was incorporated into the draft bill.

Our work on the ground has given us valuable perspectives and when the opportunity arises, we will share them with the relevant stakeholders as a contribution towards a more restorative landscape and inclusive society for children, youths and their families.

As a Service Provider, we were of service to 1898 families or 4636 young persons and 3795 care-givers of which, 864 families were experiencing multiple problems. These families comprise 1450 young persons and 1540 adult care-givers. These families were troubled by the lack of accommodation, substance dependency, incarceration and other problems that contributed to a sense of instability for the children and its members.

Their situation was often presented as a crisis and our response had to be immediate and intensive. Apart from Crisis and Problem De-escalation, our services looked into family functioning and preservation. We facilitated programmes and activities that led to Family Preservation. Finally, we worked at Community Integration where a main goal was to ensure that the family with multiple problems was integrated and well-cared for in their community. In this report, we will be sharing examples of our work to give you a better idea how the work looked like in our continuum of services i.e. Crisis & Problem De-escalation, Family Preservation and Community Integration.

Our efforts as the role of a Motivator were driven by the belief that wherever possible, the non-profit sector should seek to grow by collaboration rather than competition. Sharing and co-operation maximizes organizational resources and increase the possibility of our service-users receiving a better quality of services.

In the spirit of Good Company, the loose alliance of social service providers we co-ordinated in 2009, we continued to participate actively in informal and formal networks that strengthened the capability and capacity of the sector. We also collaborated on programmes. Some of the efforts included:

- a. Sharing at the NCSS Youth Services Network – 22 January onwards
Fellow youth workers found our sharing of helping principles and our case-management approach helpful. We played an active role at the network meetings and follow-up discussions throughout the year;
- b. A Substance Use Recovery Encouragement Programme (SURE) with We Care Community Services – 26 January onwards
We provided the relevant feedback as We Care Community Services put together a recovery programme for young people troubled by substance dependency. Our staff was often in discussion with We Care Community Services whose staff and volunteers were frequently present during our youth activities;
- c. Collaboration on an after-school programme with Youth Guidance Outreach Services (YGOS) – 14 April onwards
Woodlands Secondary School requested for an after-school programme and we felt that YGOS which is based in Woodlands would be a more appropriate partner in the longer run. We supported YGOS when restorative practices were needed and our work with the school grew without us growing in size.
- d. Social Circus Trainer Workshop – 7 to 11 June
In collaboration with Cirque du Soleil we provided 20 participants from 12 different organizations a repertoire of skills to manage a group of youths. These skills would also be helpful for facilitating important discussions among young people;
- e. Lecture on the Lifeworld, the System and Social Work for Good Company Partners presented by Prof Dr Frank Fruechtel, Potsdam University of Applied Sciences – 27 July
There were 39 participants from 6 different voluntary welfare organizations and 5 schools. The lecture touched on the unintended ill-effects of the helping system and the need for helping professionals to recognize and act on them.
- f. Planning for a Diploma in Social Work Practice (Youth and Family) – 30 November to 5 December
Together with CARE Singapore, we facilitated a loose consortium of partners to run a Diploma in Social Work Practice to improve the skills of youth workers. Members of the consortium which included Boys Town, CARE Singapore, Clubilya, MUIS Academy, Teen Challenge, Thye Hua Kwan Moral Society, Youth Guidance Outreach Services and ourselves held curriculum planning meetings with faculty members of the Potsdam University of Applied Sciences.

It has been another challenging year and the staff was supported on an ongoing basis through in-house training sessions that focused on their area of work. Where appropriate, we registered them for training programmes and in collaboration with Potsdam University of Applied Sciences, we conducted a Certification programme for Family Group Conferencing Co-ordinators. We were pleased that 4 participants from other agencies joined the programme.

Our work is very much driven by people where the values of compassion, social justice and community are close to their hearts. These are the staff, the volunteers, fellow board members, friends from our larger community and service-users who do their part in helping out. These are dedicated individuals that have contributed to our cause and I would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to our Patrons Dr Sheryn Mah and Mrs Joy Balakrishnan and our Honorary Advisor Dr S Vasoo for their tireless assistance.

I would also like to thank the Ministry of Community Development Youth and Sports and the National Council of Social Service for their partnership. Finally, special thanks to the MILK Fund for their continued interest in the growth of our work.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Goh Chee Kong'.

Goh Chee Kong
President

2. Introducing Ourselves

2.1 About Us

Beyond Social Services is a charity dedicated to reducing delinquency among children and youths from less privileged backgrounds. It provides guidance, care, protection and resources that keep young people in school and out of trouble.

2.1.1 Who We Serve

Many of the young people we serve have a long family history of hardship and the challenges they face include the inability to meet basic household expenses, imprisonment of breadwinners, poor health, chronic addictions and family violence. However, these young people are resilient and have their own dreams, wills and aspirations. With a little support from resources in the community, they can move beyond their unfortunate circumstances.

2.1.2 Our Vision & Goals

Beyond's vision is that by 2025, every child and youth in Singapore, despite a disadvantaged background has the opportunity to refuse a lifestyle of delinquency and welfare dependency. Beyond is guided by the following goals:

- That children and youths steer clear of crime and drugs;
- That children and youths achieve educational success that enables them to earn a living and realise a more meaningful life;
- That children and youths are prepared to become responsible adults who manage their families or households competently;
- That parents, children and youths attain skills that enable them to manage money prudently for their long-term financial needs;
- That parents and caregivers take an active interest in the well-being and development of their children and youths.

2.1.3 Our Helping Principles

- We must not act on behalf of clients where there is a potential conflict of interest.
- It is in the best interests of children to remain with their families or natural support groups. Residential care must always be a short-term arrangement.
- Help should build on people's strengths and not simply remedy their weaknesses.
- A helping relationship is a respectful partnership between us and the people we engage.
- Social problems are best resolved within the community and we avoid criminal or judicial proceedings where possible.
- The essence of family life is co-operation, not togetherness.

2.1.4 Our Services & Facilities

Our Services are organized into 4 departments:

1. Juvenile Justice
2. Child Protection & Family Preservation
3. Family Services & Community Development
4. Early intervention & Prevention

We prefer not to go about building centres or facilities. Wherever possible we will rent, borrow or cooperate with others to share their existing facilities. Taking this approach we will be able to grow the work without

incurring too much set-up cost. Generally, without the need for 'permanent' offices, we can respond to community needs more nimbly.

While our proactive work approach takes us to schools, neighbourhoods, community facilities and youth haunts, our staff teams and centre-based programmes are housed in the premises below.

1. 26 Jalan Klinik #01-42/52 (registered address)
Singapore 160026
Telephone: 6375-2940
Facsimile: 6274-0633
2. 5 Delta Avenue #01-09
Singapore 160005
Telephone: 6274-2646
Facsimile: 6272-1923
3. 120 Bukit Merah View #01-04/06
Singapore 152120
Telephone: 6270-2443
Facsimile: 6270-4483
4. 10 Admiralty Road East
Singapore 759988
Telephone: 6499-0288
Facsimile: 6555-7661
5. 75 Whampoa Drive #01-346 & 372
Singapore 320075
Telephone: 6354-9080
Facsimile: 6254-6405
6. Maternity Wards 31 and 34
(Courtesy of KK Women's and Children's Hospital)

2.1.5 Our Sources of Funding

Fund raising activities are a significant source of funds. Operating expenses are also defrayed by public donations managed by the National Council of Social Service, government grants and the generosity of philanthropic establishments, commercial corporations and well-wishers.

2.1.6 How We Work

Beyond believes that everyone has a role to play in the betterment of our society. While a staff team runs the organisation, Beyond is fully aware that it cannot achieve its goals without the support of the community. Thus, Beyond depends substantially on volunteers; people who support our cause with their time and energy. Volunteers work closely with the staff and play a crucial role in the implementation of services and the smooth running of the organisation.

2.1.7 Total Number of Persons provided one-off assistance or outreached to in 2010-630

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Number of Respondents</i>
Babes SMS Helpline	103
Healthy Start Contacts at KK Hospital	240
Information and Referral Service at FSC	287

2.1.8 Total Number of persons served in 2010- **8431**

Number of children and youths served	4636
Number of parents and care givers	3795
Total number served	8431

For more information about us, check out www.beyond.org.sg

2.2 Our Board of Management (Term 2010/11)

President	Mr Goh Chee Kong
Vice-President	Dr Tan Poh Kiang
Honorary Treasurer	Ms Janet Lyn
Honorary Secretary	Mr San Shang Hou
Committee Members	Mr Andy Leck
	Mr Chua Kee Lock
	Mr Quek Suan Kiat
	Dr Norman Wong
	Mr Stanley Tan
Founder Member Representative	Sr Molly Lim

2.3 Our Honorary Members

Patrons	Dr Sheryn Mah
	Mrs Joy Balakrishnan
Honorary Advisor	Dr S. Vasoo
Honorary Member	Mr David Goh, PBM

2.4 Our Board Committees

2.4.1 Appointment & Nomination Committee

Chair	Sr Molly Lim
Members	Dr Sheryn Mah
	Mrs Joy Balakrishnan

2.4.2 Audit Committee

Chair	Mr Quek Suan Kiat
Members	Ms Chiang Suat Hong
	Ms Tan Eng Hwa

2.4.3 Finance & Admin Committee

Chair	Ms Janet Lyn
Members	Mr Chua Kee Lock
	Sr Molly Lim

2.4.4 Human Resource Committee

Chair	Mr Goh Chee Kong
Members	Sr Molly Lim
	Mr Franz Yeo
	Mr Seow Choon Chew

2.4.5 Programme and Services Committee

Chair	Mr Stanley Tan
Members	Dr Tan Poh Kiang
	Dr Goh Han Meng Joel
	Ms Melissa May Tam

2.4.5.1 Healthy Start Child Development Centre Management Committee

Chair	Dr Loh Wan Inn
Members	Assoc Prof Christine Lee
	Ms Ong Aihua

2.4.6 Volunteer Committee

Chair	Mr San Shang Hou
Members	Mr Andrew Ng Kok Beng
	Mr Chalvin Seah Yi Yang
	Mr Hwang Jeng-Ming
	Mr Marc Lim
	Mr Ng Boon Teck
	Ms Tan Wei Ni

2.5 Related Party Transactions

FRS 24 defines a related party as the trustees/office bearers and key management of the Society. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons. It also includes members of key management personnel or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, by such individual. Key management personnel consist of Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director and direct reporting senior officers.

There is no claim by the trustees/office bearers for services provided to the Society, either by reimbursement to the trustees/office bearers or by providing the trustees/bearers with an allowance or by direct payment to a third party.

The trustees/office bearers, or people connected with them, have not received reimbursement or other benefits, from the Society for which they are responsible, or from institutions connected with the Society.

This information is provided in compliance with Section 3.1 of the Code of Governance for Charities & Institutions of a Public Character issued by The Charity Council on 26 November 2007. Below are the list of our Patrons, Board Members and Board Committee Members who are also serving with the MILK Fund.

Name	Designation at the MILK Fund
1. Dr Sheryn Mah	President
2. Mr Stanley Tan	Vice-President
3. Mrs Joy Balakrishnan	Hon Secretary
4. Ms Janet Lyn	Executive Committee Member
5. Mr Chua Kee Lock	Member

There is no related party transactions for the reporting year ended 31 December 2010.

2.6 Conflict of Interests Policy

The Society has a conflict of interest policy in place.

All trustees/office bearers, chairman of sub-committees and key management personnel are required to read and understand the conflict of interests policy. They are required to make full disclosure of interests and sign the declaration annually. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the member or staff shall declare his interests and abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

There is no transactions with a corporation in which the trustees/office bearers and key management staff have an interest during the reporting year ended 31 December 2010.

2.7 The Staff Management Team

Executive Director	Mr Gerard Ee
Deputy Executive Director	Ms T Ranganayaki
Assistant Directors	Mr Andrew Loh
	Ms Annabelle Ip (<i>till 19 Aug</i>)
	Ms Christina Joy Eruthyanathan (<i>from 1 Aug</i>)
	Ms Farizah Abdul Rahman (<i>from 1 Jul</i>)
	Ms Gloria Dom
	Ms Martha Chai
	Ms Lim Shaw Hui
	Mr Vincent Lim

3. Overview of Services

3.1 Our Strategy

Since 2001, we have been attempting to reach more children, youth and families. The programmes we operated were guided by our strategic profile crafted in 2001 and reviewed in 2004. The profile is the result of strategic planning exercises aimed at achieving our vision to move people beyond the need for social services.

Beyond's Strategic Profile

We exist to fight delinquency, and poverty related issues that affect the well-being of children, youths and families, in the low-income communities in Singapore Society.

We will **adopt a proactive and holistic approach** by being an **Advocate, Service Provider and Motivator**. Our programmes will protect vulnerable children and youths and **increase protective factors in the community**.

We will be a leading agency as well as a voice to bring about positive government policies that promote an all inclusive society, an adequate network of community partners and a low juvenile delinquency rate.

3.2 Our Continuum of Services

Our programmes are the 'doors' by which our service-users come to us but our work as a whole follows a similar continuum. We move our service-users beyond a crisis or problem; stabilise them by strengthening their families and support networks and enable them to reintegrate back to their communities. This way our service-users become resilient enough to handle their problems, while supported by their extended family and community, and move beyond the need for professional support.

Our programmes are managed within the following departments which are named after their core functions:

1. Juvenile Justice
2. Child Protection & Family Preservation
3. Family Services & Community Development
4. Early intervention & Prevention.

Each department emphasises an area of work within our continuum of service. This report is presented according to the work areas of Crisis & Problem De-escalation, Family Strengthening & Community Integration.

A. Problem & Crisis De-Escalation		B. Family Strengthening	C. Community Integration & Development
Juvenile Justice	Child Protection & Family Preservation	Family Services & Community Development	Early intervention & Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babes Guidance Streetwise Juvenile Justice in the Community Juvenile Justice in Schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campland Youth United 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Learning Centre Restorative Care Safe Kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Service Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Participation & Welfare Administration Community Liaison & Development Family Learning Hope Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Start Programme Healthy Start Child Development Centre Kids United Daily Care Learning Is Fun & Exciting

3.3 Our Roles as Advocate, Service Provider and Motivator

3.3.1 Advocate

Advocacy is our effort to

- draw attention to the needs and challenges of those we serve;
- gain public support for initiatives that address those needs and challenges;
- highlight the unintended effects of laws, policies and practices that affect our ability to carry out our work;
- provide feedback on the impact of national policies and programmes as experienced by the service user;
- the initiation of programmes, practices and policies that bring about a more restorative landscape for children, youth and families thus, promoting an all inclusive society.

3.3.2 Service Provider

The provision of services keeps us grounded to the issues and challenges experienced by those we serve. We experience the impact of policies, programmes and hear the voices of service users. Programmes also enable us to deepen our understanding of issues and improve our helping skills, abilities and capacities.

Programmes and services are vehicles that enable us to access government funding. However, all programmes and services are guided by Beyond's helping principles and adopt approaches that are restorative, harnessing the strengths and resources of the family and the community.

3.3.3 Motivator

We believe that wherever possible, the non-profit sector should seek to grow by collaboration rather than competition. Sharing and cooperation maximises organisational resources and increases the possibility of our beneficiaries receiving a better quality of services. Thus, as motivator we will facilitate:

- networks, alliances & friendships that promote cooperation and collaborations;
- the sharing of expertise, knowledge and resources to enable the replication of programmes or to increase client participation;
- the building of sector capability and capacity through formal and informal training programmes

4. Problem & Crisis De-escalation

4.1 Overview of Work Area

Problem & Crisis De-escalation is work that provides children, youths and families with a restorative way of dealing with delinquency issues within the community rather than through the legal system. It is an approach that empowers young people to put right what they have done wrong with the support of their family, community and others who have their interest at heart. This is in line with our helping principle that social problems are best resolved within the community; and here we empower families and communities to do so.

