18 Annual report

Kindernothilfe. Acting together.
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Kindernothilfe is one of the largest Christian children’s rights organisations in Europe. Founded in Duisburg in 1959, it is a member of the Diakonisches Werk of the Evangelical Church in the Rhineland. For almost 60 years now, we have been working on behalf of disadvantaged children and their rights in developing countries. In 2018, Kindernothilfe provided support and protection to more than 2.1 million girls and boys, enabling them to participate in 609 projects in 32 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

Our work
All projects are implemented through local partner organisations. Human rights, children’s rights and Christian charity form the basis of our work, while help towards self-help, participation and sustainability are our guiding principles. At the same time, we take a stand as a child rights organisation both within society and the world of politics as well as working in national and international networks – as a member, for example, of the Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works). We provide information and raise public awareness of development co-operation issues and, through our lobbying activities, remind politicians of their responsibility to make children’s rights a reality throughout the world.

Our goal
We achieve our goal whenever children and their families are able to live in dignity with real prospects for the future – free of poverty, hardship and violence. This includes securing their basic needs and rights as well as enabling them to take their development into their own hands together with their families and communities.

Our sponsors
Around 209,000 people support our work, 69,200 of them regularly as sponsors and another 1,000 on a voluntary basis. They are active in associations, groups, companies, schools, foundations, church congregations or as individual donors. People in the public limelight take advantage of their celebrity to raise our public profile, support us through donations and their appearances at events and in the media. The Kindernothilfe Foundation and Kindernothilfe organisations in Austria, Luxembourg and Switzerland also raise our public profile in German-speaking countries, reach further target groups and promote our project work.

Integrity and transparency
Every year since 1992, the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) has awarded the seal of approval to Kindernothilfe for its responsible use of donations. In the context of the PwC Transparency Prize, Kindernothilfe has received several awards for its high-quality transparent reporting.
Standing up for children’s rights

Kindernothilfe board members Katrin Weidemann, Jürgen Borchart and Carsten Montag report on the most important developments in the work of Kindernothilfe both in Germany and abroad.

In collaboration with our international partner network and together with the children and young people, who are the target group of our support, we financed 609 projects in 32 countries in 2018. These projects change people’s lives for the better, but they also send out a clear signal: they demonstrate that, through their commitment, women, men, children and young people can make a difference and advance the cause of human rights and children’s rights.

Preventing and combating corruption

We are active in a range of countries with a high risk of corruption. Accordingly, in the year covered by this report, Kindernothilfe was confronted with several allegations of corruption in its programme and project work. To enable us to deal more effectively with such cases, we completely revised the anti-corruption code we introduced in 2008. In our new “Integrity and Anti-Corruption Policy”, the standards were closely linked to the requirements laid down by Transparency International, an anti-corruption team was established within head office and the requirements of the ombudsman’s office redefined. With regard to practical implementation, lessons learned from previous experience of corruption were incorporated into the new case management system, which, itself, closely corresponds to Kindernothilfe’s child protection policy. At the same time, through becoming a member of Transparency International, Kindernothilfe can join forces with other organisations to actively combat corruption.

Communication co-ordinators

High quality photographic and video material is becoming an increasingly significant component in communications with donors and the media. In future, two communication co-ordinators will enable us to submit project reports more quickly and comprehensively and in compliance with data protection considerations. In an initial three-year phase, the co-ordinators, working in collaboration with the relevant overseas’ co-ordination structures, will be active in India and Guatemala.

Increasingly difficult conditions in partner countries

The situation in our partner countries has developed in different ways. In several countries, the underlying social, political and economic conditions for children and young people have deteriorated significantly. In many places, we see that hopes for improvements in living conditions are shattered and trust in democratic development is dwindling. In global terms, economic crises have led to a ten-year high in the numbers of people living in extreme poverty. In many regions, the security of the population can no longer be guaranteed. Violence against children and young people is also increasing.

For our partners in 32 countries, the growing restrictions on civil society operations (shrinking space) in recent years also has far-reaching consequences: today, working for the rights of the child – also always a commitment to democracy – gender equality and participation, is being carried out against the backdrop of increasingly difficult conditions. In many places, freedom of expression is severely restricted.

Humanitarian assistance

Alongside long-standing emergency situations such as that facing Syrian refugees in Lebanon or the consequences of drought in the Horn of Africa, Kindernothilfe in 2018 was concerned with two other crises: the situation of Rohingya refugees in camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh and the consequences of the earthquake and tsunami in Sulawesi, Indonesia.

In Bangladesh, we are working with three partners in the world’s biggest refugee camp, hosting over half a million people. Together with our partners, we are providing child protection services and primary education for 1,500 children. One other working priority was the construction of water points and toilets. Since the situation in the camps is likely to remain tense in the coming years, we will be extending our operations.

In October, a tsunami triggered by an earthquake caused wide-scale destruction on the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia. We launched a programme for the training and preparation of teaching staff working in primary and pre-school education, to ensure they are prepared to resume teaching following the disaster. Coming to terms with their own traumatic experiences and dealing with children, who survived the disaster, were as much part of the programme as learning about the resources they will require to resume teaching in the destroyed schools.

Advocacy work

Within the scope of its network activities in 2018, Kindernothilfe was again active in the Charter for Change (C4C) initiative, with the aim of enhancing the role of local organisations in humanitarian aid.

Many partners are exploring how they can continue to help children claim their rights in the face of climate change, migration and displacement or escalating violence. The debt burden of many partner countries means that the governments concerned are reducing their funding for education and health even further. In such cases, part of the solution will involve stepping up lobbying and advocacy activities – also as part of our self-help group approach – to counteract this development. We stand alongside our partners and support their efforts to develop their work accordingly; in all this, the rights of the child are paramount. We ensure that children are actively involved not only in the planning, but also in the implementation and subsequent evaluation of project activities. They are thereby jointly involved in the shaping of, and responsibility for, their future. The lessons learnt from children’s participation are regularly incorporated into the ongoing development and adaptation of projects.

