Annual Report 2012
terre des hommes Help for Children in Distress

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Imprint

terre des hommes
Help for Children in Distress

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Dear reader,

It’s not always the most spectacular actions that lead to political success. Often, it’s the small steps and years of patience that bring about the desired result. This has been terre des hommes’ experience when it comes to campaigning and lobbying for the rights of children. When the debate about children’s rights opened in the UN convention in the 1980s, many observers felt the undertaking was unrealistic. But in November 1989, the United Nations general meeting adopted the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Since then, numerous extensions have been made to the treaty, prompted by children’s rights organisations such as terre des hommes. But even here, much preparatory work was needed to achieve substantial improvements. Last year, a further amendment was made: with immediate effect, children may now appeal to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child if their rights as detailed in the convention are violated. This is a major breakthrough, as children’s rights are not protected in many countries in the world, nor infringements penalised.

The Indian «Campaign against Child Labour» (CACL) is also concerned with enforcing children’s rights. For many years now, this campaign – which has long been supported by terre des hommes – fights against the exploitation of child labourers, who are often forced to work in dangerous conditions in stone quarries, ore mines or textile mills. The Indian parliament last concerned itself with the subject of child labour in 1986. A law was passed banning child labour in a small number of sectors. CACL has committed itself to extending this ban to all sectors, to ensure that all children are able to attend school. In India, this applies to some 59 million girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 14. The long struggle now appears to be showing signs of success. Last year, a law was drafted accord-

These examples show how important it is to raise public awareness and conduct campaigns. You need considerable patience. Success often has to be seen in the long-term. terre des hommes and its partners have the necessary staying power, and know from long years of experience that social change for more justice is a lengthy process.

In the name of all children, I would like to thank most warmly all those who remembered and actively supported us over the last twelve months!

Yours,

Martin Gürtler
chairman of the presidium
For an earth of humanity

Examples of terre des hommes’ work in 2012

UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio 2012: terre des hommes’ successful participation
The terre des hommes campaign Children will be held liable for their parents – stop talking, start observing children’s ecological rights experienced its first climax at the Rio+20 summit: young terre des hommes members organised targeted events to draw attention to their demands. Banners, on which they had painted their demands for a healthy environment, were handed over to the German Minister of the Environment, Peter Altmaier, and other government representatives. Members of the terre des hommes International Youth Network demonstrated in front of the conference rooms: with a poster and their mouths taped closed, they demanded their right to participate in debates on the future, and an end to the destruction of the environment. A central demand was for the appointment of ombuds to represent the interests of future generations in the UN system. After long negotiations, this was not included in the final document drawn up by the Rio summit, but at least it was possible to get a foot in the door, and spark a discussion on the subject. For this reason, terre des hommes will continue with its Children will be held liable for their parents campaign, and actively work with various UN institutions towards reinforcing children’s rights to a healthy environment.

Fighting poverty lowers the risk during natural disasters
When floods threaten human settlements, the implications can be catastrophic. But the risk of falling victim to a natural disaster does not depend on the force of the disaster alone, but above all on social, economic and political factors in the country affected by the disaster – in short, on the condition of society in that country. This is the core statement made in the World Risk Report drawn up by »Buendnis Entwicklung Hilft« (Alliance Development Works), of which terre des hommes is a member. Conclusion: effective help starts long before a natural disaster strikes. This is a matter of prevention, and strengthening society in threatened countries by combating poverty and the discrimination of minorities. Thanks to the country analysis included in the report, terre des hommes can reinforce its prevention work in a targeted manner. Trying to find new development models that are less destructive to the environment, demanding more is invested in education and health care in poor countries, and advocating good government – all these issues contribute positively to preventing catastrophes and thus protecting human life.