The 4 core areas which are essential to problem & crisis de-escalation work:

1. Advocacy. This happens at 4 points:

- Pre-police involvement
- Pre-charge
- Pre-sentencing/Pre-order
- Pre-release

2. Crisis Management

3. Case Management

4. Programme Work

4.2 Advocacy

4.2.1 Pre-police involvement

When young people are discovered to have committed an offence by their family, school or the public and we have been informed in a timely manner, we work towards resolving the issue in a manner that addresses the interest of all concerned especially that of the victim. The objective at this stage is to empower families and communities to resolve matters so that police involvement is not needed.

Sample of efforts at pre-police involvement

- a. A student when told to remove his ear stud told his teacher that he belonged to a gang. The teacher informed the Discipline Master who told the student that the matter will be referred to the police. Before the matter escalated further, we pulled the boy aside during a PE lesson and explained the inappropriateness of his defiant behaviour. We then accompanied him to the Discipline Master who let him off with a warning after a stern talking to.
- b. A youth was caught stealing his teacher's wallet and the principal wanted to make a police report. His father called us for advice and support. We conducted a FGC at the youth's home and the family came out with a plan to put things right with the teacher and the school. The teacher was agreeable with the plan and decided not to press charges.
- c. 2 youths were caught for under-aged drinking and smoking by 3 plainclothes police officers in the Tiong Bahru area. As the police officers were questioning the 2 youths, another youth who happened to walk by quickly went to the office to inform us. We immediately went out to look for the youths and intervened by explaining to the officers that the youths were under our guidance. As the police officers were familiar with our work, they decided to give the 2 youths a stern talk and allowed us to take over.

4.2.2 Pre-charge

When young people are caught by the police, we would advocate on behalf of them for an opportunity to avoid criminal proceedings with the young people honouring their obligation to put things right. The objective at this stage is to empower families and communities to resolve matters so that court proceedings are not necessary.

Sample of efforts at pre-charge stage

- a. 2 youths were caught for shop theft at a supermarket. We contacted the Investigation Officer and explained the youth's social background and situation via a social report. We also advocated for the 2 youths to be given a 2nd chance with a care plan from their family to put things right. The Investigation Officer after some consideration eventually accepted the care plan.
- b. A family group conference was coordinated for an 18 year old who was under investigations for outrage of modesty with his mobile phone. Victim and mother expressed their hurt and disappointment. Family of the youth expressed their regret with apology letters and verbally. They also helped the youth to stay away from his mobile phone, engaged him in volunteer work and got him to focus on his studies. The FGC report was submitted to the police and on 29 March 10, he was let off with a conditional warning.

4.2.3 Pre-sentencing/Pre-order

When young people are already in the judicial system, we work towards the court making an order or a sentence for supervision in the community. The young people, their family and community are guided to contribute actively towards this plan which is an important part of the mitigation process. The objective at this stage is for the young person to remain well cared for and supervised in the community so that institutionalisation or incarceration is not necessary.

Sample of efforts at pre-sentencing/pre-order stage

- a. 2 youths caught for cash card theft and stealing bicycles respectively. Care plans written for MCYS and the police. As a result, both youths were put on probation instead of being institutionalized.
- b. A youth charged for two counts of attempted robbery and one count of theft under section 414 cooperated with his family while he was released on bail. We offered his family and him our support by helping them to put together a care & supervision plan which the family succeeded in implementing. In January 2010, he was given a 1 year probation order at the Bukit Batok Hostel instead of a reformatory training order.

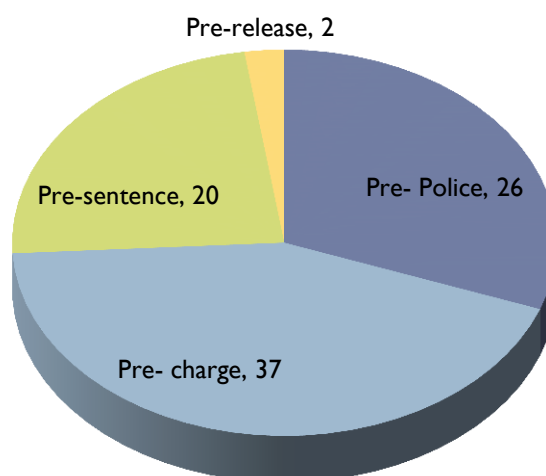
4.2.4 Pre-release

When young people in institutions have the option to be released into the community subject to adequate family and community support; we advocate by harnessing this support. The objective at this stage is to expedite the young person's discharge to supportive care-givers.

- a. An intellectually disabled youth was in prison for raping a class-mate. He remained in prison as no community agency was willing to supervise him while he finished his sentence in the community. The case was referred to us by MINDS and we persuaded several residential agencies to admit him as we supported his family and visited him in prison. After locating a half-way house willing to admit him, we provided his counsel from Legal Aid with a social report and the judge made an order for him to be supervised for a year in the half-way house. We continued working closely with the halfway house.

4.2.5 Distribution of Advocacy Efforts

Points of Advocacy



4.3 Crisis Management

When a crisis happens, the priority would be to de-escalate the situation so that the family and natural support networks can continue to be the primary care-givers. A crisis for young people may include an unplanned pregnancy, the threat of being filed for Beyond Parental Control, being caught red-handed by the shopkeepers for theft, neglect, abuse, family violence and so forth. The objective here is to de-escalate and defuse explosive and volatile situations in a way that achieves family stability for young people so that the police, legal and welfare systems are not needed.

Crisis management work involves:

- activating community resources to locate missing youths;
- providing basic necessities for client/families;
- mediation and negotiation skills involved in situations of unplanned pregnancy, violence as well as suicide;
- daily contacts with the clients (either through home visits/phone calls);
- involving authorities (police) without jeopardizing the relationship with the clients (in situations when it is necessary to make a police report.)

4.3.1 Samples of Crisis Management

- a. A 19-year-old was pregnant and living on the beach with her boyfriend. We persuaded her to move to a shelter as it would be safer for both her and baby but she was not keen. She preferred to stay at the beach so that she could be with the boyfriend. We provided food rations and toiletries and visited her regularly. We ensured that she kept her pre-natal medical appointments. Several discussions were held between the teen, her boyfriend and her family regarding the long term care of the child she was carrying. Eventually, the teen felt that it would be difficult for her to raise the child given her present circumstances. We then continued our journey with her until the adoption was completed.
- b. Helen, a 14 year-old student informed her school that she was residing in a tent with her mother at the West Coast beach. When the school called us, we visited Helen's mother and learnt that being homeless

did not stop them from getting on with their lives. Mother remained employed and Helen was regular at school.

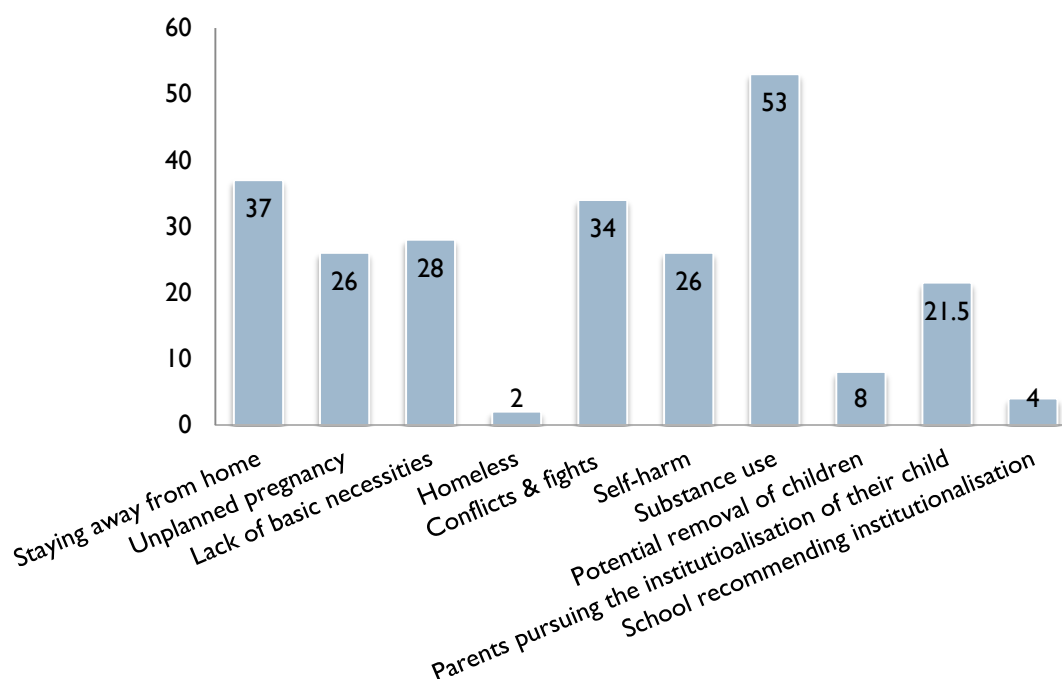
Helen's parents are divorced but we reconnected Helen back to her father and she lived with him with her mother's permission. The school supported Helen by providing food and financial assistance. Also, before living arrangements with her father were confirmed, the school allowed Helen to remain in school till 5.30 pm so that when she got back to the beach, her mother would have returned from work.

- c. A single mom of 2 daughters who tries to make ends meet by taking on sewing jobs came to us seeking assistance to file a Beyond Parental Control Order against one of her daughters. The teen had been skipping school, staying away from home and reportedly in the habit of substance use. She was stressed by her lack of finances and felt helpless about her daughter's behaviours. She was hoping that institutional care will help her daughter mature.

We stabilised her situation by helping her access financial assistance from her Community Development Council. Then, we linked her to MUIS who provided parenting support and referrals for sewing jobs. Following which, we provided her with accurate information about the implications and effects of filing a Beyond Parental Control Order against her child. We also had a discussion with her daughter about her situation.

After serious consideration and noticing improvements shown by her daughter, this single mom decided not to file for a Beyond Parental Control.

4.3.2 Types of Crisis Situations in 2010



4.4 Case Management

This involves working intensively with young people and their significant others to reach a hopeful resolution to the problematic situation they are experiencing. We seek to understand the expectations and perspectives of different stakeholders and we engage them to work together as a network of support for the young people. We believe that all stakeholders have strengths that can contribute to the solution. Our role is to work with these strengths so that young people are supported to stay on the right side of the law, to stay in school or be purposefully occupied.

The presenting issues are considered from the 4 different viewpoints of Structure, Organisations, Networks and the Individual. Each of these fields have a part in the resolution of the issues and casework attempts to improve the situation by facilitating changes in these fields.

4.4.1 Samples of Case Management

- a. When we first heard about Sally there were concerns about her children being left unsupervised. Although she had been known to the Family Service Centre since 2006, she still remained relatively unsupported and even ostracized by the community around her.

When her husband was sent to the Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Sally was left parenting 4 young children and pregnant with a newborn. She was overwhelmed with the responsibilities involved and felt ashamed to ask for help, even from her parents.

The first thing we did was to ensure that the family's basic needs were met. We provided food rations and dinner daily for a week. We kept the Community Development Council informed of the situation and they renewed her financial aid for rental, conservancy and utilities. All the children were placed in childcare or a student care facility so that they were well supervised during the day. For the first 6 weeks, we visited Sally daily in the evenings and in the process alleviated her stress and established rapport.

The home visits gave us the opportunity to truly listen to Sally. Although strong and steadfast, Sally's wilful, independent personality was working against her. She kept to herself because no one seemed to understand her. In her isolation, she grieved for the loss of her husband and the death of her previous baby. Slowly we gained her trust and we were introduced to a few of her friends.

As Sally progressed in her pregnancy, it became evident that she needed more support. Although the relationship between Sally and her parents was chilly, she gave us permission to meet the parents on her behalf. Sally's parents immediately saw the need for family support when we explained their daughter's situation to them. Even though Sally did have to endure an initial barrage of nagging, her parents' love for her was evident and their support unwavering. Despite, their differences, her parents would not abandon her or their grandchildren.

The family pulled together to care for Sally's children, including the newborn. Sally eventually moved in with her parents before giving birth and for the duration of her confinement. Our focus was cooperation within the family; the affection and togetherness would come in its own time.

- b. Michael is a 19 year old deaf and mute youth who suffers from severe bilateral deafness. He dropped out of formal schooling at the Singapore Association for the Deaf when he was 9 years old and has since spent his time mainly cycling around his housing estate.

Unable to communicate using proper sign language, Michael lived in a lonely world and was frequently being manipulated by negative peer influences in his neighbourhood. He was caught for stealing bicycles and with our support, was given a probation order. To increase protective factors around him, we engaged his natural network and various organisations. Neighbours and a chicken rice stall owner who agreed to look out for Michael and would contact us if they felt something was amiss.

When we learnt that Michael visited the TOUCH Community Services computer centre, we shared Michael's supervision plan with them and they agreed to help out. However, attempts at placing him in sheltered employment proved futile as he was unable to sustain the requirements of the job.

Commercial bicycle shops did not want to hire him as he they found communicating with him a very difficult task. The bicycle shop owners were sceptical that he could even do simple repairs and had concerns that he might also steal.

So, we started him off by getting him to repair semi-damaged bicycles that we had found or were given to us. We looked into his food and transportation needs and now we have several bicycles for use at our Admiralty premises. Eventually we managed to link him to a church that needed their bicycles repaired. The church was so pleased with his efforts that they recommended him to another church.

The new found 'jobs' have empowered him. He seems happier now as he is earning a small income and staying out of trouble while completing his probation.

Here are the case work efforts categorised by the SONI framework:

Structure

- Our info led MCYS to arrange for a hearing aid suitability test at Tan Tock Seng Hospital, and agreed to put Michael under a scheme to subsidize his hearing aid if he was deemed suitable.
- Got his probation officer to continue with probation despite Michael's initial non-cooperation and new offences during probation.

Organisations

- Singapore Association for the Deaf arranged for an initial audiogram to test his hearing ability.
- TOUCH Ministries assists in monitoring him and reports to the caseworker if any trouble arises.
- Getting our own team at Admiralty premises to customise a bicycle repair job to get Michael started.
- The Church of St. Ignatius where he gets paid to repair bicycles once a week.

Network

- Neighbours and the chicken rice stall owner who help to "look out" for Michael.

Individual

- Appreciating Michael's talent and interest in bicycle remodelling and redirecting his skills towards odd jobs.
- c. Jason, a 15 year old boy, was referred by the school to Boys' Town early this year. The school felt that he needed a structured environment which his family was unable to provide. He ran away from Boys' Town in March to return home as he could not adjust. Although Jason wanted to return to his school, the school was not prepared to take him back due to his poor discipline record.

The following describes the casework efforts categorized by the SONI framework:

Organisation

- Advocated to the school for Jason to take the year-end exams.
- Upon hearing the efforts that Jason had made and seeing his parents' willingness to cooperate with the school, the Principal not only allowed Jason to take his exams, she also coached the caseworker guiding Jason on how to increase his likelihood of passing.

Network

- Befriended Jason's friends and invited them to the Centre for activities.
- His classmates supplied worksheets from school for him to do as well as formed a study group with Jason to help him catch up with his studies.
- Jason's friends and classmates were significant in motivating him.
- Engaged Jason's sister and parents to encourage Jason and prepared them for the meeting with the school.

Individual

- Explored with Jason what he was willing to do to return to school.
- Offered tuition to Jason to determine his will versus his wish. Jason was initially very non-committal. After several weeks of engagement, he finally showed a commitment by attending tuition with the caseworker and doing worksheets given by his classmates.

4.5 Programme Work

Programmes support advocacy mainly at the pre-charge stage. They focus on building resilience in young people using the circle of courage model which encourages a sense of belonging, mastery, independence and generosity. The objective is the successful completion of young people's participation in the State's diversionary programmes.

4.5.1 Sample of Programme Work guided by the Circle of Courage

Sense of Belonging

- 120 youths attended the preparation camp for our annual Streetwise Run 2010. During the camp, the youths had to participate in some team building activities organized by our 25 volunteers. All the youths were excited on receiving running shirts, shorts and shoes for the Run. On the day of the event, everyone was in the same attire, looking united as they represented Beyond and ran for a common cause.