We cannot singlehandedly stem the global developments outlined above. Our partners confirm our conviction that, in our many projects, we are effectively helping children claim their rights. The large numbers of children and young people, their parents and partner organisations act as an encouragement to us to continue the work we have begun for the last 60 years and call for the expansion of our working commitment. We are pleased that in the reporting period we have managed to reach more than 2.1 million children overseas.

April 2019

Katrin Weidemann, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Carsten Montag, Chief Programme Officer (CPO)
Jürgen Borchart, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Contact: vorstand@kindernothilfe.de
This relates to the Training & Consulting programme, the costs of which are not listed under project support, but under head office’s educational and information work (financed for example by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft). The costs are, therefore, not listed here.

**Asia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Children/Youth</th>
<th>Expenditure in euros</th>
<th>Project Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42,900</td>
<td>392,336</td>
<td>Self-help groups, inclusion, peace education, life skills, lobbying/advocacy, education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>1,478,761</td>
<td>Disaster risk reduction, life skills, basic education, self-help groups, health, psychosocial rehabilitation, community development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>68,500</td>
<td>5,950,426</td>
<td>Self-help groups, human rights education, lobbying/advocacy, basic education, inclusion, climate change adaptation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>454,005</td>
<td>Early childhood education, combating serious child rights violations (sexual exploitation of children, street children, child workers), life skills, inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>841,582</td>
<td>Basic education, early childhood care and education, life skills</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>50,963</td>
<td>Community development, self-help groups, combating causes of flight and migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>156,985</td>
<td>Self-help groups, lobbying/advocacy on behalf of children’s rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>1,970,091</td>
<td>Self-help groups, environmental protection (climate change), lobbying/advocacy, disaster risk reduction, basic education, life skills, human rights education, rehabilitation of people with disabilities, school education/occupational training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>1,414,364</td>
<td>Self-help groups, community development, protection against abuse and sexual exploitation, lobbying/advocacy work on behalf of children’s rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>625,908</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of people with disabilities, peace education, lobbying/advocacy, community development, violence prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>375,901</td>
<td>Self-help groups, community development, protection against abuse and sexual exploitation, lobbying/advocacy work on behalf of children’s rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,097</td>
<td>* Costs in the context of the child protection policy and international analysis of child rights situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
<td>185,100 13,761,419</td>
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**Europe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Children/Youth</th>
<th>Expenditure in euros</th>
<th>Project Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>245,128</td>
<td>Child protection training and advisory services, capacity building of organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>135,636</td>
<td>Occupational training</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>135,636</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Latin America**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Children/Youth</th>
<th>Expenditure in euros</th>
<th>Project Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>1,679,581</td>
<td>Poverty reduction, child protection, violence prevention, rural community development, rehabilitation of people with disabilities, inclusion, health, school education/occupational training, lobbying/advocacy, psychosocial rehabilitation, early childhood education, legal aid, life skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>2,647,433</td>
<td>Violence prevention, human rights education, self-empanowerment, life skills, lobbying/advocacy, psychosocial rehabilitation, legal aid, gender-specific project work, rural community development, rehabilitation of people with disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>553,621</td>
<td>Early childhood education, violence prevention, life skills, lobbying/advocacy, human rights education, psychosocial rehabilitation, strengthening partners’ lobbying activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equador</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>608,827</td>
<td>Rural community development, nutrition, health, basic education, violence prevention, life skills, psychosocial rehabilitation, human rights education, lobbying/advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>2,466,855</td>
<td>Violence prevention, poverty reduction, rural community development, women’s empowerment, peace education, health, basic education, human rights education, psychosocial rehabilitation, legal aid, early childhood education, self-help groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>1,893,987</td>
<td>Basic education, violence prevention, poverty reduction, Self-help groups, child protection, disaster risk reduction, psychosocial rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>1,110,631</td>
<td>Poverty reduction, violence prevention, rural community development, life skills, lobbying/advocacy, human rights education, psychosocial rehabilitation, legal aid, school education/occupational training, early childhood education, health, civil society development in the field of children’s rights, self-help groups, women’s empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>1,154,690</td>
<td>Violence prevention, early childhood education, small business development, child protection, lobbying/advocacy, rehabilitation of people with disabilities, inclusion, civil society development</td>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
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<td></td>
<td>178,327</td>
<td>* Including international costs for the “Time to Talk” project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116</td>
<td>68,400</td>
<td>12,293,952</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*This relates to the Training & Consulting programme, the costs of which are not listed under project support, but under head office’s educational and information work (financed for example by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft). The costs are, therefore, not listed here.

**Footnotes:**
- *P* stands for projects.
- “Children” refers to schools and education.
- “Youth” refers to youth programmes.

**Expenditure:**
- The figures are given in euros (€).
A plan for life

South Africa is the African continent’s second biggest economy. Since 1994, apartheid has been a thing of the past. Yet, despite all the progress made, poverty and unemployment are commonplace, especially among the young black population. As a result of this, Kindernothilfe’s partner, Youth for Christ, has initiated a programme, in which young people on one-year internships are actively involved in the projects and, thereby, investing in their own future.

Pietermaritzburg is the capital of the South African province of KwaZulu Natal and, on first appearance, prosperous. Shopping precincts, exclusive residential areas, schools and office blocks dominate the scene. And the street children, that no one wants. As a means of providing children and young people with a place of refuge, Youth for Christ (YFC) has set up a modestly equipped shipping container on a car park – one of the workplaces of 20-year-old Lungi on a one-year internship with YFC.

Lungi comes from a very poor background – like many young people in the region. Two thirds of all unemployed people are between 20 and 24 years old, often with no future prospects. This is why the Kindernothilfe partner has set up this one-year internship for young women and men aged between 18 and 25. Just like Lungi, they are assigned to a variety of projects, for example, focusing on HIV education and/or working with street children. Here, they also have the opportunity to receive further training. The first step towards a more stable future.

Just two years ago, Lungi would never have imagined being involved in such a programme. She was shy, spending much of her time at home. After finishing school, a friend told her about the programme run by the Kindernothilfe partner. Impressed by what they were doing, Lungi applied to do a one-year internship. “That was the most wonderful experience in my whole life”, she recalls.