Mastery

- 2 of the youths who attended a photography course conducted by a volunteer did a small project with the People Dialysis Centre by volunteering to take portraits of the patients in the Centre during the Centre's opening ceremony. This small act of contribution brought much happiness to the patients when they saw themselves looking good in the photographs.

Independence

- A couple of youths who were interested to do night cycling during the one week holiday were encouraged to plan the activity. They reluctantly accepted the job as they were not so confident they could do it. However, with step by step guidance from the youth workers, they managed to gather a group, came out with the program, provided information to the participants, brought the bicycles for repair, and led the night cycling by themselves. Although it was a small group, the success of planning and implementing the event helped them realise that they had the ability to make important decisions.

Generosity

- 15 youths were part of the circus arts group that volunteered their time in the YOG village to teach and share Circus Arts to the YOG athletes from all over the world

4.6 A Brief Reflection for the Year

Families, schools, authority and others who are in touch with children and youths are generally very concerned about their well-being. They highlight 'problems' and other 'unhealthy' behaviours and believe that the quicker a child or youth gets rid of them, the better it would be for the young person. The sense of urgency is understandable but quick solutions such as institutionalisation will create other problems. Hence, a constant challenge was engaging the different stakeholders to contribute towards efforts that kept children and youths well supervised and cared for in the community because these arrangements tend to take time to put together.

On a more positive note, the police were open to our inputs whenever they thought that the youths could be helped differently. They were also open to alternative ways of managing the youths' delinquent behaviour which included Family Group Conferences, family sessions and progress reports put together by members of the community.

Co-operation with other youth-serving agencies led to joint initiatives to address substance-use and other difficult behaviours. Some examples included:

- An agreement with Youth Guidance Outreach Services to operate an after school programme for at-risk students within a secondary school
- The Singapore Cybersports and Online Gaming Association (SCOGA) assisting us with a girl who stopped attending school due to her gaming habits
- We Care Community Services working together on programmes that address substance use among children, youths and their family members.

4.7 About the Programmes in this Work Area

<i>Programmes with an emphasis on Problem & Crisis De-escalation</i>	<i>Number of persons served</i>		<i>Number of families</i>	
	<i>Young people</i>	<i>Care-givers & adult family members</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>New</i>
Babes – A Pregnancy Crisis Service for Teens	70	91	70	27
Guidance Programme	38	82	38	13
Juvenile Justice in the Community	86	237	76	34
Juvenile Justice in Schools	1225	786	102	50
• Campland	350	-	-	-
Streetwise	18	31	18	-
Youth United	300	176	120	-
Total number served	2087	1403	424	124

1. Babes – For teens with child and the child in them

A Pregnancy Crisis Service for Teens SMS 8113535 or call 1800-Teen Mom
www.babes.org.sg

We guide teenagers who are experiencing a pregnancy crisis so that they do not take the drastic step of abandoning their baby. We do this by proactively publicising the programme, providing information, support and community resources that nurture responsible decision making and behaviours.

2. Guidance Programme

We guide young offenders who have been diverted from the legal system to become responsible and contributing members of our society. We will engage their families, schools and the community to support them to make amends and stay on the right side of the law.

3. Juvenile Justice in the Community

To help young persons and their significant others reach a restorative resolution to the problematic situation they are experiencing. Wherever needed, we divert young persons away from the juvenile justice system or

institutionalization and work with them and their support network to keep them on track in the community. This is done through advocacy, intensive family work and putting in place care and supervision plans that achieve a satisfactory level of stability for the young person.

4. Juvenile Justice in School

We give students who offend and those at risk of dropping out of school or delinquency, the support to remain in school and out of trouble with the law. We work in partnership with the school, home and the community to provide a holistic approach towards delinquency management. Our efforts should also bring about schools who thrive on the challenge of nurturing young people with multiple challenges and are a pillar in the community for the well-being of its young people.

4.1 Campland

Campland is an adventure learning programme that encourages children facing multiple challenges to stay in school and out of trouble. We work with Primary Schools to reach these students early and to put in place protective factors that will help them stay clear of trouble. It is a sub-programme of Juvenile Justice in Schools

5. Streetwise Programme

We provide youths the necessary support and guidance to leave, disassociate with and stay out of street-corner gangs. We will engage them through exciting and challenging activities that will groom them into responsible leaders. In co-operation with their family groups, schools and other community partners, we will monitor their progress over a 3-year period.

6. Youth United

We outreach to youths residing or hanging around lower income neighbourhoods to curb delinquency, anti-social and other harmful behaviours among them. We are an adult friend that advocates for them to be engaged in community activities and contributing to the community's well-being. We are a resource that encourages the community to adopt restorative approaches towards the management of juvenile delinquency and other youth related issues. To be effective we have to continually cultivate partnerships with family groups, grassroots organizations, the police, youth-serving agencies and our larger community.

4.7.1 Support Programmes

* Participants are already registered in a main programme & so these numbers are not added to the total.

1. Cirque du Monde

This is an outreach programme for

- Youths seen to be hanging out at public areas without being engaged meaningfully in any activities
- Youths who believe that they are marginalized and a victim of an uncaring society and its norms
- At-risk youths who are largely from low-income families and those in institutional care

Our youth worker approaches these youths at their regular hangouts and pulls them together for the common purpose of putting up a show that will be performed in housing estates and public areas. The show will also serve as a bridge between the youths and their community. It will also be an opportunity for the youths to do something positive for their community and a chance for the community to view them in positive light.

4.8 Staff

Assistant Directors	Ms Lim Shaw Hui Ms Christina Joy Eruthyanathan Ms Annabelle Ip Soo Ching <i>till 19 Aug</i>
Managers	Ms Jacinda Tan Mr Jerry Quah Ms Leela Kwek <i>till 28 Feb</i> Mr Stephen Rajah
Assistant Managers	Ms Lena-Anne Shome
Community Workers	Ms Boersma Mei Li <i>from 23 Aug</i> Mr Ethan Fong <i>till 30 June</i> Mr Jerome Yeo Mr James Goh Mr Jonathan Yuen <i>till 8 Aug</i> Mr Nicholas Yu Mr Ravindran Sadanandan Mr Shasikaran Kalimuthu Mr Yang Chye Long <i>till 11 Mar</i> Ms Jasmine Tan Ms Karen Goh Ms Melody Calpase Ms Nur Irfah Abdul Majeed Ms Thiviya Thiyaga Rajan <i>from 16 Aug</i> Ms Shena Lu <i>till 16 Jul</i> Ms Virginie Forget Mr Yao Peikang Ms Zeng Wanyi <i>from 16 Aug</i>
Trainers	Mr Abdul Rashid Mr Iskandar Latiff Mr Mohamed Fawzi <i>till 1 Aug</i>

Associates

Circus & Music Trainers	Ms Andrea Ousley <i>from 1 Jun to 7 Jul</i> seconded from Cirque du Soliel Ms Ng Wang Feng
Soccer Coaches	Mr Augustine Arlando Mr Lim Queen Cher Mr Mohd Nadym

5. Family Strengthening

5.1 Overview

Family strengthening is a framework for serving children and families that is rooted in the principle that family is the most fundamental factor influencing the lives and outcomes of children; and families are strong when they are respected for their desire to remain as a family and provided with the necessary support to overcome their challenges.

There are 3 core areas which are essential to strengthening families:

1. Family Economic Success
2. Strong Family Support
3. A Sense of Community

When we journey with the families on the issues they seek help with, we are mindful of opportunities where we can enhance these core areas.

5.1.1 Profile of the Target Group

Demographics

From the 59 families referred for family strengthening, there were 19 pre-schoolers, 63 children and 52 youths. This total of 134 young people was looked after by 87 adult-care givers. Ethnically, 45 were Malay, 10 Chinese, 3 Indian and 1 Eurasian.

Household Income

44 families or 74% were earning a total household income of S\$300—1,500 per month. Of these families, 4 were reported as earning S\$500 or below (excluding income from various financial assistance schemes). Given that the average number of members per family to be 3.7, we estimate the average household income per capita to be *at maximum*, S\$405 per month, inclusive of government benefits.¹ The Singapore Department of Statistics has pegged the average annual household income for the resident population (Singaporean and PRs) from work and government benefits per household member as S\$5,939,² when taking into account its population that resides in 1—2 room HDB housing.³ This amounts to approximately S\$494 per month per family member. The economic baseline of a typical family-member served by Beyond falls almost S\$100 below the national average for 2009, when taking into account monthly household income.⁴

¹ Please note that there is missing income data on 11 families. It may not be wrong to assume that more than 73% of our families fall within the low-income range (\$500-1,500/month).

² This figure takes into account at least one working family member

³ See *Key Household Income Trends 2009* (SDS), pg 6. We are trying to obtain official statistics of families who reside in HDB rental flats, which have not been furnished in this report.

⁴ Please note that some of the information pertaining to household income drawn from our intake forms may have selectively included external financial assistance as a component of the household income. A more rigorous fact-finding mission is needed in place if we are to more accurately gauge the financial baseline of families who begin family strengthening, particularly in terms of total household income and how these earnings change over time and why.

Presenting Issues faced by referred families

Issues (listed in descending order in terms of prevalence)	No. of families ⁵
HEALTH RELATED FACTORS	
Chronic illness	5
Mental illness (clinically diagnosed)	4
Special needs (e.g. ADHD)	2
Substance dependence	3
SOCIAL FACTORS	
Single-parent household	26
Single-income household	23
Housing	14
Large number of dependents	12
Debt	12
Incarceration of a caregiver	3
Alimony	1
PERSONAL FACTORS	
Low education level (i.e. Primary/early secondary school dropout)	30
Criminal record ⁶	22
Employment status (e.g. long-term unemployment)	18
Employment history (e.g. retrenchment, frequent job changes)	14
Lack of appropriate skills	12

5.2 Family Economic Success

Helping families improve self-sufficiency through expanded opportunities to work, by alleviating their social disadvantages and by building their capacities and capabilities to put money into their pockets.

5.2.1 Capacity Inventory

We organised regular ‘capacity inventory’ exercises that uncovered the strengths and abilities of our service-users that may help them generate income. Service-users were invited for tea and after the refreshments; we would go through a questionnaire with them that identified their talents, strengths and interests. At these meetings, we also “celebrated” the achievements of those who managed to gain some income. We also hoped that these meetings would facilitate natural support networks for work opportunities among participants. Even when work was not immediately available, the capacity inventory gave us a better idea how we may involve these families in voluntary work which builds their confidence and work skills.

⁵ Please note one family may be struggling with multiple issues. On average, our community workers identified 3 or more factors, often spanning across health-related, social and personal dimensions.

⁶ Of these families, 13 are from the RTC. We have 9 primary caregivers/existing or potential breadwinners with criminal records.

5.2.2 Outcomes & Reflections

Out of the 63 persons assisted, 14 (22.2%) achieved an average of 15% increase in family income as at December 2010 while 22 (34.9%) remained regularly employed. 53 (84.2%) had at least one odd job lasting between a day and week per quarter.

The people we serve appear to be accustomed to getting by with little income that is usually gathered from ad-hoc work. In general, employment assistance programmes are designed to place these people in full-time employment which is beyond the comfort zones of many. Hence, such assistance is usually not very successful. Thus, we have been trying to provide more ad-hoc opportunities that put money into their pockets. We have had some success in doing this.

However, it is not just about getting jobs for the unemployed as they are often protective of their current status and assistance arrangements that enable them to get by albeit in a meagre manner. They experience much insecurity and discomfort towards anything that may disrupt their sense of stability. The lack of education, skills and parental responsibilities are factors that make it difficult for them to attempt something new. Appreciating the predicament of that society perceives as welfare dependent; gaining their trust and respectfully helping them to maximise their potential will remain our biggest challenge in this area of work for some time to come.

5.2.3 Sample of efforts at ad-hoc work opportunities

After completing her capacity inventory, Mdm N seemed to have a new-found confidence. She had a keen interest in cooking and was good in preparing meals for a small group. She was very excited in showing us her skills and over 5 days, she brought us something from her kitchen to taste. We then got her to provide lunch for 2 staff meetings at the Family Service Centre.

5.3 Strong Family Support

Healing hurt relationships; facilitating cooperation among members and activating extended family and natural support networks for mutual support. Work included:

a. Conflict Resolution

This would include working towards stability, crisis de-escalation, resolution of presenting issues, healing of relationships

b. Connecting with extended family and family groups

This would include genograms and eco-maps as resource finders, family events and experiential learning activities.

c. Cooperation with extended family and family groups

This would include family group conferences, care and supervision plans

5.3.1 Outcomes from the Live-in Intervention (Family Learning Centre)

Families came to us with various difficulties and experiencing different levels of stress. We have tried to quantify the progress we made together in the following manner. There were 38 families who received intensive family strengthening work.

Key Operating Objectives	Number (%)
Families arrive at shared problem definition between key family members and set key goals in each target area	15 (39.4%)
Families demonstrate improvements in skills and show of progress towards achieving 2-3 goals	20 (52.6%)
Families who successfully completed care plan put together by family	16 (42.1%)
No new reported incidence of crises	15 (39.4%)
Ability to express better parent-child communication	21 (55.2%)
Ability to express better adult-adult communication	16 (42.1%)
Ability to better tap on external resources from extended family and support network	18 (47.3%)
Demonstration by families to plan at least 1 reunion activity (e.g. birthday celebration) in which at least 60% of people identified by family's natural support network attend	13 (34.2%)
Temporary accommodation issues resolved (where relevant)	40%
Child wellbeing: children secure basic medical necessities (where relevant)	100%
Child wellbeing: children are registered at school (where relevant)	100%
Post-care reunification: young people discharged from institutions are able to move back with their natural families (where relevant)	77.7%

The feedback from the families was positive. They were comfortable with the pace of work and our live-in experiential approach towards problem solving. Generally, families told us they felt peaceful and were able to identify the strengths of each member during our intervention. They were also surprised that they could openly discuss the issues that surfaced without fighting.

5.3.2 Challenges and Reflections

The main challenge was getting a mandate from the families for us to work intensively with them. These families felt that our community looked down on them and it took much sincerity, compassion and skill to gain their trust. This required much effort and it was not always easy. So, not only did we have to continue to provide the necessary training, we had to provide a supportive environment where colleagues helped each other and management clearly acknowledged that sincere efforts did not always reap results.

Meeting families regularly did not always translate into working in partnership with them to achieve the changes we hoped to see. Some families did not see the need for us to help them with their problems and at times, they felt that we were interfering into their lives; checking if they were working, or if their children were attending school, etc. This was sadly true and was also a response to social work programmes which seemed to be having an increasing emphasis on surveillance, monitoring and outcomes that are defined by the professionals.

Some families just required concrete practical help and did not share our view that they needed to work intensively with us. Once a parent told us that our role was simply to provide and there was no need to work in partnership. This statement was hard to accept but we continued to support his family because we believed that we had yet to find the door to this parent's world. In any case, the help we rendered would have benefited the family in some way.

As we pondered on the painful statement made by the parent, we could not help observing a serious flaw in the relationship between the service user and the helping system that cannot be modified quickly. Perhaps, this analogy will help shed some light on what we are trying to say.

In our nature reserves, it is a crime to feed the monkeys and yet many cannot resist the joy and satisfaction of giving. If caught, a hefty fine is imposed. Feeding the monkeys is interfering in their eco-system and the more they depend on humans for food, the more they lose their ability to survive in their natural environment. Those who have lost this ability or those who yearn for our food will leave the forest, invade our space and aggressively snatch from us when the opportunity arises and in the process endangering if not hurting us. We now know that the best way of caring for the monkeys is to protect their natural eco-system as best as we can.

We are not alluding that our service-users are monkeys. However, we are saying that the carrot and stick approach in our giving system brings forth the need for surveillance and monitoring which impedes the formation of partnerships between the service-user and us. This partnership is important if we are to gain an insight into how we can protect the eco-system of the service-users and to help them help themselves.

The Family Group Conference (FGC) was one of the tools that we used to strengthen the family eco-system. It was always heartening that family members were able to put aside their differences, come together, take responsibility and come up with a care plan for their children. Even when they were not able to provide concrete practical support, their presence was a sign of encouragement and support to the family.

We rejoiced over the success of the conferences as children remained in the care of their own families who were empowered to ensure that their children's needs were not neglected. While it starts with the parents expressing a desire to care for their children, our role has been to directly support them or rally support so that they are able to do so on a sustainable basis. We helped them reconnect with their family, friends and others who are part of their social capital

However, the process of reconnecting family members was not always straightforward. Some families were cautious and some resented the idea of doing so. Our colleagues at the FSC shared that *"working towards a strong family support is challenging as sometimes the client is not ready to re-connect back with their family members or they do not want to be a burden as their extended family members also had difficulties of their own."*

The families' reservation not to reconnect with their families was understandable. They feared revisiting unresolved conflicts or wounds of the past. It required courage and trust in our ability that we would be able to manage the tension helpfully when they discussed difficult issues. Moreover, many of the families we worked with have not had very positive experiences with authority figures. To them we were just another authority figure telling them what to do. Hence, we worked in teams as each member brought different experiences, skills and a cultural sensitivity that increased the possibility of success in engaging our clients.

On the whole, working intensively to engage families had been very useful. It provided the context for meaningful conversations that affected the families' functioning. Although our colleagues saw this, some expressed that their lack of life experiences sometimes made it difficult for them to fully capitalise on the opportunity. Thus, despite utilising a team approach and providing regular supervisory support, it will be a while before we have an experienced and confident team.

5.3.3 Sample of Family Strengthening Work – Some Small Successes

- a. The Family Learning Centre was a very significant place for one family that came a second time. The FLC was where the children had their last outing with their mother who passed away soon after. They came back again together with their father who did not get to come the first time. Together the family did up a photo album in memory of their mother. They also wrote letters to their mother and placed them in a bottle which they threw into the sea as a symbolic way of honouring their mother's wish to be cremated and have her ashes thrown into the sea. Mother was buried as required by her religion so father and the children felt that this was the least they could do for her. It was the first time the father spent time doing activities with the children without the presence of his wife. He had many unspoken words to his wife and he was encouraged to write them down like the children. The entire process enabled the family to grief together and to bid farewell once again.

- b. The Kids United team facilitated a celebration for a child at the ABC Market Hawker Centre. The food was from the western food stall where the child's uncle worked. The boy was very proud that his father dressed up well and paid for the dinner. He was also very happy that his teacher was also there to celebrate his birthday. This event was also significant for the father and uncle who have not had a family gathering for many years. The celebration was a happy occasion that broke the ice between the boy's father and uncle who had not been on talking terms for some time.
- c. The Restorative Care Team organised a family bonding day for 3 youths and their families. The team used circle process and other experiential activities to encourage communication between family members. After each activity, family members clarified their roles and responsibilities. Family members told us that they found it helpful to recognize the strengths and positive abilities of each other. The activities though initially awkward forced them to support and express concern for each other.
- d. In consultation with the family, the parents and children were split into two groups at the zoo. Jeff was accompanied by his mother while father accompanied his sister to walk on a separate route before gathering for lunch. It was an opportunity for Jeff and mum to spend private time together like how they used to before the birth of sister.

After the outing, mother and child had a chat together with the caseworker. It was heartening to see Jeff holding on to his mother's hand as he shared how he had missed spending time doing things together with her alone. Through that session, mother realized that Jeff had been getting her upset and frustrated as a way of getting her attention.

Following that family strengthening activity at the zoo, mother would pick Jeff up from our centre whenever she could and they would walk home together. Mother has also reported that Jeff's mischievous behaviours had reduced.

- e. . A single mother "re-united" with her son who had been in the care of various baby-sitters the past three years. At the end of the event, the mother "documented" her positive experience by creating a collage of photographs as a gift for her son.

5.4 Sense of Belonging and Community

We encourage participants at the Family Learning Centre to help out with the activities within Beyond. In the longer run, we will find opportunities for them to take on responsibilities in the neighbourhoods where they reside.

5.4.1 Outcomes and Reflections

8 families volunteered to render assistance to others in different ways. They felt that they had been served and were happy to serve others. Work included:

- a. Community liaison efforts to involve families in neighbourhood responsibilities;
- b. Encouraging families to volunteer at our programmes;
- c. Encouraging mutual help

Most of the families did not reach out to others but if given the opportunity most of them would help out. Perhaps, we have been unable to create volunteering opportunities for these service-users and we make it seem like service is only something one can do if one is free of problems. We need to get better at impressing onto our service-users that no matter what one's situation in life is, one can always give.

We observed that those who returned to volunteer had a sense of confidence and behaved like they were among friends. They felt better accepted in their community and were more likely to seek and give support when needed.

5.4.2 Some Examples of Efforts at Nurturing a Sense of Belonging and Community

- a. A mother helped us to set up an 'ice-kacang' corner at the Family Learning Centre. She rallied her children to teach our youths and staff how to prepare various types of desserts for our activities.
- b. All the families who came to the Family Learning Centre took up the responsibility of doing some chores without us asking. As many parents had worked as cleaners, they helped to clean our compound when there were no discussions or activity. When we thanked them they said that it was a small way of giving back the hospitality they had been accorded.
- d. A mother who had benefited from the FLC came to Healthy Start Child Development Centre to pick up a child of another family that lives in her neighbourhood. We were surprised to see her as we did not think that she was friends with the child's family. She then explained that a grassroots leader had asked her to help out and she could understand the difficulties of parents trying to keep a job. She told us, "I was once helped, and I know how it feels to be in that situation. I am better now, and I want help others when I can".
- e. Two mothers volunteered as Mistress of Ceremonies at a Graduation Ceremony for the Healthy Start Programme while other parents rallied their children to help out with the decorations and other preparations. They regarded their efforts simple as neighbourhood help each other. Our intensive interventions facilitated mutual help and strengthened their sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.

5.5 About the Programmes in this Work Area

5.5.1 Main Programmes

<i>Programmes with an emphasis on Family Strengthening</i>	<i>Number of persons served</i>		<i>Number of families</i>	
	<i>Young people</i>	<i>Care-givers & adult family members</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>New</i>
Healthy Start	743	386	310	76
Kids United	84	108	26	16
Restorative Care	76	304	76	-
Total number served	903	798	412	92

1. Healthy Start

We will seek out infants and preschoolers from disadvantaged families and ensure that their physical, intellectual, emotional and social developmental needs are met. We will do this through outreach activities, linking them to early childhood education programmes, educating their care givers and monitoring their home environments. This early intervention will enable them to discover their potential to learn and provide them a strong foundation for primary school education. To be effective we need to work closely with the government, Healthy Start Programme Operators and other community partners.

2. Kids United Daily Care and Guidance

We provide stability, care and guidance for children with severe social disadvantages so that they steer away from delinquency and pre-mature school leaving. We work in partnership with families, schools and others in the community to keep them safe, well-cared for and developing to their full potential. Children should leave our programme as resilient individuals who cooperate with their families, contribute to their community and keep their lives on track.

3. Restorative Care

We support youths receiving institutional care to lead a pro-social lifestyle. We believe that restorative work begins in in-care and we help youths acquire a sense of hope, responsibility and skills in moral reasoning. We work in partnership with their families and community resources to build adequate support networks and a sense of belonging for the youths.

5.5.2 Support Programmes

<i>Support Programmes with an emphasis on Family Strengthening</i> <i>*persons served by these programmes have already been counted in a main programme</i>	<i>Number of persons served</i>		<i>Number of families</i>	
	<i>Young people</i>	<i>Care-givers & adult family members</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>New</i>
Family Learning Centre	102	49		
Safe Kids	100	301		
Total number served	202	350		

Family Learning Centre What We Do

We provide guidance, resources and a healing space for families experiencing multiple problems to work through their difficulties so that they achieve a sense of stability and well being for its members.

How We Do It

We work in partnership with these families, build on their inherent strengths, strengthen relationships and encourage them to attempt solutions that help them regain a sense of control and competency in their lives.

Why We Do It This Way

We believe that families come in different shapes and they are functional in their own ways. Broken families do not necessarily make broken homes.

Safe Kids

We work towards children and young persons, who are potentially in need of care or protection, being safe and well-cared for in their kampongs. We facilitate the support and assistance necessary to foster strong families and community networks; empowering families to take responsibility for the safety and care of their children and to participate effectively in decisions regarding their children. We adopt a collaborative approach in working with families, community, and the State's Child Protection and Welfare system.

5.6 Staff

Assistant Director

Ms Martha Chai
Mr Vincent Lim

Managers

Ms Kalpana Kanderaju
Mr PathmaThanapallam

	Mr Yet Tun Hoong
Community Workers (Healthy Start)	Ms Adrina Tie Mr Geoffrey Aw Ms Joanne Yau <i>from 1 Oct</i> Ms Khairun Nissak Anwar Ms Li Xiaowei <i>till 25 Jun</i> Ms Phoeon Tan Pui San Ms Tan Yang Kuan <i>till 18 May</i> Ms Tow Geok Yun Mr Valerio Rireh Mr Vicnesh Mathavan
Community Workers (Kids United Daily Care and Guidance)	Ms Hannah Ramos Ms Marilyn Ann Sundram Ms Najma Banu Ms Wong Pei Ling Mr Vincent Kwek
Community Workers (Restorative Care)	Ms Anne Marie Ong Mr Norman Torres Mr S Raghu
Programme Assistants (Family Learning Centre)	Mr Bienvenido Argamosa Ms Jesusa Alava
Community Workers (Safe Kids)	Mr Lyn John Pereira Mr Samuel Tang Ms Stella Jayanthi Ms Vanessa Hellewell

6. Community Integration & Development

6.1 Overview

The work here is built on the operating principle that when children and youths are integrated as responsible members of their community, they are less likely to get into trouble and the community is more likely to look out for their best interest. We seek to identify and support protective factors within the environments and relationships that are significant for children and youths. These include their peer groups, their families, their schools and their neighbourhoods.

6.1.1 Desired Outcomes

The teams within these areas work towards their programme goals by supporting and activating resources and community stakeholders to achieve the following:

- a. A culture of learning and education in neighbourhoods where the children and youths we serve reside;
- b. A high level of volunteerism and community participation among the children, youths and their care-givers;
- c. Schools who thrive on the challenge of nurturing young people with multiple challenges and are a pillar in the community for the well-being of its young people;
- d. Neighbourhoods that adopt a restorative approach towards young offenders and families with multiple challenges.

6.1.2 Key Stakeholders

Community Integration and Development requires us to work with 3 key groups:

- a. The service-users and their natural support network;
- b. The service-users' local community;
- c. The larger community.

a. The service-users and their natural support network

The focus is their participation in community life or their volunteering efforts. Helping out at our programmes can be a start but in the longer run, leadership or volunteering in other formal or informal community initiatives will strengthen their sense of belonging and integrate them into their communities.

b. The service-users' local community

The focus is getting stakeholders in the local community to value and encourage the civic participation efforts of our service-users. By doing so, a more inclusive community will evolve and over time the community will gain the confidence to tackle its problems and concerns instead of simply relying on the authorities to resolve them. Stakeholders include individuals, informal groups, neighbourhood organisations, businesses, religious congregations, grassroots leaders, welfare groups, schools, the police, relevant government offices and so forth.

c. The larger community

The focus is the mobilisation of resources to help communities develop from the inside-out. Gifts of Charity in kind, cash or events will be steered towards the strengthening of the service-users, their natural support networks and their local community.

6.2 Challenges and Reflections

How much we achieved in bringing about Community Integration and Development was dependent on the quality of our working relationships with the key stakeholders. On the whole we were very pleased with the cooperation and trust extended to us by these stakeholders. Many meaningful initiatives that supported our desired outcomes were carried out successfully.

However, partnership with the stakeholders did not happen instantly. Ideas such as the restorative management of juvenile delinquency and poverty related problems as well as the development of communities from the inside-out were new to them. At risk of sounding like a broken record, we took every opportunity that fell before us to introduce restorative principles and the value of empowering a community to help itself. These ideas sounded interesting to the stakeholders but most initially felt that they were ideals and not exactly implementable.

When we told service-users that they could do something for the well-being of children and that they could be entrusted with responsibilities; they looked at us disbelievingly. Many would then relate all the problems they had and rhetorically ask how someone so troubled could be of any use to others. Each time we encountered this scenario, our message was “Just because one is receiving help, it does not mean that one cannot be helpful.” Sometimes we would add that “Even if one has nothing to give materially, one can give one’s time, energy and skills.” Over time we won some over and by year-end, 45 persons or 10% of those receiving financial assistance, volunteered at least once during a community event. An average of 7 service-users volunteered per event. For those who were not quite ready to volunteer we were heartened that they made the effort to participate in the activities of the community. 60% (180) of our families who had children in our learning programmes, participated in at least one community event. Previously, these care-givers would not attend such events as they felt out of place.

We were encouraged and foresee that the number of volunteering efforts from our service-users will in time increase. After every event, we held a post-mortem where we highlighted where the volunteers had done well and sought their views how some things could be improved. These post-mortems lifted the confidence of our service-users and reinforced their sense of service to their community.

The initial reservation from leaders in the local community was whether welfare recipients had the ability to manage a community event. They were accustomed to appointing event management vendors to get the show running. Eventually, they saw that when these members of their community took responsibility of their own events, it brought about community pride and community bonding as those on welfare interacted freely with those who were not. In the course of the year, these local community learners realised that serving others was not just doing good for them but doing good together with them. It was also not only about helping people but helping people to help themselves.

The larger community is well meaning and generous but some of these donors did not realise that the act of giving can sometimes unintentionally rob recipients of their dignity. Welfare recipients find it embarrassing to attend high visibility events where they are identified as needy. Those who do so swallow their pride simply to pick up their gifts. Often we see welfare recipients masking their embarrassment by behaving as though the gifts were an entitlement. For them it is easier to receive an entitlement rather than to receive charity. Thus, a frequent task of ours was to sensitively put forth the importance of respectful giving to the larger community. We also discussed with the larger community how their gifts could have the effect of empowering service-users to contribute towards the well being of their community.

In sum, we recognise that the stakeholders do not necessarily start off with the same mindset as us but by respecting and valuing their good intentions, they can play meaningful roles in building strong communities that look out for their young people.