The work involved in the internship calls for courage, strength and endurance. Together with Greg, her American mentor, who has been part of the YFC team for the past four years, she travels throughout Pietermaritzburg, supporting street children wherever she can. In addition to everything she has experienced on the streets alongside her mentor, the programme also has educational and personal development components: for example, creating a curriculum vitae, learning English, learning team skills and holding feedback discussions with other interns.

Lungi is now in the second year of her internship, for which she had to reapply. This extension is only possible for the most committed interns. In the second year, the young people have more responsibility and can work towards a youth work certificate, for which the YFC provides funding.

Lungi is happy at work. She has a roof over her head and something to eat every day – precisely what she wants to make possible for her street children, who have grown to trust and respect her. “I’m like a mother for them”, she says with a smile – a role she has looked for in her life. Her next step: sometime in the future, the she wants to study social work.

The project:

Local volunteers training programme

Project region: Metropolitan areas of Durban and Pietermaritzburg
Project partner: Youth for Christ KwaZulu-Natal
Project duration: 01.01.2019 – 31.12.2024
Target group: 172 unemployed young women and men from extremely poor backgrounds, who have no job prospects
Project objective: Prevention of unemployment in the particularly disadvantaged 18 to 25-year-old target group. Through the one-year programme, the young interns are confronted with training situations enabling them to work in a variety of programmes – for example, working with street children or in HIV education. They are supported by mentors, who help them in their work and pass on the know-how they will need in their future occupations.

Business training, professional writing and teamwork skills are taught as part of their vocational training.

Example of activities and outcomes achieved in 2018:
In 40 weekly street-based assignments in 2018, 14 one-year interns accompanied by their mentors, received training in child protection issues. Monthly feedback discussions gave interns the opportunity to reflect on their experiences, discuss challenges and develop new strategies within their respective working priorities. The interns also created their own theatre plays focusing on such issues as HIV/AIDS or street children, learned business-related procedures or took part in sporting and other team activities. They learned about Kindernothilfe’s child protection policy and possible measures to raise awareness of, and prevent violence against, children.

Plans for 2019: With the continuation of the measures up to now, the project, in future, should also maintain a balance between street activities, school-based education, sporting activities and team projects, such as drama productions. The gender-sensitive distribution of internships is a central project component.

Ensuring sustainability: Young people learn to work towards their own professional future and find their way out of extreme poverty. Activating the target group engenders an understanding of children’s rights, with children and young people gaining life-changing insights into alternatives to living on the streets.

Risks: Some one-year interns had problems with punctuality. This can have negative effects on future employment. Since the interns receive no money, some leave the project to earn some money through mini-jobs. In such cases, the mentors are called on to convince the young people about the advantages of the internship.

Total project budget 41,370 euros
Kindernothilfe share 41,370 euros
Outflow of funds 2018 6,504 euros
Outflow of funds 2019 6,896 euros

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Project number: 72285
ASIA Philippines

Further project reports from Asia:
www.kindernothilfe.org/asia_eastern_europe

Reporting: Lorenz Töpperwien / Jenifer Girke
Photos: Ludwig Grunewald, Kennedy Cacao / © Kindernothilfe

Protecting habitats and assuming responsibility!

On 8th November 2013, Typhoon Haiyan left a trail of destruction on the Philippines: thousands of people lost their lives, millions more lost their homes. Five years later, a change of attitude has taken root among the population. Women in self-help groups are at the forefront of a new ecological awareness, which they are developing in collaboration with community representatives, government agencies and the Kindernothilfe partner, SIKAT. Lorenz Töpperwien and Jenifer Girke spoke to people affected by the typhoon.

The people living in Guiuan Province in the Philippines are at home, out fishing at sea or at school, when Typhoon Haiyan, with speeds of up to 379 km/h, destroys everything in its wake. Including the home of 33-year-old Richelle, who survives the disaster with her family in Camparang. But actual survival does not begin until later: “For several weeks after the typhoon, we had nothing to eat, nowhere to live and no clothes to wear.”

Following the emergency relief phase, SIKAT wants to provide people like Richelle with the prospect of rebuilding a future for themselves. The way to achieve this is through self-help groups, in which women save together, award one another small loans and put business ideas into practice. “The women should not depend on money provided by others, but be able to earn their own income”, says Ken Cacao, a Kindernothilfe staff member on the Philippines responsible for the region devastated by Haiyan. But the self-help groups provide more than a purely financial basis: they boost the women’s self-confidence and act as a catalyst for friendships and the development of joint campaigns. More and more of them are concerned with disaster risk reduction and environmental protection.

The project: Five years after Typhoon Haiyan

Project partner – in Samar Region: AMURT, SIKAT, PKKK, MAG, Sarilaya
in Panay Region: Patamaba, Bidlisiw, ACF, IKFI
nationwide: ACF Philippines

Project duration: Altogether between one and seven years
Target group: Children, young people, women

Project objectives:

- Emergency relief (soup kitchens and mutual child-care centres), reconstruction (schools, kindergartens, houses and agricultural rehabilitation), long-term co-operation (autonomous self-help groups, improved child protection, enhancing resilience in the event of other disasters and poverty reduction).

- Example of activities and outcomes achieved between 2013 and 2018: Following the devastating Typhoon Haiyan, Kindernothilfe and its partners were active in the regions of East Samar and Panay. As well as the opening of mother-child centres, the work focused on the reconstruction of houses, schools and kindergartens. Thanks to generous donations, 23 child day care centres, 20 schools and 172 family homes were either built or renovated. To ensure that emergency relief and reconstruction measures are sustainable, Kindernothilfe is also involved in long-term projects with its partners. The main focus here is on the work of self-help groups and, in particular, in activating women. But other projects include promoting child protection and measures to boost resilience in regions particularly affected by disasters. Around 900 members in 90 Kindernothilfe self-help groups in the East Samar Region are actively involved in environmental protection and fortification of the coastline.

- Plans for 2019: Co-operation with respect to self-help groups (SIKAT, PKKK) will continue. Our partners are extending their project areas, so that even more women and their families can benefit from this support. The nationwide project focusing on boosting local resilience (ACF) will also continue as well as a child protection project.

- Ensuring sustainability: After seven to nine years of Kindernothilfe support, the groups are now largely independent and able to implement their own projects: e.g. enabling them to protect themselves in the event of future disasters. They also ensure that issues including child protection and environmental protection are anchored in their communities.

Risk:

- Further devastating disasters, political instability.

Total project budget
- 5,600,000 euros
Kindernothilfe share
- 4,510,000 euros
Third party financing
- 990,000 euros
(Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft)

Outflow of funds up to 2018
- 5,400,000 euros
Outflow of funds up to 2019
- 38,000 euros

Contact: stefanie.geich-gimbel@kindernothilfe.de

Project numbers:
- AMURT (29751), SIKAT (29461), PKKK (29741), MAG (29471), Sarilaya (29721), Patamaba (29791), Bidlisiw (29791), ACF (29763), ACF Philippines (29763), IKFI (29262)

For example, Haiyan destroyed the entire coral reef surrounding Manicani Island – a vital habitat for tropical fish, which, afterwards, did not return. The consequence was the loss of a vital local food source. In 2016, the local people decided to renew the coral reef. The women’s self-help group in Harorawan is the driving force behind this, encouraging their families’ active involvement. With SIKAT support, they buy stones and rocks on the mainland, transport them in their fishing boats to Manicani and deposit them onto the seabed around the island.

One of Ken Cacao’s major priorities is ensuring that the locals are aware of their responsibility and know how to cope with the risks of a natural catastrophe. “When women learn how much they themselves can achieve, this kindles the kind of self-confidence that empowers the whole village.” Targeting women is a consequence of the social situation: women in the Philippines are still considered second-class citizens, whose skills are reduced to performing family-related tasks. But women, above all, are the ones with the most untapped potential.

Around Manicani, the artificial reefs are beginning to show signs of growth, while fish stocks have doubled. For the children, this means the rediscovery of an important food source, a new income opportunity and the chance to save some money.

Richelle also benefits from the inspiration provided by her self-help group and has set up a small business at home, buying and selling equipment used in the fishing industry. She raised the start-up capital through a loan from the self-help group fund. “Something that is still new for her. But one thing is certain: it is something that really suits women like Richelle!”

Risks:

- Outflow of funds up to 2018
- 5,400,000 euros
Outflow of funds up to 2019
- 38,000 euros

Contact: stefanie.geich-gimbel@kindernothilfe.de

Project numbers:
- AMURT (29751), SIKAT (29461), PKKK (29741), MAG (29471), Sarilaya (29721), Patamaba (29791), Bidlisiw (29791), ACF (29763), ACF Philippines (29763), IKFI (29262)
LATIN AMERICA

Further project reports from Latin America:
www.kindernothilfe.org/latin_america

United front against “Trata”!

Worldwide, 12 million people in 2016 were victims of what is known as a Trata-abduction, with the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most of them were minors. In Peru, Paz y Esperanza is combating the crime in Moyobamba.

In Moyobamba, a 12-year-old girl disappeared from school. She was supposedly accompanying her 24-year-old friend to a television show in Lima. However, the 12-year-old never arrived in Lima. Relatives found the girl several months later in a brothel 350 kilometres away.

Trata stands for human trafficking and abduction – often using violence to force children and young people into commercial, sexual exploitation. On average, the victims are between 12 and 17 years old. Contact is often established by smart phone or through social media. Criminals use fake profiles to trick children into trusting them and make them submissive.

For Karol Vela, head of the project for Kindernothilfe’s partner Paz y Esperanza, the geographical location of Moyobamba is one of the underlying factors of the Trata problem: “As a transit region, major highways lead to the Amazonian lowlands, to Brazil and to the major centres in Peru. At the same time, the police and judiciary are severely understaffed.” Chronic poverty, a substantial indigenous population, low educational levels and a lack of future prospects are just some of the other factors playing into the criminals’ hands. Official figures from the Public Prosecutor’s Office and Ministry of the Interior corroborate the dimension of the problem in the San Martin and Loreto regions – but also in other parts of the country. Altogether, between 2009 and 2018, Peruvian prosecutors dealt with 6,700 such cases, 1,000 last year alone. According to experts, this is only the tip of the iceberg. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reckoned that more than 12 million people throughout the world in 2016 were Trata victims.

In the fight against Trata, Paz y Esperanza has opted for a twin track approach. One component is preventive work in over 30 schools. An important role is played by the children and young people themselves: for example, the 14-year-old Trata activist Zaida Márquez from Lamas, who speaks about the issue in schools. She repeatedly hears about children’s disappearances. “The police don’t take the reports seriously. And react too late.”

Alongside this, more than 20 school theatre groups have been formed to bring the Trata issue onto the stage. Thanks to the pressure exerted by the Kindernothilfe partner, a regional network was set up to combat Trata. Participants include police authorities, the prosecutor’s office, school authorities and regional administration, hospitals and diverse organisations.

Trata has now become a major issue throughout the region and increasing numbers of criminals are being prosecuted. According to Paz y Esperanza, however, more international measures are now developing learning concepts for the prevention of child trafficking and incorporating them into their curricula. Twenty of them have already attended five regional assemblies to exchange ideas on how to involve the population and take legal measures to combat child trafficking. A further 35 teaching staff attended courses on the Trata issue.

For 2019: We want to train children and young people in a further ten communities. They will be making videos about Trata and distributing them through the local media. Further measures will raise the awareness of more parents and community authorities and involve them in the development of local and regional projects to prevent child trafficking. We will train more teachers to enable them to deal with the issue in their lessons.

Ensuring sustainability: We are implementing the project within the scope of an agreement with regional educational authorities. By involving Paz y Esperanza in school policy, through their membership in the regional educational committees, we are ensuring that the prevention of child trafficking is integrated into school curricula. Raising the awareness of the population, state bodies and educational institutions means that children can be protected against child trafficking.

Risks: Human trafficking attempts to obstruct project progress. Co-operation with representatives from indigenous groups, with authorities and the police helps ensure the protection of project partners and participants.