6.3 A culture of learning and education in neighbourhoods where the children and youths we serve reside

Sample efforts of key stakeholder

Efforts by the Key Stakeholder		
Service-users & Natural Support Networks	Local Community	Larger Community
<p>1. When we started a learning programme out of a room in the community centre, attendance was very poor as the children did not want to attend 'tuition'. So we sought the help of a few children who took up the challenge of getting their friends to attend the programme. They succeeded in reaching out to their peers and attendance averaged at 20 to 25 children per session after that.</p> <p>2. The older siblings of some students volunteer at our learning programmes to teach the younger ones. The children have a sense of belonging to the programme and they constant remind the younger one of the importance of staying in school.</p> <p>3. mothers volunteered to be responsible for the maintenance of a neighbourhood facility so that a tuition programme for the children in the neighbour could be held there.</p>	<p>1. The wife of a grassroots leader took an active interest in our LIFE Programme and constantly referred children in that needed educational support. She also sponsored the refreshments for a 2-day camp for the children from LIFE</p> <p>2.The Leng Kee Community Centre and several Residents' Committees provided classrooms without charge for the LIFE programme.</p> <p>3. Stall holders at the Bukit Merah View Market regularly engaged our pre-school children to show them the different fruits and vegetables</p> <p>4.When a group of students from SMU approached us to design and set up a library, we linked them up with the Yio Chu Kang Zone 9 RC where we run a tuition programme. The RC members took up the project enthusiastically and set up a library corner in their premises as they wanted to encourage reading among the children.</p>	<p>1. Volunteers from Credit Suisse pledged to support at least 2 educational events a year.</p> <p>2. Tanglin Trust School sent us two teams of students to be volunteer tutors for the LIFE Programme. These volunteers created custom-made, full colour worksheets for the children they were paired with. These worksheets really went a long way in making learning fun and exciting for the children. More importantly, it showed the children that these volunteers were sincere about making a difference in their lives and helping them in their education.</p> <p>3. Bank of America Merrill Lynch's support for the LIFE programme through its MBrace reading programme ran into for its fifth year. Their commitment conveyed to our local community the importance of education. To drive home this message, these volunteers bring their friends and family to help out in the programme. One volunteer even brought his two young children to help out. Their sincerity touched our children and their parents</p> <p>4. HSBC set up study corners in the homes of our children giving them an appropriate place to learn.</p>

6.4 A high level of volunteerism and community participation among the children, youths and their care-givers;

Sample efforts of key stakeholders

Efforts by the Key Stakeholders		
Service-users & Natural Support Networks	Local Community	Larger Community
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 17 service-users from our family service centre regularly helped their neighbours with babysitting, cooking and other household chores. 2. 3 family members were regularly volunteering at our weekend football and dance activities. 3. A group of mothers whose children at our LIFE programme volunteered as English-Malay interpreters for a senior citizens group to set an example for their children. 4. Service-users on the HOPE Scheme volunteered their time to locate those on the scheme whom we had difficulty contacting. 5. 16 youths started a project called 'Dazzling Looks' that required them to learn simple hairstyling, manicure and pedicure. These youths then used their newly acquired skills in school, at home and at the Tembusu Home for the elderly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Residents Committee delegated the planning of block parties to our service-users as a way of endorsing their desire to serve the community. 2. To acknowledge their contribution to the community and to encourage them to continue doing so, some of our service users were invited to join the Residents' Committee. 3. 4 service-users became members of the Residents Committee to encourage their neighbours to serve their community. They wanted to demonstrate that 'regular' folk like them could participate in decision-making processes and activities that benefit their community. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JP Morgan invited our youths to submit proposals on how they could contribute to the well-being of their community. With funding from JP Morgan, 74 youths took on the challenge to run meaningful projects that benefited the community. 2. GIC sought the feedback of service-users on what was essential for a festive hamper which they wanted to give to our service-users. By involving our service-users in the decision-making process, many came back to help with the packing of the hampers and the organising of the gift distribution events.

6.5 Schools that thrive on the challenge of nurturing young people with multiple challenges and are a pillar in the community for the well being of its young people;

The School as the Service-User	Local Community	Larger Community
<p>1. A primary school where many of our service-users attend crafted a policy to avoid suspension as a means of punishment as the children's education will be affected from their absence in school. They sought alternative ways of addressing difficult behaviours such as engaging children in a drama-based learning activity.</p> <p>2. Teachers communicated regularly with us and shared notes on how to support children who presented challenging behaviours.</p> <p>3. 4 boys who presented challenging behaviours, were temporarily separated from the rest of the class and given make-up lessons by their teachers. Each boy was "adopted" by a different teacher of the class who served as their mentor. Eventually the boys were reintegrated in their class and the school took pride that they did not have to suspend or punish them harshly.</p> <p>4. About 50 teachers facilitated welcome back circles with their class with good outcomes. Many teachers were pleased that students shared that they felt well cared for as a result. Circle processes were adopted as a regular practice in the school.</p>	<p>1. We encouraged schools to tap on the resources and build partnerships with stakeholders within their local community. At Woodlands we facilitated a partnership between a school and the Youth Guidance Outreach Services who eventually managed an after-school drop-in service for their at-risk students. The service is an important aspect of the school's endeavour to create a restorative environment.</p>	<p>1. The Singapore Youth Olympics Committee provided us the opportunity to engage the at-risk students within 3 schools. These schools encouraged their students to volunteer for the fringe activities at the Games Village as the responsibility would be good for their overall development.</p>

6.6 Neighbourhoods that adopt a restorative approach towards young offenders and families with multiple challenges.

1. Efforts by the Target Groups		
Service-users & Natural Support Networks	Local Community	Larger Community
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 older youths approached us expressing their concern about the glue sniffing among the younger ones in their neighbourhood. They sought our advice and support to come up with an action plan to help the younger ones. These youths then engaged their friends to invite these younger youths to participate in soccer and other activities. 2. The family members of 3 youths who had an argument which resulted in one of them being injured participated in a circle process. Each youth involved admitted to their mistakes and apologised to each another and all family members present. The parents of the individual youths took charge of the session and they agreed to help one another in the event the youths were to fight again. They also decided to work together in looking out for youths in the neighbourhood. During the year, they also talked to other parents in the neighbourhood to get their support for our work. 3. Mothers within our neighbourhood formed a mutual help group to prevent their children from inhalant abuse. 4. A family meeting was convened to address a bicycle theft involving 4 youths. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The T-Net Club at Henderson Heights shared a similar concern for the children in the area. We compared notes to resolve issues such as truancy, runaways, substance abuse before they escalate. 2. Grassroots leaders of several neighbourhoods worked with us to facilitate the timely disbursement of financial assistance to needy residents. 3. A community centre initiated a dialogue with us to better understand why their residents had difficulty gaining employment. We worked together to help 4 clients gain employment. 4. A Town Council informally consults and works with us to address their concerns with the misbehaviour of youths in their neighbourhood. 5. A Residents' Committee Chairperson visited a family with several problems. After the meeting the breadwinner expressed that she felt better as she felt supported by the leaders in her neighbourhood. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Several police officers worked together with us in adopting a restorative approach towards the management of youth misbehaviour in the neighbourhood. Our reports on how youths had put right their mistakes would be taken in consideration at the pre-charge stage. 2. The police liaison officer e-mailed us the names of the youths who were disturbing the peace and we arranged for the youths to meet him together with us to find a helpful resolution. 3. During a monthly RC meeting, the police officer present recommended that members engage the families of youths practising a traditional dance late into the night instead of simply reporting them for disturbing the peace. He stressed that we should be mindful that we do not jeopardise the future of these young people by getting them into the justice system too quickly.

6.7 About the Programmes in this Work Area

Programmes with an emphasis on Community Integration and Development	Number of persons served		Number of families	
	Young people	Care givers & adult family members	Existing	New
Healthy Start Child Development Centre	79	49	49	27
HOPE Scheme	909	1039	535	190
Family Service Centre	421	327	327	147
Juvenile Justice in Schools	1225	786	102	50
Learning Is Fun & Exciting (LIFE) <i>*only those not served by other programmes</i>	227	179	75	
Total number served	2861	2380	1088	414

Healthy Start Child Development Centre

We provide an early childhood programme for children below 6 years old whose developmental and learning needs have been hindered by their social disadvantages. These children should leave our programme ready for primary school and our Centre should serve as a focal point that encourages the value of education as well as a culture of learning among the families of our children and within the neighbourhoods where they live. We will do this by providing a quality environment and a pre-school curriculum that nurtures children's growth emotionally, socially, cognitively and physically. We will also be a warm and welcoming place that actively involves parents and care-givers to take an active interest in their children's education.

HOPE Scheme

We help families with little resources access and remain on the HOPE Scheme so that they can upgrade their work skills, increase their family income and better provide for the educational needs of their children. We will help them optimise their participation and strengthen their links and bonds to mainstream community. When necessary we will place families with other appropriate services or programmes. We are mindful that in our attempt to promote the HOPE Scheme we will be respectful of families who have chosen to have more than 2 children.

Family Service Centre

We support the well being of families with dependent children; especially those from a socially disadvantaged background. We do this by facilitating their access to social services, financial and other resources; enhancing their ability to achieve economic success and strengthening their integration into their neighbourhoods or communities. We will also work proactively with other stakeholders in the community to bring about a network of support that protects such families from disintegrating and towards these families becoming active & contributing members of their communities.

Juvenile Justice in Schools

We give students who offend and those at risk of dropping out of school or delinquency, the support to remain in school and out of trouble with the law. We work in partnership with the school, home and the community to provide a holistic approach towards delinquency management. Our efforts should also bring

about schools who thrive on the challenge of nurturing young people with multiple challenges and are a pillar in the community for the well being of its young people;

Learning is Fun and Exciting (LIFE)

We help children who are facing multiple challenges, to attain their age appropriate literacy level so that they may have a fighting chance to further their education. We will do so by strengthening their English; which is the working language. This will then enable them to develop literacy skills in other areas. LIFE will also build into its curriculum, opportunities for children to pursue their interests and to develop their character. To be effective, we will be a driver to ensure that children, their families and schools work cooperatively in the context of the programme.

6.8 Staff

Assistant Directors	Ms Farizah Abdul Rahman Ms Gloria Dom
Managers (Kids United Daily Care & Guidance)	Ms Cecilia Teo Ms Leela Narayanasamy Ms N Rajaletchumiy Ms Tan Hooi Boon
Community Workers	Mr Anees Bak'r Hameed Mr George Joseph Mr Mark Anthony Ms Rachel Ng Ms Rumpa Gupta Ms Sarojathevi Manickam <i>from 1 Sep</i> Ms Vera Turner
Social Work Assistant	Ms Charissa Leow <i>from 1 Sep</i> Ms Jesslyn Nah Ms Kimberly Ho Ms Rafeah Mohamed Salleh <i>from 1 Mar</i>
Learning Co-ordinators	Ms Cheryl Lek Ms Eva Hamsha Ms Phun Win Lin <i>from 29 Mar</i>
Principal	Ms Lee Hui Huang
Administrator	Ms Tan Seok Leng
Teachers	Ms Chen Jingrong <i>till 31 May</i> Mr Jason Yeo <i>from 19 June</i> Ms Jean Marie Guittap <i>from 8 Nov</i> Ms Noraidah Helmee Ms Salwani Ismail Ms Siti Aisyah Abdul Hadi Ms Sua Swee Lee
Housekeeper & Cook	Ms Loh Keng Chin

7. Partnership & Talent Development Department

Overview

It is crucial that the larger community takes an interest in the cause that Beyond has set out to address, and the role of the Partnership & Talent Development Team is primarily that.

The Partnership & Talent Development team's functions are to inform, invite, involve and inspire stakeholders who contribute to the sustainability and growth of our work with children and youth at-risk.

Stakeholders include donors, volunteers, corporations and community organisations, and staff who have the potential to drive our work forward. Effective execution of this role will increase our pool of such contributions from the larger community, and deepen the understanding of the work among staff.

The team is organised into sub teams that focus on volunteer development, talent development, donor relations and research. Over the years, each of these areas has been growing and this year, more resources were put into technology support so we can engage the different stake holders better.

Highlights for the year are as follows:

Fundraising

The Streetwise Run 2010

The Streetwise Run on 4th July 2010 marked a decade of organising the event where youth from Beyond as well as other community agencies and schools, came together with their families and friends to celebrate Youth Day.

Close to 4500 people attended the event which includes runners, concert participants, volunteers, staff and guests. We raised a total of \$325K through the Streetwise Run.

Events and other Partnerships

Participation in Singapore Youth Olympics (SYOG)

Youth and staff from Beyond were involved in the Singapore Youth Olympic Games (SYOG) in Aug 2010. Using our prior training in Social Circus, we conducted a series of training sessions for youth from Beyond and other community agencies, as well as staff, so they could be part of the cultural village that engaged athletes. Youth got to share the circus skills they had learned to engage athletes from many different countries, and language was no barrier. The skills spoke for themselves. Circus Trainer Andrea Ouesley, who was sponsored by Cirque Du Monde, spent three months with our in house team of trainers and youth from Beyond and other community agencies, gearing up for the event.

Networking sessions with other youth agencies and VWOs

a) Youth and Children's Network, NCSS

Beyond was invited to participate in the youth and children's network sessions organised by NCSS. Through our participation in the planning stage, we contributed significantly to the key helping principles in school based youth work and in the case discussion format used in cluster discussions. The agencies running the Enhanced

Step Up programme (ESU) in schools then met in their clusters to share on cases and their interventions. We facilitated quarterly case discussions for the South cluster.

b) Good Company

There were two Good Company Networking sessions held this year. Good Company is a loose alliance of 6 organisations to give students easy access to social services formed in 2009. A SMS helpline 81113535 redirects students to the appropriate services offered by the alliance or other service providers. The helpline also handles enquiries from teachers and links them to the appropriate service. In short, Good Company is about collaboration and co-operation within the helping sector.

The first networking session was on Inhalant Addiction, Abuse & Codependency by WE Care Community Services. In the audience, there were also two parents and an uncle who wanted to better equip themselves to help the young person under their care. In all 61 persons from different VWOs and residential homes attended.

The second networking session was a talk by Prof Frank Fruchtel from Potsdam University in Berlin on “The Lifeworld, the System and Social Work” based on Jürgen Habermas’ Theory of Communicative Action. 39 attended the talk from 4 different VWOs.

c) Sharing Session for Institute of Mental Health’s (IMH)REACH team

The REACH South team (the outreach arm of IMH) initiated a meeting to understand our work. The meeting enabled us to share the principles and philosophy of restorative practices and inclusive schools, which is a different perspective from a treatment approach that they are accustomed to.

The South team, as well as the North and East teams, have expressed interest to learn more about the circle processes and a sharing session was conducted for the three teams.

d) Face-Off

Publicis, an advertisement company doing pro-bono work for the National Council Against Drug Abuse worked with us informally to test out an anti-substance abuse campaign entitled FACE-OFF. The concept of FACE-OFF is to provide opportunities for youths to challenge and compete with one another through healthy platforms such as soccer, dancing, skateboarding etc. It is during such events that the anti-substance message is disseminated. The test event was held at our Admiralty premises in November, in which about 150 children took part in various sporting activities.

Talent Development

a) Family Group Conference (FGC) Certification

The Family Group Conference (FGC) Certification course commenced with 20 participants. It was run by the Potsdam University of Applied Sciences (Berlin) together with a Dutch university - Eigen Kracht Centrale (Amsterdam) and five German state youth agencies.

Family Group Conferencing (FGC) first originated in New Zealand and is now used extensively around the world. A Family Group Conference is a planning and decision making process that empowers the family group and extended support network of a child or young person, to come together and resolve issues around safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of children, and/or for addressing challenging behaviour and juvenile offending.

This is relevant training that will enhance the team’s capacity to divert children away from the criminal justice system and institutionalisation.

b) Social Circus Trainer Workshop

The Social Circus Trainer Workshop is a corporate social responsibility initiative of Cirque du Soleil; our partner-in-service for the Cirque du Monde Programme.

There were 19 participants from 11 organisations who are now equipped with the circus skills as a tool of social engagement. Andrea Ousley, a circus trainer with Cirque du Monde, and the National Institute of Circus Arts (NICA) at the Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne was the principal trainer.

c) Graduation Ceremony for the SSTI Diploma of Social Service Practice (Residential Children and Youth Care)

The diploma programme that started in 2009 concluded in Jan 2010 with the graduation ceremony held in July. Three staff from Beyond were recognised as Outstanding Students at the Graduation Ceremony.

d) Journey Beyond

Journey Beyond, the on-going in house training for all staff, led by the management team, continued for different departments. It provided further emphasis and reflection on Beyond's helping principles, and our approaches to the work. Separate sessions were held for staff handling cases that focused on family strengthening.

Research

We launched a research portal at www.beyondresearch.sg so that we can share research papers written on Beyond's work, and other papers pertaining to youth, children and families affected by poverty.

One of our staff completed a preliminary study on challenges faced by foreign mothers drawing data from in depth interviews conducted with mothers, which shed light on issues pertaining to housing, employment and status in Singapore.