The project:
Preventing child trafficking in the Amazon Region of Peru

Project partner: Paz y Esperanza was founded in 1996 as an ecumenical human rights initiative in Lima, has developed into an international human rights organisation and, since 2008, has been a partner of Kindernothilfe.

Project duration: 01.05.2017 – 30.04.2020

Target group: 1,000 children and young people from the indigenous Awajún, Quetchua and Mestizo populations; 200 teachers in 30 educational institutions, 2,000 families.

Project objectives: Preventing child trafficking and sexualised violence in the regions of San Martin and Loreto – sensitising children and families; 200 specially trained teachers deal with the issue in the classroom: how can children recognise the strategies of the child traffickers, how can they defend themselves and who can they turn to in emergency?

Example of activities and outcomes achieved in 2018: 170 children and young people learned how to protect themselves and others. They joined forces with parents involved in the project to actively campaign together. The parents also network at community events focusing on the prevention of child trafficking. We convinced another 100 mothers and fathers to become involved in the project, while 17 new educational authorities are now participating in project activities. Thus, 28 educational establishments are now developing learning concepts for the prevention of child trafficking and incorporating them into their curricula. Twenty of them have already attended five regional assemblies to exchange ideas on how to involve the population and take legal measures to combat child trafficking. A further 35 teaching staff attended courses on the Trata issue.

Plans for 2019: We want to train children and young people in a further ten communities. They will be making videos about Trata and distributing them through the local media. Further measures will raise the awareness of more parents and community authorities and involve them in the development of local and regional projects to prevent child trafficking. We will train more teachers to enable them to deal with the issue in their lessons.

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Risks: Human traffickers attempt to obstruct project progress. Co-operation with representatives from indigenous groups, with authorities and the police helps ensure the protection of project partners and participants.

Total project budget
164,158 euros
Kindernothilfe share
147,492 euros
Partner share
16,666 euros
Outflow of funds 2018
49,227 euros
Outflow of funds 2019
51,708 euros

Contact: meike.brode@kindernothilfe.de
Project number: 88121

Outflow of funds 2018
49,227 euros
Outflow of funds 2019
51,708 euros

Outflow of funds 2018
Impact orientation of our project work

Focusing projects on their desired impacts rather than on the implementation of activities, together with a systematic monitoring of their impacts, are prerequisites for successful project work.

Project planning
Project planning is carried out in two phases. First, our partners focusing projects on their desired impacts rather than on formulated to measure the progress in achieving goals during strategies and interventions. In addition, indicators are into an “intervention logic”, which formulates project goals, objectives, outlining the concrete changes the partners wish into the project design. And, at the end of the day, their participation is also one of their human rights that we seek to respect.

Project monitoring of partners and target groups
Alongside implementing activities, such as training courses, we also expect our partners to systematically monitor how target groups are benefiting – e.g. by using their newly acquired knowledge to improve vegetable growing – as well as the extent of progress towards achieving project objectives.

Data relating to indicators specified in the application is regularly collected, analysed, discussed, where possible, with target group representatives and conclusions drawn with regard to consequences for project implementation. Each year, the partners, usually together with these representatives, evaluate progress and their experience of project implementation and plan for the year ahead. This includes an assessment of which strategies and activities have proved successful and could, where appropriate, be extended, and of areas where adjustments are required. The results are shared with us in annual project reports.

Our aim is for project participants to be involved as far as possible in the impact monitoring and management of projects. In many projects, there are groups and committees that set goals for the changes they wish to achieve and regularly monitor progress using simple, often visual, methods. People’s active involvement in setting project goals and its monitoring increases their motivation to participate, their identification with the interventions that concern them and, usually, their impact and sustainability.

Kindernothilfe’s project monitoring
We primarily use project visits and project reports for monitoring purposes. We visit all projects on a regular basis, always with an eye on progress in terms of achieving objectives, the appropriateness of project design and the quality of the implementation of activities and project management. We use a reporting format that encompasses the planned interventions as well as any loose ends and follow-ups from previous visits. The annual project reports have a standardised structure and provide information on the implementation of activities and the impacts achieved, partly on the basis of indicators from the project application. They reflect on both the successes and problems encountered and make proposals as to how project strategies and activities can be adjusted. We then discuss this with our partners. These reports serve as the basis for the reports received each year by our sponsors.

Evaluation
While monitoring is a regular feature of all projects, evaluations are strategically initiated. Projects are primarily evaluated, when either we or our partners believe that the project design requires further readjustment. We also commission strategic evaluations that are vital for our programme orientation, e.g. the gender impact of the SHG approach.

All projected evaluations are put out to tender and subsequently carried out by external, independent experts. The benchmark for this is our evaluation concept (http://bit.ly/1DSmN3C), which incorporates the OECD criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability) as well as the standards of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Evaluation (DeGEval – German Evaluation Society).

The consistent use of evaluation results is important not only as a means of enhancing the impact of individual projects, but also for the work of Kindernothilfe as a learning organisation. Following each evaluation, we invite our partners to respond to the conclusions and recommendations, which we discuss with them. This could also include any necessary adjustments to the project design. At head office, all evaluation reports are discussed in the team, while any evaluations that break new ground are presented to a wider group of staff.

Professional networking and joint initiatives
In VENRO’s Impact Monitoring Working Group, we share experiences and ideas with colleagues from other organisations, organise joint training courses, develop policy papers and hold discussions with government ministries and politicians to take full advantage of our combined influence. We represent the interests of civil society as part of the advisory board of the Evaluation Institute DeVal. As a member of DeGEval, we participate regularly in conferences and in working groups.

We are also involved in two initiatives: the VENRO initiative “Impact Orientation in National Work (Germany)”, which focuses on the question of which impacts can be realistically expected from educational work and on the methods that with a minimum of effort, could monitor these kinds of impact. Our “Action!Kidz” campaign is part of this. The VENRO project “Partnership for Quality and Effectiveness” is based on the Development Effectiveness Principles and promotes international dialogue on impact orientation issues. One outcome of this is the development of new VENRO guidelines for project and programme work that reflect the wide-ranging experience of member organisations in the area of effective or rights-based work. We will orient our work to these in the coming years.

Training partners and staff
Planning and monitoring impacts is a major challenge. Determining whether planned activities have been carried out or elements learned in training are being put to use, is relatively simple. But measuring the tangible changes in people’s lives and the extent to which a project has actually contributed to this is often much more difficult. That is why we are providing training for our partners in 14 countries and for our staff. We have also developed numerous manuals and presentations on specific aspects of impact orientation, e.g. the development of indicators. But, for us, the accompanying dialogue with our partners and joint project visits are also important. They enhance not only their understanding of impact orientation but ours, too.

Text: Albert Eiden, International Quality Development Manager
Contact: albert.eiden@kindernothilfe.de
Consortium introduces child protection policies in Asia and Africa

Text and photos: Tatjana Mauthofer, Advisor for Monitoring & Evaluation

Child trafficking, sexual exploitation, a lack of school education: throughout the world, children are exposed to numerous risks in their everyday lives. To improve the implementation of child protection and children’s rights in nine countries in Africa and Asia, Kindernothilfe, the Karl Kübel Foundation for Child and Family, ChildFund Deutsch-land and terres des hommes Deutschland came together in 2014 to set up a consortium. At the end of last year, the results from the project were evaluated by the Center for Evaluation (CEval).

How can international child protection standards be implemented across the board in nine countries in Africa and Asia? A challenge taken up by a consortium of German organisations specifically established for this purpose. With financial backing from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), the project “Development and implementation of institutional child protection policies and networking with local child protection systems by at least 240 organisations in nine countries in Asia and Africa” was set up in December 2014.

The project objective: local, participating non-governmental organisations (NGOs) should develop and implement child protection policies in accordance with the internationally recognised standards of the Keeping Children Safe Coalition — and promote child protection initiatives in the areas, in which they operate. NGOs in Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Mozambique, Afghanistan, India and Myanmar were involved in the four-year project.

International training concept establishes standardised framework

The basis for the development and implementation of policies was the training programme consisting of three module workshops for all nine countries. The modules were as follows:

Module 1 – Presentation of international standards and development of child protection policies

Module 2 – Implementation of child protection policies and child protection activities involving the greatest possible participation of children

Module 3 – Opportunities for networking and more lobbying

During the implementation phase, carried out between the modules, local women trainers provide additional support to locally-based organisations. They also adapted the material developed to the specific regional context, since the methodology cannot be implemented across the board in all countries. Individual adjustments to account for regional idiosyncrasies were of key importance.

Modules 2 and 3, in particular, also offered participating organisations the opportunity to share their experiences with, and learn from, one another. The training courses included representation from across the entire structure of organisations, for example management representatives or heads of programme departments. For a good reason: the participants, after all, were subsequently responsible for passing on their new know-how within the organisation, developing child protection policies and extending child protection initiatives beyond the confines of their own organisation.

The Kindernothilfe department for Institutional Donors, Quality Development & Humanitarian Assistance methodically prepared and oversaw the evaluation. It provided the CEval evaluation team — two consultants from Germany together with two local consultants from Ethiopia and India — with project applications, interim reports, monitoring data, workshop documentation and other literature for structured analysis by the team.

Focus group discussions and child-friendly interviews

An important feature of the evaluation was the diversity of analysis methods employed: for example, guideline-based interviews with module participants, focus group discussions with 37 members of the organisations’ staff and the inclusion of 60 girls and boys. Representatives from various interest groups including teachers, the police, other NGOs as well as government officials discussed how to extend child protection initiatives beyond their own organisations.

The participation of the children, themselves, was particularly important. Internationally recognised ethical standards and Kindernothilfe’s own internal guidelines ensured that discussions with the girls and boys took place in a protective environment and employed child-friendly methods. For example, during the “picture talk” exercise, the evaluation team showed the children three drawings depicting child rights scenarios and asked them to describe and discuss what they saw. With the help of guiding questions, the evaluators were able to assess the relevant aspects and stimulate discussion.

The exercise was augmented by a four-stage system, with which the children could corroborate their responses by selecting from a range of “smileys”. The resounding outcome: all the children not only enjoyed the exercise but were evidently capable of critically reflecting on and discussing their observations.

Theory of Change impact model

One particular element of this evaluation was the reconstruction of what is known as the “Theory of Change (ToC)” with all...
The active inclusion of children in the development of the child protection policy, on the other hand, seemed full of potential. For many organisations, however, this proved difficult: for although the participation of girls and boys was addressed in the seminars, many organisations had difficulties with the actual implementation of the tools and methods. However, one thing is certain: integration of this kind is a key starting point for future projects.

As a means of allowing children to participate in the outcomes of the evaluation, comics were specially produced in English, Amharic, Tamil and Kannada.

Evaluation shows learning successes and future potential for improvement

The fact is: the evaluation has gained important insights for future child protection projects. Yet, some learning successes still have to be achieved in the future. For example, the comprehensive online reference work, which many organisations, particularly in rural areas, are failing to use. There is one major reason for this: in many regions, internet access is still not commonly available. In future, alternative methods of distributing written training material should be discussed. For example, making the material available in the local language from the outset may be a more effective means of passing on know-how.

One further insight: the evaluators were able to recognise that some impacts, categorised in advance as within the “area of possibility”, actually lay outside the project dimension. This applied primarily to the enhancement of regional lobbying activities and networking. In Ethiopia, especially, the lobbying activities of civil society organisations receiving overseas support are severely restricted by obstructive legislation. However, under the new government, a new dawn is beginning to emerge, even among Ethiopian organisations, with the hope that a change in legislation could soon be on its way.