Volunteer & Donor Relations

a) Tracker

Data of all donors and volunteers have been ported over to Tracker which is a customer relationship management platform that has been customised for Beyond's needs. The system is to allow us to engage donors and volunteers better.

b) JP Morgan Beyond Champions

The JP Morgan Beyond Champion projects came to a closure with a celebration ceremony in December. A total of about 70 youths participated in 11 projects which served about 4000 beneficiaries. Equal Vision, one of the projects, launched the DVD which captured all the projects during the celebration ceremony. It was heartening to watch the youths expressing what the projects meant to them and what they have learnt along the way. The youths were visibly proud of themselves when presented with their certificates of accomplishment.

c) Festive giving

With the support of a corporate, we were able to provide festive goodie bags for Chinese New Year. These goodie bags contained food items and decorations relevant to the festive occasion. The same corporate decided to continue this festive giving for Hari Raya and Deepavali, such that many of the families we served were able to celebrate the occasion with added joy.

Staff

Assistant Director	Ms T Ranganayaki
Research Manager	Ms Rapti Sriwardane <i>till 19th Aug</i>
Volunteer Manager	Ms Chiu Ying Yik
Asst Volunteer Manager	Ms Khairun Nissak Anwar <i>since 1st Jan</i>
Community Relations Executive	Ms Jolene Fok Ms Kalaivani Magantharam Mr Seah Pei Kwang

8. Finance & Administration Department

8.1 Overview

The Finance and Administration Department worked tirelessly throughout the year to ensure that our systems and processes as whole complied with the Charity Council's Code of Governance. They also provided the administrative support that enabled the smooth running of the social work teams and the organisation as a whole.

8.2 Sample of work

Facility & Equipment Management

- Replaced old computers that were more than 5 years old and sought support from the VWO Capability Fund.
- Improved administrative and cost efficiency by leasing multi-purpose single-brand copiers appropriate to the needs of the different offices.
- Retrofited two vans with seat and safety belts guided by LTA rules. Grant from LTA received.

Human Resource Management

- Reviewed and fine-tuned the human resource policies and procedures.
- Established a separate salary structure for early childhood teachers.
- Introduced exit processes for staff who tendered their resignation.

Talent Development

- Provided the administrative support for the Certification Programme for Family Group Conferencing Co-ordinators. Secured funding from the VWO Capability Fund.

Fund-raising Support

- Set up systems and processes to enable / support student fund-raising projects (Team Beyond 2010; Project Cactus).

The Staff

Assistant Director	Mr Andrew Loh
Managers	Ms Goh Mui Leng <i>till 5 Oct</i> Ms Liang Mui Mui Ms Joyce Lee <i>from 15 Sep</i>
Executives	Mr Chew Fook Hong Ms Fanny Leung Ms Khoo Mui Kiang Mr Clanson Lim <i>from 8 Mar</i> Ms Tan Seok Leng
Administrative Assistants	Ms Cecilia Chan Ms Then Mui Choo

	Ms Chng Ai Choo <i>till 9 Jul</i>
Social Work Assistants	Ms Geanie Teo <i>till 30 Apr</i> Ms Helen Ho Ms Jane Loh from 18 May
Janitors	Mr Aziman Ali Ms Junainah Ali

9. Those that dug into their pockets

Donations from \$50-\$499

Abdul Jabbar Maricair s/o
M. A. R. M.
Ace: Daytons Direct
(International) Pte Ltd
Adelina Kui Hong KOH
Adeline Wei Ching LIM
Ahuja Vivek Gopaldas
Ai Ling KHOO
Ai Na YEE
Albert Santos
Alex Bo Han TANG
Allen Patricia
Alvin Kok Yung FOO
Amelia Ren Huai SNG
Anand M P Raghavan
Anderson Keng Meng
GOH
Andi Kasmin
Andrew Chee Keong LEE
Andrew Keng Ling SNG
Andrew Soon Heng GOH
Andrew Spain
Andy Swee Ann YAP
Angela Guek Lan NG
Ann Verbeek
Anna Katrina Siytangco
Annamalai Suppammah
Anupam Mathur
Audrey Hui Ling ANG
Augustine Zhengguo
ZHANG
Azeeza Bte Abdul Azeez
Balamani Reddy
Bedok South Secondary
School
Bee Har CHIA
Bee Hui LIM
Bee Lan ONG
Bee Lian ONG
Bee Ling TAN
Ben Goldie
Beng Choo LEE
Beng Choon TNG
Beng Seng TAN
Beng Wah TAN

Benny HENG
Bienvenido Galarpe
Argamosa
Bin Hwee LEE
Boon Noi QUEK
Brian CU
Buan Heng CHENG
Budianto Wiriawan
C C WAN
Canon Kai Ngueng ANG
Cecilia Kim Hiang CHIA
Celeste
Chai Choo OH
Chan Meng CHONG
Chan Seng PHUA
Chee Chung OW
Chee How CHANG
Chee Kit CHEANG
Chee Meng LEOW
Chee Meng WONG
Chee Wee PEH
Cheng Kiat ANG
Cheong Boon PNG
Cheryl Wan-Ting ONG
Chew Peng ANG
Chiang How HENG
Chiew Noi YEO
Chiew Suan ONG
Chik Mui MOK
Chin Choeng CHOW
Chin Gaik LIM
Chin Hui ONG
Chin Lee TOH
Chin Siang YAP
Chit Tiong TOH
Chong Peng CHEW
Chong Pheng ONG
Chong Seng TAN
Choon Chuan KUEK
Choon Lian SOH
Choon Siang TOH
Chow Koon CHUNG
Chow Koon CHUNG
Choy Ling LEE
Choy Ling WONG
Choy May WONG

Choy Yee TANG
Chris WONG
Chris YEO
Christine HO
Christine TO
Christophane FOO
Chui Hong TEO
Chwee Hong MAH
Colin Hobday
Crescent Girls' School
Cynthia Wye Lin
CHEONG
Daniel Mun Thoh SOH
David KANG
David Tin Liung TAN
Deborah Lai Peng YEO
Dennis Cheng Huat QUEK
Derek Kok Ann TAY
Diana Senaputra
Dickson G
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Retanasamy Shanmugam
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Hock Nguan GOH
Hock Teong LIM
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Hoon Meng TAN
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Donations from
\$500-\$999

Ann Nee GOH
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The Sea Food Int'l Market & Restaurant Pte Ltd
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Vaishali Rastogi
Wai Yin LOKE
Yeow Leong LOH
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Baker & Mckenzie.Wong & Leow
Bilahari Kim Hee Kausikan
Boon Wee KUAH
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Carpe Diem Holdings Pte Ltd
Charities Aid Foundation America
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Renewfibre Tech Holdings
Siew Fong WOO
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SMRT Corporation Ltd
Soh Chin CHO
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SPRING Singapore
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Superoil Trading Pte Ltd
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TCP Consulting Pte Ltd
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Wyeth Nutritionals (Singapore) Pte Ltd
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Anglo-Chinese School (Independent)
Ascott International Management (2001) Pte Ltd
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Check Kian LOW
Chiau Beng CHOO
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Hermes Singapore (Retail) Pte Ltd
Lee Foundation Singapore
Linklaters LLP
Project Cactus
Serene Land Pte Ltd
Singapore Turf Club
Standard Chartered Bank
Team Beyond 2010
Tesa Tape Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
The Boston Consulting Group Pte Ltd
UNIFEM Singapore
Verizon Foundation
Vina Satiadhi
Wah Kheong LEONG

Donations from \$50,000-\$99,999

BGC Partners (Singapore) Limited

CapitaLand Hope Foundation

Donations from \$100,000 and above

Milk Fund

President's Challenge

PSA Corporation Limited

10. Saying Thanks

People and Coordinating Bodies

Our volunteers, who give so much of themselves for the young people we serve.

Dr Sheryn Mah and Mrs Joy Balakishnan

Patrons

Dr S Vasoo

Honorary Advisor to the Organisation

Central Singapore Community Development Council and Singapore Sports Council for supporting the Streetwise Run 2010

The National Council of Social Service for their confidence in the organization, their long-standing friendship and support

The National Youth Council for their co-operation in the Streetwise Programme and their constant encouragement and recognition of our work.

Government & Grassroots Organization

Ang Mo Kio Community Centre

Bukit Ho Swee Court Residents' Committee

Bukit Ho Swee Residents' Committee

Covent Indus Residents' Committee

Henderson Heights Residents' committee

Kebun Baru Residents' Committee

Kim Seng Community Centre Management Committee

Kim Seng Delta Avenue Residents' Committee

Kreta Ayer Kim Seng Citizens Consultative Committee

Leng Kee Community Centre

Lengkok Bahru Residents' Committee

Tanglin Cairnhill Citizens Consultative Committee

Partners/ Community Organization

Ci You Childcare Centre

Creative Star Kids Campus

Dardis Child Development Centre

D'Joy Children's Centre Learning

Enfant Educare

Intellect Child Care And Development Centre

Jingles Childcare Centre

Moral Child Development Centre

My First Skool

PCS Child Care

PCF Kindergarten

PCF Sparkletots

Sasco Child Care Centre

Learning Seeds Child Development Centre

Singapore Children's Society Student Care Centre

Tai Pei Childcare

Organizations for their friendship and support

Allen & Gledhill LLP

For your pro-bono guidance on drafting the Investment Policy and Guidelines

AXA Rosenberg Investment Management Asia Pacific Ltd

For organizing fantastic outings for our children and extending friendship to the children under our care

Baker & McKenzie, Wong & Leow

For generously touching the lives of our children with your resources and friendship

Bank of America Merrill Lynch

For serving our children with all your heart. Your reading programme & drama activities have reassured our children that they can learn

Barclays Capital Services Limited

For fundraising and the friendship you have extended to our children & youths

The Bodyshop International (Asia Pacific) Pte Limited

For their continued generosity and kindness to our children at Healthy Start Child Development Centre

B Braun Singapore Pte Ltd

For being wonderful supporters of our children through the Track a Life Programme

Blackbox Research

For assisting us with the youth Resilience Survey and providing us with invaluable advice and guidance

Boston Consulting Group

For their consistent support towards our children's educational expenses through the Educational Assistance Fund

Boys Brigade Sharity Gift Box

For their act of giving that has benefitted many families we serve

Brosky Bikes

For getting our bicycles riding well, it is definitely something that means a lot to our children

Camp Challenge Pte Ltd

For sharing your space with our children and youth. You have reassured us that we live in a supportive community

Carpe Diem Holdings Pte Ltd

For their committed support towards our children from the Healthy Start Child Development Centre through the Track a Life Programme

Cirque du Soleil Asia Pacific Pte Ltd

For actively working with our youths and encouraging their participation in the Singapore Youth Olympic Games (SYOG) 2010

Far East Organisation

For regularly channelling resources and their continued support

Food from the heart

For being a friend of Beyond and filling our families with your food, joy and hope

Faculty of Dentistry- NUS

For brightening the smiles of our children

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary

For its active interest in our work, the friendship extended to children and families we serve

Kaplan Singapore

For the valuable gift of education

Khoo Foundation

For the continual support and interest in our work and directing funds towards our cause.

Kimberly-Clark Asia Pacific Pte Ltd

For generous sponsorship of our LIFE Appreciation Awards Day which gave our young people and their families a very important opportunity to be recognised for their accomplishments.

Lee Foundation

For the generous support that has strengthened our ability to serve

Linklaters LLP

For sharing the joy of reading by setting up a library corner at our Whampoa premises

Mainly I love Kids (MILK) Fund

For the love and care you have taken to nurture our ability to serve children, youth and their families

MobileOne Ltd

For your long-time friendship and thoughtful giving that has brought much sunshine to those we serve

Postdam University of Applied Science

For their support & partnership

PJ Clinic Bukit Ho Swee

For medical services at reduced rate for our beneficiaries & staff

PSA Corporation Ltd

For your long-time friendship and support for the children and youth we serve

Spring Singapore

For organizing educational field trips for youths and children throughout the year, sponsoring and co-organizing our yearly graduation ceremony.

Singapore Totalisator Board

For supporting our fundraising projects

Singapore Polytechnic Optometry Centre

For impressing on our young children the importance of caring for their eyesight

Tesa Tape Asia Pacific Pte Ltd

For their committed support for our children through the Track a Life Programme

The Boston Consulting Group

For supporting our children's expenses through the Education Assistance Fund

National Library Board

For opening the door to knowledge for our Healthy Start Child Development Centre.

Town for Kids

For sharing your engaging and enriching educational programmes with the children of our Healthy Start Child Development Centre

Traders Hotel

For supporting and sponsoring our youths to further their education and career pathway in the Hospitality industry

Food from the Heart

For bringing our children food through their Programme

Criminal Investigation Department , Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Defence Science & Technology Agency, SAFRA Jurong, Standard Chartered, Toshiba, Wyeth Nutritionals, Harris Book Co Pte Ltd

For Sponsorship In-Kind & organizing fun filled events for our children

Carlson Hotels Worldwides , Global Yellow Pages, Laser Printing Industries Pte Ltd, Nanyang Polytechnic, Nestle Singapore (Pte) Ltd, NTUC Fairprice, Park Hotel Group, Singapore Polytechnic, Singapore SOKA Association, Woodlands Transport, Zouk Management Pte Ltd

For supporting the 2010 Streetwise Run

Lotus Light Charity Society (Singapore), Sze Hock Keng Tua Peh Kong Temple

For reassuring our young people and families that they live in a supportive community through the generous donation of rice

Individuals for extending friendship & cooperation

All who came for the Streetwise Run 2010

Ms Angeline Poon & Mr Bernard Tan

For consistent support that has strengthened our ability to serve

The Khoo Family, especially Jacqueline

For their continual support and genuine concern for the well-being of the people we serve

Ms Melissa Kwee and the Big Sisters from the Beautiful People Programme

For mentoring and organizing programme for our youths

Mr Aleksander Duric

For serving as the ambassador for the Streetwise Run and inspiring our children and youth to do their best

Mr Melvin Koo

For his photography services

Mr Mervyn Goh , Mr Jonathan Lee & Ms Genevieve Lim

For serving a massive dose of fun at our Streetwise Run & always having a ready smile for our children

Mr Sukhjeet Sekhon & Mrs Berna Sekhon

For their steadfast support and contributions towards our children's educational needs

The spouses, partners, children, family & friends of our staff

For respecting and supporting their odd working hours and particular perspectives of life

Finally our most grateful thanks to all others who have contributed time, energy, resources or funds but are not mentioned here. Your goodwill has energized and assured those we serve that they are a part of the community we live in.

School Partnerships

ACS Independent, ACS International, Admiralty Secondary School, Ang Mo Kio Secondary School, Anderson Primary School, Anglo Chinese Junior College, Assumption Pathway School, Blangah Rise Primary School, Boon Lay Garden Primary School, Boon Lay Secondary School, Bukit Merah Secondary School, Bukit Panjang Govt High School, Canberra Secondary School, Catholic Junior College, Cedar Girls Secondary School, Chai

Chee Secondary School, CHIJ St Joseph's Convent, CHIJ St Theresa's Convent, CHIJ Toa Payoh Secondary School, CHIJ Toa Payoh, Corporation Primary School, Damai Secondary School, Dazhong Primary School, Dunearn Secondary School, Farrer Park Primary School, Gan Eng Seng Primary School, Gan Eng Seng Secondary School, Greenwood Primary School, Henderson Secondary School, Hong Kah Secondary School, Hwa Chong Institution, Jurong Junior College, Jurong West Secondary School, Juying Secondary School, Kheng Cheng School, Lakeside Primary School, Learning Centre Movement, Marymount Convent School, Mayflower Secondary School, Methodist Girls School, Methodist Girls' Secondary School, MOE's Gifted Education Branch, Nanyang Girls High, National Junior College, National University of Singapore, Naval Base Primary School, New Town Primary School, Ngee Ann Polytechnic, NIE's Group Endeavours in Service-Learning Programme, Northview Secondary School, Outram Secondary School, Pei Cai Secondary School, Pioneer Junior College, Pioneer Secondary School, Queenstown Primary School, Queenstown Secondary School, Queensway Secondary School, Radin Mas Primary School, Raffles Girls' School, Raffles Institution, Raffles Junior College, Republic Polytechnic, River Valley Primary School, St Patricks School, Sembawang Secondary School, Singapore American School, Singapore Chinese Girls School, Singapore Management University, Singapore Polytechnic, Tanglin Trust School, Temasek Secondary School, United World College of SEA, West Grove Primary School, Westwood Secondary School, Woodlands Secondary School, Xingnan Primary School, Yishun Town Secondary School, Yuan Ching Secondary School, Yuhua Primary School, Yusoff Ishak Secondary School, Yuying Secondary School, Zhangde Primary School, Zhenghua Secondary School, Zhonghua Primary School, Zhonghua Secondary School.

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

UEN No: S87SS0025J

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010**

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BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

UEN No: S87SS0025J

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

We, being two of the undersigned Board of Management of Beyond Social Services do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Board of Management, the statement of financial position, statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 December 2010 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial year ended on that date.

On behalf of the Board of Management



GOH CHEE KONG
President



JANET LYN
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore
3 May 2011

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO
THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES (the Society), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board of Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Society's Board of Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act (Chapter 311), Charities Act (Chapter 37), Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and Recommended Accounting Practice 6 and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair statement of financial activities and statement of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act (Chapter 311), Charities Act (Chapter 37), Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and Recommended Accounting Practice 6, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Beyond Social Services as at 31 December 2010, and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial year ended on that date;

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion,

- (a) the accounting and other records required by the above regulations to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with those regulations;
- (b) the total fund raising expenses did not exceed 30% of the total gross receipts from fund raising during the financial year; and
- (c) the use of donation money received is in accordance with the Society's objectives.



Helmi Talib & Co
Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants

Singapore
3 May 2011

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES*UEN No: S87SS0025J*

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2010

	Notes	<u>2010</u> \$	<u>2009</u> \$
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	5	<u>333,408</u>	<u>427,983</u>
Current Assets			
Receivables and prepayments	6	<u>416,498</u>	<u>450,349</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	7	<u>5,226,908</u>	<u>4,802,090</u>
		5,643,406	5,252,439
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>5,976,814</u>	<u>5,680,422</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
<u>Unrestricted Funds</u>			
General Fund		<u>5,048,955</u>	<u>4,996,562</u>
Designated Funds		<u>353,474</u>	<u>309,539</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	8	5,402,429	5,306,101
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Capital Grants	9	41,112	-
Current Liabilities			
Payables	10	533,273	374,321
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		<u>5,976,814</u>	<u>5,680,422</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

UEN No: S87SS0025J

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

2010

INCOMING RESOURCES

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds										Total
		General Fund	Designated Funds								Total Designated Funds	
		\$	Beautiful People Fund \$	Beyond Champions Fund \$	Cirque Du Monde Fund \$	Educational Assistance Fund \$	Employee Welfare Fund \$	Family Assistance Fund \$	Healthy Start Emergency Fund \$	School Money Pocket Fund \$	\$	\$
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>												
Voluntary income												
Tax deductible donations		1,579,704	73,219	2,494	-	70,639	-	5,990	-	-	152,342	1,732,046
Non tax deductible donations		476,348	1,419	-	5,957	-	-	-	-	-	7,376	483,724
Miscellaneous income		136,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,883
Membership fees		9,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,065
		2,202,000	74,638	2,494	5,957	70,639	-	5,990	-	-	159,718	2,361,718
<i>Funds generating activities</i>												
Tax deductible donations												
Streetwise Run 2010		291,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291,497
Team Beyond 2010		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non tax deductible donations												
Streetwise Run 2010		34,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,194
Team Beyond 2010		18,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,266
		343,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,957
<i>Interest income</i>												
Interest income		25,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,295
		2,571,252	74,638	2,494	5,957	70,639	-	5,990	-	-	159,718	2,730,970
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>												
Government subvention	11	2,432,247	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	154,163	159,163	2,591,410
Programme income	11	389,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389,424
		2,821,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,163	159,163	2,980,834
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		5,392,923	74,638	2,494	5,957	70,639	-	10,990	-	154,163	318,881	5,711,804

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

UEN No: S87SS0025J

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

2010 RESOURCES EXPENDED	Notes	Unrestricted Funds										Total
		General Fund	Designated Funds								Total Designated Funds	
			Beautiful People Fund	Beyond Champions Fund	Cirque Du Monde Fund	Educational Assistance Fund	Employee Welfare Fund	Family Assistance Fund	Healthy Start Emergency Fund	School Money Pocket Fund		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Resources expended for fund generating activities</i>												
Fund raising activities												
Streetwise Run 2010	3.17(b)	(53,678)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,678)
Team Beyond 2010	3.17(b)	(3,746)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,746)
		(57,424)									-	(57,424)
<i>Resources expended for charitable activities</i>												
Amortisation of deferred capital grants	9	8,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,428
Charitable expenses		-	(18,409)	(11,758)	(5,569)	(58,339)	(450)	(21,355)	(1,406)	(157,660)	(274,946)	(274,946)
Depreciation		(162,922)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(162,922)
Facilities costs		(418,357)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(418,357)
Other operating expenses		(19,216)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,216)
Programme costs		(243,128)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(243,128)
Staff costs		(4,161,752)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,161,752)
		(4,996,947)	(18,409)	(11,758)	(5,569)	(58,339)	(450)	(21,355)	(1,406)	(157,660)	(274,946)	(5,271,893)
<i>Resources expended for governance</i>												
Depreciation		(2,266)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,266)
Facilities costs		(39,118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,118)
Other operating expenses		(58,172)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58,172)
Programme costs		(10,187)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,187)
Staff costs		(126,876)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(126,876)
		(236,619)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(236,619)
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		(5,290,990)	(18,409)	(11,758)	(5,569)	(58,339)	(450)	(21,355)	(1,406)	(157,660)	(274,946)	(5,565,936)
NET INCOMING RESOURCES/(EXPENDED) BEFORE TRANSFERS												
Less: Transfer to deferred capital grants	9	101,933	56,229	(9,264)	388	12,300	(450)	(10,365)	(1,406)	(3,497)	43,935	145,868
		(49,540)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,540)
NET INCOMING RESOURCES/(EXPENDED) FOR THE YEAR		52,393	56,229	(9,264)	388	12,300	(450)	(10,365)	(1,406)	(3,497)	43,935	96,328

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

2009 INCOMING RESOURCES	Notes	Unrestricted Funds										Total
		General Fund	Designated Funds								Total Designated Funds	
		\$	Beautiful People Fund \$	Beyond Champions Fund \$	Cirque Du Monde Fund \$	Educational Assistance Fund \$	Employee Welfare Fund \$	Family Assistance Fund \$	Healthy Start Emergency Fund \$	School Money Pocket Fund \$	\$	\$
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>												
Voluntary income												
Tax deductible donations		1,353,141	36,264	-	-	65,443	-	2,090	-	-	103,797	1,456,938
Non tax deductible donations		19,531	9,660	-	-	2,660	-	-	-	-	12,320	31,851
Miscellaneous income		347,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347,790
Membership fees		9,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,040
		1,729,502	45,924	-	-	68,103	-	2,090	-	-	116,117	1,845,619
<i>Funds generating activities</i>												
Tax deductible donations												
Streetwise Run 2010		290,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,288
Team Beyond 2010		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non tax deductible donations												
Streetwise Run 2010		42,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,063
Team Beyond 2010		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		332,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,351
<i>Interest income</i>												
Interest income		20,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,487
		2,082,340	45,924	-	-	68,103	-	2,090	-	-	116,117	2,198,457
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>												
Government subvention	11	2,493,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,626	109,626	2,602,925
Programme income	11	452,919	-	-	15,870	-	-	-	-	-	15,870	468,789
		2,946,218	-	-	15,870	-	-	-	-	109,626	125,496	3,071,714
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		5,028,558	45,924	-	15,870	68,103	-	2,090	-	109,626	241,613	5,270,171

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

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(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

2009 RESOURCES EXPENDED	Notes	Unrestricted Funds										Total
		General Fund	Designated Funds								Total Designated Funds	
			Beautiful People Fund	Beyond Champions Fund	Cirque Du Monde Fund	Educational Assistance Fund	Employee Welfare Fund	Family Assistance Fund	Healthy Start Emergency Fund	School Money Pocket Fund		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Resources expended for fund generating activities</i>												
Fund raising activities												
Streetwise Run 2009	3.17(b)	(23,615)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,615)
Team Beyond 2009	3.17(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(23,615)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,615)
<i>Resources expended for charitable activities</i>												
Amortisation of deferred capital grants	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charitable expenses		-	(35,629)	-	(17,521)	(73,075)	-	(16,520)	(3,824)	(116,785)	(263,354)	(263,354)
Depreciation		(156,470)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(156,470)
Facilities costs		(405,077)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(405,077)
Other operating expenses		(36,760)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,760)
Programme costs		(289,781)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(289,781)
Staff costs		(4,300,285)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,300,285)
		(5,188,373)	(35,629)	-	(17,521)	(73,075)	-	(16,520)	(3,824)	(116,785)	(263,354)	(5,451,727)
<i>Resources expended for governance</i>												
Depreciation		(4,483)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,483)
Facilities costs		(53,119)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,119)
Other operating expenses		(26,902)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,902)
Programme costs		(6,983)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,983)
Staff costs		(115,252)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115,252)
		(206,739)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(206,739)
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		(5,418,727)	(35,629)	-	(17,521)	(73,075)	-	(16,520)	(3,824)	(116,785)	(263,354)	(5,682,081)
NET INCOMING RESOURCES/(EXPENDED) BEFORE TRANSFERS												
		(390,169)	10,295	-	(1,651)	(4,972)	-	(14,430)	(3,824)	(7,159)	(21,741)	(411,910)
Less: Transfer to deferred capital grants	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCOMING RESOURCES/(EXPENDED) FOR THE YEAR		(390,169)	10,295	-	(1,651)	(4,972)	-	(14,430)	(3,824)	(7,159)	(21,741)	(411,910)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES*UEN No: S87SS0025J*

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	<u>Total Funds</u>
		\$
At 1 January 2009		5,718,011
Net resources expended for the year		<u>(411,910)</u>
At 31 December 2009	8	5,306,101
Net resources expended for the year		<u>96,328</u>
At 31 December 2010	8	<u><u>5,402,429</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES*UEN No: S87SS0025J*

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	<u>2010</u> \$	<u>2009</u> \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net expended resources for the financial year		96,328	(411,910)
Adjustment for:			
Amortisation of deferred capital grants		(8,428)	-
Depreciation		165,188	160,953
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		4,675	-
Operating surplus/(loss) before changes in working capital		<u>257,763</u>	<u>(250,957)</u>
Decrease/(increase) in receivables and prepayments		33,851	(100,633)
Increase in payables		158,952	128,264
Cash generated/(used) from operating activities		<u>450,566</u>	<u>(223,326)</u>
Deferred capital grants		49,540	-
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities		<u>500,106</u>	<u>(223,326)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment		<u>(75,288)</u>	<u>(23,397)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(75,288)</u>	<u>(23,397)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		424,818	(246,723)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year		<u>4,802,090</u>	<u>5,048,813</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	7	<u><u>5,226,908</u></u>	<u><u>4,802,090</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1 THE SOCIETY AND ITS PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Bukit Ho Swee Community Service Project, the predecessor of the Beyond Social Services was originally established in August 1969. The Bukit Ho Swee Social Service Centre was registered as a Society (herein referred to as 'the Society') in 7 February 1987. It is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 since 19 September 1988.

On 15 October 2001, the Society was known as Beyond Social Services. The registered address of the Society is Block 26, Jalan Klinik, #01-42 / 52, Singapore 160026.

The principal activities of the Society are to provide counselling and care services for children and young persons, to assist where possible families in need and to encourage voluntary social service and responsible citizenship.

The Society is approved as an Institution of a Public Character (IPC) under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. The Society's tax exempt status will expire on 30 June 2013.

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 December 2010 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Management on 3 May 2011.

2 BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Society is governed by the Board of Management. All Board members are volunteers and received no monetary remunerations for their contributions.

For the financial year under review, the members of the Board of Management 2010/11 who were appointed on 18 May 2010 are as follows:

Goh Chee Kong	-	President
Dr Tan Poh Kiang	-	Vice President
San Shang Hou	-	Honorary Secretary
Janet Lyn	-	Honorary Treasurer
Andy Leck	-	Committee Member
Chua Kee Lock	-	Committee Member
Dr Norman Wong	-	Committee Member
Quek Suan Kiat	-	Committee Member
Stanley Tan	-	Committee Member
Sr Molly Lim	-	Founder Member Representative

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, (Chapter 311), Charities Act, (Chapter 37), Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) and Recommended Accounting Practice 6 (RAP 6).

The Society has applied RAP 6 for the presentation of the Statement of Financial Activities which differs from FRS 1 presentation of Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. All these judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual may ultimately differ from those estimates.

The financial statements are expressed in Singapore Dollars (SGD or \$).

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Society and are consistent with those used in the previous financial year.

3.2 Changes in accounting policies

In the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Society's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

3.3 New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

The Society has not early adopted all the new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards which have been published and are mandatory for the Society's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 or later period.

Except for the revised FRS 24, the Board of Management expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of the revised FRS 24 is described below.

BEYOND SOCIAL SERVICES

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 New or revised accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Revised FRS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2011)

The revised FRS 24 clarifies the definition of a related party to simplify the identification of such relationships and to eliminate inconsistencies in its application. The revised FRS 24 expands the definition of a related party and would treat two entities as related to each other whenever a person (or a close member of that person's family) or a third party has control or joint control over the entity, or has significant influence over the entity. The revised standard also introduces a partial exemption of disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The Society is currently determining the impact of the changes to the definition of a related party has on the disclosure of related party transaction. As this is a disclosure standard, it will have no impact on the financial position or financial activities of the Society when implemented in 2011.

3.4 Functional currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Society operates i.e. functional currency, to be SGD. Donation received and major costs and major operating expenses are primarily influenced by fluctuations in SGD.

3.5 Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. The cost of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the plant and equipment to working condition for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Society and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in the statement of financial activities when incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to allocate the cost of the assets less residual values over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation are:

Air-conditioner	5 years
Computer	3 years
Equipment	5 years
Furniture & fittings	5 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years
Motor vehicle	5 years

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Plant and Equipment (continued)

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of financial activities in the year the plant and equipment is derecognised.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Society's assets are reviewed at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. All impairment losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is only revised to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or impairment, if no impairment loss had been recognised. All reversals of impairment are recognised in the statement of financial activities.

3.7 Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus transaction costs.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Society commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.7 Financial assets (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

The Society classifies the following financial assets as loans and receivables:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balances and fixed deposits. Cash carried in the statement of financial position is classified and accounted for as loans and receivables under FRS 39.

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Society assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

When the financial asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has incurred, the Society considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

3.10 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

3.11 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include payables, which are normally settled on 30-90 day terms. Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of consideration received less attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process. The liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes if any by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes.

3.13 Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Society has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event where it is probable that it will result in an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.14 Operating leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the lease term, are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are charged to the statement of financial activities on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

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3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Employee benefits

(a) *Defined contribution plan*

As required by law, the Society makes contributions to the state pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same period as the employment that gives rise to the contribution.

(b) *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrued to employees. Unused annual leave are not allowed to be carried forward to the following calendar year.

3.16 Incoming Resources

(a) *Donations*

Donations and income from fund-raising projects are recognised as and when received.

(b) *Grants*

Government subventions are recognised as income according to the terms of the funding agreements, on accrual basis.

(c) *Membership fees*

Membership subscriptions are recognised on an accrual basis.

(d) *Render of services*

Income from providing services is recognised when the services are rendered in accordance with the agreements.

(e) *Interest income*

Income on bank current accounts and fixed deposits placed with banks are recognised on accrual basis.