Making use of outcomes

The consortium partners in Germany have set the goal of integrating the output of the evaluation into their own work and taking account of lessons learned for further projects. Although the evaluation activities related to this child protection project are not yet fully completed, CEval is currently carrying out an online survey aimed at the participating organisations in all nine countries, as a means of drawing representative conclusions with respect to the hypotheses that emerged during data collection. The results will help ensure that future child protection projects remain effective and needs-based. Four new workshop modules are currently being developed to make use of the evaluation results and learn from the recommendations:

- **Module 1** – Internet security for children
- **Module 2** – Protecting children with disabilities
- **Module 3** – Child protection within humanitarian aid provision
- **Module 4** – Non-violent child care

These modules will be tested in 2019 as part of a further project co-financed by the BMZ. Thus, step by step, the goal of Kindernothilfe and its partners of “enabling children throughout the world to grow up in a non-violent environment, without sexual exploitation” is getting closer.

Results of the implementation of child protection policies

Most organisations were capable of developing a child protection policy. Some translated them into local languages to ensure that the newly acquired know-how was to be passed on to other staff members within the organisations: seminar participants included the training material as input at their monthly meetings, which, in turn, increased overall know-how within the organisation. It was evident that in organisations without regular training courses important know-how relating to child protection issues was not yet adequately anchored among staff.

Of course, a child protection policy on paper can always only be a first step in the right direction. It must then be brought to life. An example of how this is achieved: some organisations convert the policy document into actual guidelines for guests or volunteers and a code of conduct for colleagues. In some organisations, “Child Protection Officers” are already working as points of contact for girls and boys.

One other decisive aspect was that the newly acquired know-how was to be passed on to other staff members within the organisations: seminar participants included the training material as input at their monthly meetings, which, in turn, increased overall know-how within the organisation. It was evident that in organisations without regular training courses important know-how relating to child protection issues was not yet adequately anchored among staff.

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The evaluators collected data across all impact levels to enable them to substantiate just how correct the ToC assumptions actually were. One result was that the participants considered the structure, content and implementation of the training to be very good.

The active inclusion of children in the development of the child protection policy, on the other hand, seemed full of potential. For many organisations, however, this proved difficult: for although the participation of girls and boys was addressed in the seminars, many organisations had difficulties with the actual implementation of the tools and methods. However, one thing is certain: integration of this kind is a key starting point for future projects.

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Cash flow and accountability

We allocate 82.7 cents of every euro donated to project expenditure. Of this, 72.1 cents go towards projects supporting children, their families and communities. We use 6.6 cents to finance the administration and monitoring of projects by country experts in Duisburg. They ensure that donations bring about sustainable improvements in the projects through our work in education and public relations. For example, many products are cheap only because they are produced by children in poor countries. Thus, consumer behaviour in Germany does have an impact on the problem of child labour. Recognising these global interconnections is the only way to secure permanent change.

We invest 17.3 cents in other areas: Kindernothilfe spends 5.8 cents on administration. Our staff ensure that the work is carried out smoothly and efficiently – for example, through professional accounting, monitoring or up-to-date data processing. We, thereby, ensure that your donation is put to good use for girls and boys worldwide. 11.5 cents from every euro donated goes towards public relations and donor services. Donations account for more than 90 percent of Kindernothilfe financing. But we need to continually attract new donors to support our work if we want to sustain our help for boys and girls in our programme countries in years to come. Hence, these costs are an investment that, ultimately, benefits children.

82.7% Project expenditure
17.3% Public relations and administration

Donations > Donations > Donations > Donations > Donors > Kindernothilfe > Partners & in-country co-ordination structures > Project

1 Documents < 3
2 Documents < 2
3 Documents < 1

Our Commitments

Effective work requires a solid foundation, a reliable framework and diligent monitoring. Kindernothilfe has defined guidelines and committed to applying existing external good practices guidelines. The goal is to ensure that our work is becoming even more transparent, accountable and efficient.

Kindernothilfe statutes
Who: Kindernothilfe committees, since 1961 – revised 2018
What: Defines orientation of our international and national work; composition and tasks of the bodies of the Association

Diocesan Corporate Governance Code
Who: Kindernothilfe, since 2007 – revised 2018
What: The code complies with the German Diakonie standards on governance and compliance with rules and laws. The focus is on compliance, description of the tasks of the Association bodies, combating corruption, clear separation of responsibility between the board of trustees and executive board, transparency in communication and fundraising, monitoring of work. The objective is efficient, clearly regulated collaboration across all levels of Kindernothilfe

Integrity and Anti-corruption Policy
Who: Kindernothilfe, since 2008 – revised 2019
What: Obliges all Kindernothilfe staff and committee members to act with integrity and in accordance with high ethical standards, prevent and combat corruption, report any manifestation of corruption and help resolve any suspicions of corruption. The policy includes rules to protect whistleblowers as well as anyone suspected of corruption, case management guidelines clearly stipulating how to deal with any suspicions and appoint an ombudsperson

Transparency International Deutschland
Who: Kindernothilfe and members of Transparency International Deutschland, since 2019
What: Further development of standards to combat corruption in the global context of Kindernothilfe

Charter4Change
Who: 35 international organisations, supported by 232 organisations from the global South, since 2016
What: The role of Southern NGOs, i.e. with their headquarters in a country of the global South (not in an OECD country) – should be strengthened

VENRO Code “Development-related public relations”
Who: Kindernothilfe and VENRO members, signed in 1998
What: Sets professional and ethical standards in communications with the press and donors as well as transparent, efficient, responsible use of financial resources; prohibits the sharing, sale or trading of donor addresses; ensures that people in need are not presented in Kindernothilfe texts and photos in an undignified manner, and that child sponsorship information is not presented in catalogue style or extreme formulations used to compel donations

VENRO Code of behaviour
Who: Kindernothilfe and VENRO members
When: since 2008
What: Unified standards, stronger monitoring and proven professionalism; greatest possible transparency defined generally applicable development organisation standards; strengthened independent supervisory authorities such as the Deutsche Zentralinstitut für soziale Fragen (DZI) (German central institute for social issues)

VENRO Code “Protecting children against abuse and exploitation in development co-operation and humanitarian assistance”
Who: Kindernothilfe and VENRO members, since 2009
What: Obliges all members, e.g. to: protect children against sexual, emotional or physical abuse, exploitation or neglect; create an environment guaranteeing compliance with children’s rights and human rights; actively involve children in measures concerning them; raise awareness of the issue within one’s own/partner’s organisations; ensure that the dignity of the child is guaranteed in all press, educational and public relations activities

More information: www.kindernothilfe.org/Financial_Accountability

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Financial report 2018

In 2018, income amounted to 60 million euros, and expenditure to 57.8 million euros. One quarter of all funds were allocated to educational projects.

Income
Donations fell by approximately 4.9 million euros (-9%), and other income by 3.4 million euros (-48%). In particular, there was a marked fall in donations for humanitarian assistance of approximately 3.6 million euros (-58%). The decline in other income was a consequence of the extraordinarily high level of bequests/legacies received by Kindernothilfe in 2017. After the significant increases in previous years, subsidies and grants for the co-financing of projects from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) rose again in 2018 (+3%).

Annual result
We finished 2018 with a net profit of approximately 2.3 million euros: we generated 830,000 euros more funding (+1%) than planned and spent approximately 1.4 million euros less (-2.4%) than budgeted. For tax purposes, 359,000 euros was transferred to the Association’s capital and a further 1.9 million euros to project reserves. Correspondingly, the Association’s capital has increased to a total of 40.1 million euros.

Expenditure
Expenditure amounting to 57.8 million euros comprises programme expenditure as well as spending on public relations and administration. Programme expenditure fell by approximately 1.4 million euros (approx. -3%), since we spent less than half the amount allocated to humanitarian assistance in 2017 (-2.4 million euros or -52%), partly as a consequence of the fall in donations. Expenditure on public relations and administration also fell – by 210,000 euros (-2%).

Expenditure on specific areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Euros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>10,105,613.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and legal support</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>7,212,375.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty reduction</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>4,930,349.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality development</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>4,446,328.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>3,713,929.77</td>
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<td>Psychosocial work</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>3,268,772.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence prevention</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>2,472,609.16</td>
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<td>Ajuda humanitária</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2,255,777.65</td>
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<td>Food security</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>661,256.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>41,174,901.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes on the auditors’ report
In accordance with legal requirements, we have voluntarily submitted the annual financial statements and the management report 2018 of Kindernothilfe e.V. for audit. The independent auditors PKF FASSELT SCHLAGE Partnership mbB, Duisburg have issued an unqualified certificate with no reference to extraordinary circumstances.

This financial report is not the report in its legal form. The full financial statement 2018, consisting of balance sheet, profit and loss account and notes, together with the management report 2018, are available on our German website www.kindernothilfe.de.
Outlook

The ongoing development of the Kindernothilfe Association

The 60th anniversary of Kindernothilfe provides both an opportunity and responsibility to reflect on the development of the organisation up to now and look ahead to the future. Against the background of such global trends as globalisation, demographic change, digital transformation, rising social inequality throughout the world as well as migration and forced displacement, consideration is now being given to the possible restructuring of Kindernothilfe and its wider association comprising Kindernothilfe Austria, Switzerland and Luxemburg.

60th anniversary of Kindernothilfe

Numerous activities and publications will celebrate the anniversary in 2019, with the motto, “Children’s rights must not remain a dream”:

- As well as including a historical review, the 68-page special edition of our magazine is devoted to current programme priorities and the dreams of children, young adults and project staff overseas as well as donors in Germany.
- The enormous impact of self-help groups was the focus of an event celebrating our anniversary on 29th March in Duisburg. Alongside key speaker, Dr Auma Obama, and Kindernothilfe ambassador Christina Rau, experts including Jiah Sayson, Kindernothilfe self-help co-ordinator in Asia, and Dr Karl Pfahler, head of the Africa Department, spoke about how children’s living conditions improve when their mothers are organised in one of Kindernothilfe’s current 35,000 self-help groups.
- To mark the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, we commissioned a study on the issue, “The future of children’s rights” to be published at the end of 2019.

**Outlook 2019**

- In 2019 the constraints on the operational freedom of some of our overseas partners (shrinking spaces) will make their work more difficult. State surveillance and repression, restricted freedom of speech, corruption and state tyranny are hampering the abilities of our partners in an increasing number of countries to stand up for children’s rights. Furthermore, the deteriorating economic situation, the increasing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, mounting civil unrest, ethnic conflict and the growing threat of terrorism in certain regions are a risk to the work of our partners. To ensure that resources are used effectively and efficiently at project level, we have initiated appropriate measures throughout the project cycle. In 2019, we will be increasing our efforts to prevent and combat corruption across all levels of our work.

- The enormous impact of self-help groups was the focus of an event celebrating our anniversary on 29th March in Duisburg. Alongside key speaker, Dr Auma Obama, and Kindernothilfe ambassador Christina Rau, experts including Jiah Sayson, Kindernothilfe self-help co-ordinator in Asia, and Dr Karl Pfahler, head of the Africa Department, spoke about how children’s living conditions improve when their mothers are organised in one of Kindernothilfe’s current 35,000 self-help groups.
- The financial forecast for 2019, with expected income amounting to 61.4 million euros and expenditure of 64.2 million euros, anticipates a deficit of 2.8 million euros. We will finance this deficit by using the annual surpluses of 2017 and 2018 to further increase the volume of grants and subsidies.
- In the long-term, its share of overall donations will decline.
- In 2019, we will be increasing our efforts to prevent and combat corruption across all levels of our work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Planning</th>
<th>Plan 2019</th>
<th>Prognosis 2020</th>
<th>Outlook 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Income</strong></td>
<td>51,900</td>
<td>52,940</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Donations</td>
<td>43,970</td>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>44,810</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Subsidies/grants</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>4,660</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3 Miscellaneous income</td>
<td>2,585</td>
<td>2,490</td>
<td>2,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>61,360</td>
<td>62,630</td>
<td>63,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Project support</td>
<td>9,045</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>9,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Project administration</td>
<td>4,105</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Education, information, advocacy</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4,390</td>
<td>4,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Public relations, donor services</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>9,090</td>
<td>9,290</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 Administration</td>
<td>-2,795</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
<td>-1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

April 2019

Katrin Weidemann, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Carsten Montag, Chief Programme Officer (CPO)
Jürgen Borchardt, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
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