3.17 Resources Expended

All expenditures are accounted for on accrual basis, aggregated under the respective areas. Direct costs are attributed to the activity where possible. Where costs cannot be wholly attributable to an activity, they have been apportioned on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

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3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 Resources Expended (continued)

(a) *Allocation of support costs*

Support costs comprise staff costs relating to general management, human resource and administration, accounting and finance, partnership and community building functions and have been allocated to charitable activities and governance based on the headcount required of the activity.

(b) *Costs of generating funds from fund-raising activities*

These costs are directly attributable to the fund-raising activities, separate from those costs incurred in undertaking charitable activities. These costs are fully met by contributions in the form of cash sponsorships and grants.

(c) *Charitable activities*

Costs of charitable activities comprise all costs incurred in the pursuit of the charitable objects of the Society. The total costs of charitable expenditure include an apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

3.18 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

3.19 Deferred Capital Grants

Donations and government grants for capital expenditure are taken to the respective fund accounts. On utilisation of these funds for capital expenditure, an equivalent amount is transferred to Deferred Capital Grants. The Deferred Capital Grants is amortised to the statement of financial activities over the useful lives of the related assets to offset the depreciation charge on these assets.

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4 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A related party includes the trustees/office bearers and key management of the Society. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons. It also includes members of the key management personnel or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, by any such individual.

The trustees/office bearers, or people connected with them, have not received remuneration or other benefits, from the Society for which they are responsible, or from institutions connected with the Society.

There is no claim by the trustees/office bearers for services provided to the Society, either by reimbursement to the trustees/office bearers or by providing the trustees/office bearers with an allowance or by direct payment to a third party.

All trustees/office bearers, chairman of sub-committees and staff members of the Society are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members or staffs shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

Key management compensation

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefit	<u>688,520</u>	<u>524,704</u>

The above amounts are included under staff costs as disclosed in the statement of financial activities.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<i><u>The number of key management in remuneration bands</u></i>		
Below \$75,000	6	6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	3	2
Above \$100,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Key management consists of Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director and direct reporting senior officers.

Remuneration comprises basic salary, annual wages supplements, annual variable components and contributions to Central Provident Funds. Fringe benefits are excluded.

There were no transactions with a corporation in which the trustees/office bearers and the above key management personnel have an interest.

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5 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Air- conditioner</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Furniture & fittings</u>	<u>Leasehold improvement</u>	<u>Motor vehicle</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
COST							
At 1.1.09	84,483	51,686	36,031	113,358	626,047	57,000	968,605
Additions	-	-	1,497	-	21,900	-	23,397
Disposals	(6,086)	(8,619)	(1,229)	(676)	(3,019)	-	(19,629)
At 31.12.09	78,397	43,067	36,299	112,682	644,928	57,000	972,373
Additions	1,930	70,772	2,586	-	-	-	75,288
Disposals	(2,272)	(2,111)	(1,962)	(2,398)	(23,768)	-	(32,511)
At 31.12.10	78,055	111,728	36,923	110,284	621,160	57,000	1,015,150
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
At 1.1.09	65,660	50,126	16,377	67,760	153,743	49,400	403,066
Charge for the year	4,151	1,541	5,602	15,392	126,667	7,600	160,953
Disposals	(6,086)	(8,619)	(1,229)	(676)	(3,019)	-	(19,629)
At 31.12.09	63,725	43,048	20,750	82,476	277,391	57,000	544,390
Charge for the year	4,454	12,040	5,392	16,943	126,359	-	165,188
Disposals	(1,718)	(2,110)	(1,679)	(2,396)	(19,933)	-	(27,836)
At 31.12.10	66,461	52,978	24,463	97,023	383,817	57,000	681,742
NET BOOK VALUE							
At 31.12.10	11,594	58,750	12,460	13,261	237,343	-	333,408
At 31.12.09	14,672	19	15,549	30,206	367,537	-	427,983

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

6 RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Deposits	47,330	51,432
Fixed deposits interest receivables	8,227	6,324
Government funding receivables	263,878	313,414
Other receivables	68,051	14,247
Prepayments	27,312	56,648
Training costs recoverable	1,700	8,284
	<u>416,498</u>	<u>450,349</u>
Total receivables (excluding prepayments)	389,186	393,701
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	<u>5,226,908</u>	<u>4,802,090</u>
Total loans and receivables	<u>5,616,094</u>	<u>5,195,791</u>

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Society has no (2009: NIL) receivables that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired.

Receivables that are impaired

During the financial year ended 31 December 2010, school fees of NIL (2009: \$1,331) were written-off as they were no longer collectible.

Receivables and prepayments are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	2,500	3,300
Cash at banks	340,924	431,813
Fixed deposits	<u>4,883,484</u>	<u>4,366,977</u>
	<u>5,226,908</u>	<u>4,802,090</u>

Cash at banks are held in interest bearing current accounts.

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rate based on daily bank deposit rates.

Interest on fixed deposits is earned at rates of between 0.05% to 0.95% (2009: 0.10% to 1.27%) per annum. Interest rates reprice within one year.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the balances as shown above.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

8 FUNDS ACCOUNTS BALANCES

	Unrestricted Funds										Total
	General Fund	Designated Funds									
		Beautiful People Fund	Beyond Champions Fund	Cirque Du Monde Fund	Educational Assistance Fund	Employee Welfare Fund	Family Assistance Fund	Healthy Start Emergency Fund	School Pocket Money Fund	Total Designated Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 January 2009	5,386,731	58,625	20,350	1,555	60,086	92,477	57,672	27,065	13,450	331,280	5,718,011
Net incoming/(expended) resources	(390,169)	10,295	-	(1,651)	(4,972)	-	(14,430)	(3,824)	(7,159)	(21,741)	(411,910)
Balance at 31 December 2009	4,996,562	68,920	20,350	(96)	55,114	92,477	43,242	23,241	6,291	309,539	5,306,101
Net incoming/(expended) resources	52,393	56,229	(9,264)	388	12,300	(450)	(10,365)	(1,406)	(3,497)	43,935	96,328
Balance at 31 December 2010	5,048,955	125,149	11,086	292	67,414	92,027	32,877	21,835	2,794	353,474	5,402,429

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8 FUNDS ACCOUNTS BALANCES (CONTINUED)

(a) Beautiful People Fund

Beautiful People is a volunteer project whose professional and skilled persons share their skills and spend time with teen girls, through the various programmes and activities, associated with various community organisations including family service centres, welfare homes and youth outreach organisations in Singapore.

Beautiful People partners with Beyond Social Services for programmes and activities which are mutually beneficial. Funds raised by the Beautiful People are used to defray the costs of its programmes and activities and administrative services provided by Society are pro bono.

(b) Cirque Du Monde Fund

Cirque De Monde Fund was set up for Cirque Du Monde project and related activity-based learning programmes for the youth.

(c) Educational Assistance Fund

Established to give monetary support to encourage children and youths to stay in school or pick up a skill after alternative sources of support such as bursaries/scholarships have been explored. Income for the fund will come from individual or corporate monetary gift and donations.

(d) Family Assistance Fund

Donations received from the public designated for the purpose of helping the needy families.

(e) Healthy Start Emergency Fund

This Fund is provided by the government to help families with children in the Healthy Start Programme co-pay their childcare fees. The Healthy Start Programme which is a pilot project ensures that these children continue to receive early childhood development programmes till they begin formal education.

(f) School Pocket Money Fund

The School Pocket Money Fund is a charity fund-raising project organised by The Straits Times to heighten public awareness of the plight of children from low-income families who were attending school without proper breakfast or pocket money to sustain their day in school. The fund raised is distributed to all Family Service Centres (FSC) through NCSS to benefit the eligible clients of FSCs.

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8 FUNDS ACCOUNTS BALANCES (CONTINUED)**(g) Employee Welfare Fund**

Established by a donor to provide immediate short-term financial assistance specifically to Beyond's employee who is a breadwinner and caregiver, and his/her family to tide over the crisis which has arisen from a sudden serious illness or death of the employee. The aid can also be extended if financial hardship occurs because a child or spouse of an employee suffers from a serious illness and requires costly medical care.

(h) Beyond Champions Fund

This Fund was set up by sports enthusiasts who believe sports play a positive influence in developing the youths and children's sports potential by creating opportunities for them in the world of sports.

9 DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	Unrestricted General Fund \$
COST	
At 1.1.09	-
Transfer from funds	-
At 31.12.09	-
Transfer from funds	49,540
At 31.12.10	49,540
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At 1.1.09	-
Charge for the financial year	-
At 31.12.09	-
Charge for the financial year	8,428
At 31.12.10	8,428
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
At 31.12.10	41,112
At 31.12.09	-

Deferred capital grants relate to government grants received for the acquisition of computer equipment for administrative use of the Society. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

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10 PAYABLES

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Accrued employee benefits expense	256,211	247,146
Accrued operating expenses	127,126	75,829
Government funding – received in advance	<u>149,936</u>	<u>51,346</u>
	<u>533,273</u>	<u>374,321</u>
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	<u><u>533,273</u></u>	<u><u>374,321</u></u>

Payables are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

11 INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	General Fund	<u>2010</u> Designated Funds			Total	General Fund	<u>2009</u> Designated Funds			Total
		Cirque Du Monde Fund	Family Assistance Fund	School Pocket Money Fund			Cirque Du Monde Fund	Family Assistance Fund	School Pocket Money Fund	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Government subvention</u>										
Ministry of Community										
Development, Youth & Sports	1,316,959	-	5,000	-	1,321,959	1,305,146	-	-	-	1,305,146
Ministry of Health	55,173	-	-	-	55,173	-	-	-	-	-
National Council of Social Service	220,943	-	-	154,163	375,106	227,712	-	-	109,626	337,338
National Youth Council	96,613	-	-	-	96,613	97,167	-	-	-	97,167
Singapore Prison Service	93,500	-	-	-	93,500	192,000	-	-	-	192,000
Singapore Totalisator Board Social Service Fund	649,059	-	-	-	649,059	671,274	-	-	-	671,274
Amount carried forward to next page	2,432,247	-	5,000	154,163	2,591,410	2,493,299	-	-	109,626	2,602,925

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

11 INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

	<u>2010</u>					<u>2009</u>				
	General Fund	Designated Funds			Total	General Fund	Designated Funds			Total
		Cirque Du Monde Fund	Family Assistance Fund	School Pocket Money Fund			Cirque Du Monde Fund	Family Assistance Fund	School Pocket Money Fund	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount brought forward from previous page	2,432,247	-	5,000	154,163	2,591,410	2,493,299	-	-	109,626	2,602,925
<u>Programme income</u>										
<u>Healthy Start Childcare Centre Fees</u>										
Family co-payments	18,650	-	-	-	18,650	11,482	-	-	-	11,482
Ministry of Community Development, Youth & Sports	353,652	-	-	-	353,652	240,372	-	-	-	240,372
	372,302	-	-	-	372,302	251,854	-	-	-	251,854
Juvenile Justice – School co-payments	-	-	-	-	-	201,065	-	-	-	201,065
Others	17,122	-	-	-	17,122	-	15,870	-	-	15,870
	389,424	-	-	-	389,424	452,919	15,870	-	-	468,789
Total	2,821,671	-	5,000	154,163	2,980,834	2,946,218	15,870	-	109,626	3,071,714

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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12 SPONSORSHIPS-IN-KIND

The following items of sponsorships-in-kind received from the corporate donors are not included in the statement of financial activities of the Society for financial year ended 31 December 2010. These sponsorships-in-kind are fully utilised for Streetwise Run 2010 Fund raising activities.

No.	Item Description	Name of Corporate Donor	Amount Estimated by Donors \$
1	Bottled mineral water	NTUC Fairprice Foundation Ltd	7,611
2	Barricades	T.K.H. Pte Ltd	1,400
3	Garbage Bags	Peter's Polyethylene Industries Pte Ltd	70
4	Letter heads and VIP Cards	Lepress Production Services	520
5	Race & Family Day prizes	Courts (Singapore) Pte Ltd	2,836
6	Race prizes	Eng Wah Global Pte Ltd	4,000
7	Runner refreshment - Milo Truck	Nestle Singapore (Pte) Ltd	3,700
8	Runner and baggage tags	Laser Printing Industries Pte Ltd	4,100
9	Snacks, lunch and dinner packs for officials and volunteers	Park Hotel Group	11,200
10	Lunch for Beneficiaries	Khoo Teck Puat Foundation	3,200
11	Transportation - Lorry	Poh Tiong Choon Logistics Limited	300
12	Venue, marketing material, food and beverage for VIP reception	Zouk Management Pte Ltd	49,302
Total			88,239

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13 TAX EXEMPT RECEIPTS

During the financial year, the Society issued tax-exempt receipts for donations collected from voluntary income and income from fund-raising activities amounting to \$2,023,543 (2009: \$1,752,226). The Society's tax exempt receipts includes NIL (2009: \$5,000) which relates to accrued income on previous financial year but only collected during the year.

14 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Society has entered into operating leases on the premises and photocopier machines. These leases have an average tenure of 3 to 5 years with no contingent rent provision included in the contracts. The lease for premises include a renewal clause for extending the lease period for a further 3 years at a rental rate to be agreed between the parties.

Rental expenses for premises and photocopier machines for the Society recognised in the statement of financial activities amounting to \$213,794 and \$19,233 (2009: \$212,171 and \$26,750) for the financial year ended 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 respectively.

- (a) Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases for premises located at No. 10 Admiralty Road East as of 31 December are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Within one year	137,568	136,590
Within two to five years	<u>259,086</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>396,654</u>	<u>136,590</u>

- (b) Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases for photocopier machines as of 31 December are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Within one year	16,560	14,728
Within two to five years	<u>44,160</u>	<u>3,456</u>
	<u>60,720</u>	<u>18,184</u>

15 INCOME TAX

The Society is a registered Charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is exempted from income tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2010

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) *Financial risk management objectives and policies*

The main risks arising from the Society's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Society has no foreign currency risk. The Board of Management policies for managing these risks are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to risk of a loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Society's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from receivables. For other financial assets that are cash and cash equivalents, the Society minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of receivables and cash and cash equivalents represents the Society's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial asset carries a significant exposure to credit risk.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are receivables from government subvention, fundraising activities and deposits. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

The Society has no (2009: NIL) financial assets that are either past due or impaired.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Society is unable to meet its short term obligations and this arises due to shortage of funds.

Liquidity risk for the Society is minimal as the Society is able to meet its funding requirements through its operations.

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16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)*****Liquidity risk (continued)***

At the end of the reporting period, the Society has financial liabilities that are payables amounting to \$533,273 (2009: \$374,321) which will mature within 1 year or less.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to fixed deposits.

The Society's fixed deposit earns interest rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.95% (2009: 0.10% to 1.27%).

The fixed deposit is exposed to market interest rate risk which the Society has no policies in place to mitigate the effect.

The Society's interest rate risk is minimal.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At the end of the reporting period, if the interest rate risk had been 100 basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Society's incoming/ (expended) resources would have been \$48,835 (2009: \$43,670) higher/lower arising mainly as a result of a lower / higher interest income on fixed deposits.

(b) Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities reported in the statement of financial position approximates the carrying amount of those assets and liabilities, as these are short term in nature.

During the financial year, no amount (2009: NIL) has been recognised in the statement of financial activities in relation to the change in fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities estimated using a valuation technique.

The Society has no fair value measurement recognised in the statement of financial position as at each end of the reporting period.

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17 MANAGEMENT OF RESERVES

The Society regards its unrestricted general fund as its reserves.

The Society reserve policy requires it to build an operating reserve of 2-3 years to ensure that services can continue to function during lean years. Fund raising income usually reduces during periods when the economy is not doing well but it is also during these periods that beneficiaries need help the most. The Society will not keep a reserve fund that is more than 3 years of its operating budget. The Society's overall approach to management of reserves remains unchanged from 2009.

Net cash reserves of the Society are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	\$	\$
Receivables (excluding prepayments) (Note 6)	389,186	393,701
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	5,226,908	4,802,090
Payables (Note 10)	<u>(533,273)</u>	<u>(374,321)</u>
	<u>5,082,821</u>	<u>4,821,470</u>

The Society is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.