Download the report here (German): www.weltrisikobericht.de
We liberate child labourers – worldwide

With this clear statement, terre des hommes ambassadors Barbara Schöneberger and Oliver Welke support the work of the charity on billboards in a number of towns and cities throughout Germany. At the same time, the cause was promoted via the internet. terre des hommes stands up for children unconditionally, affirms TV presenter Oliver Welke, explaining his involvement. I’m very happy to support that. The billboards take a stand against the exploitation of child labourers; an estimated 255 million children worldwide are victims to child labour. These children are forced to work in stone quarries, in the textile industry, or on plantations. Most of them have never had the opportunity to attend school, and thus liberate themselves from this vicious circle. TV presenter and singer Barbara Schöneberger has visited terre des hommes projects abroad and taken a look at the work first hand: That’s why I’m glad to be able to help exploited children. And the fact that there really is a chance to help is shown by the following figure, which is most encouraging: some 250,000 child labourers have been given the opportunity by terre des hommes to attend school or complete a course of vocational training instead of back-breaking labour and exploitation.
Project countries

In 32 project countries terre des hommes promotes 396 projects for children in distress. This figure includes 2 regional projects in South America, 2 projects in Central America, 3 in Southeast Asia as well as 3 international projects. The regional offices of terre des hommes guarantee direct contact to the partner organisations and an effective supervision and co-ordination of project work on the spot.
terre des hommes Germany is a member of the Terre des Hommes International Federation, in which national terre des hommes sections work together in 10 countries inside and outside Europe.

terre des hommes Germany takes part in programmes of Swiss members of the Terre des Hommes International Federation in Sudan/Darfur and in Western Sahara.
Implementing children’s rights worldwide

Report of the executive board

Rapid social change in many countries of this world has influenced the work of terre des hommes and its partners in protecting children in need, and in ensuring children’s rights are not violated. Our principles, however, remain unchanged: just as committed citizens founded the charity terre des hommes in 1967 out of a sense of their responsibility for aiding child victims of the Vietnam war, the central force behind our work today is still our obligation to actively help children in need. Our core aim is to channel our efforts towards preserving the sacrosanct dignity of children, and strengthen children in order to enable them to safeguard their rights themselves.

To fight for our children with a vision of a better world, yet keep a firm grip on reality – this is the goal which will continue to spur on the work of terre des hommes over the coming years. Together with representatives of our partner organisations and volunteer members, we will further develop the goals for our international programme work at the next delegate conference in October 2013. Four major fields of action continue to form the basis here:

- The right to education, because access to good education is every child’s key to opening doors in life. terre des hommes places particular value hereby on promoting early childhood development, supporting children from underprivileged minorities, and supporting girls.

- Protection against violence and exploitation of children as soldiers, work slaves or victims of sexual abuse. By combining project work with political advocacy, we aim to make a considerable reduction in the number of child soldiers and children exploited by work. Here again, we focus particularly on the plight of children from ethnic minorities, socially discriminated groups and refugee children.

- The right to an intact environment, because the destruction of the environment and climate change threaten the survival of our planet, and thus the chance of life for the children of tomorrow. With their concept of children’s ecological rights, terre des hommes points the spotlight on the interdependency between protecting children’s rights and protecting the environment, and decries the ruthless exploitation of natural resources such as water, air and ores.

- In addition, terre des hommes aims to be involved over the next two years in the discussions on future global development goals. These discussions have intensified since the June 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. At this conference, it was agreed that new and binding sustainability goals be developed on a global scale to replace the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals after 2015.

The terre des hommes executive board:
Danuta Sacher, Albert Recknagel, Ursula Gille-Boussahia
These sustainable development goals will need to meet the challenges of the 21st century, bear clear reference to the global observance of human rights, and ensure all countries assume responsibility for overcoming poverty and exploitation to the best of their power. terre des hommes introduces the issue of children’s rights into this discussion process, and advocates the appointment of ombuds on both a national and international level – both in local and national government, in other words – to represent the interests of children and future generations in the short-sighted world of politics. a network of a total of 11 terre des hommes organisations throughout Europe and Canada. With the support of these terre des hommes families, who together support more than 1,000 projects in 72 countries with the assistance of nearly 900 partner organisations, we aim to make our advocacy work with the United Nations and the European Union even more effective. In the autumn of last year, we also started an international campaign entitled »Destination Unknown«, which we conducted together with terre des hommes organisations in several European countries, to protect children from flight and persecution.

This work poses great challenges to terre des hommes, but at the same time, exciting ones. We will tackle these together with our base of volunteers in 140 towns and cities in Germany, and our international network of partner organisations in our 32 project countries. We will hereby be able to rely on the support of our international federation, the Terre des hommes International Federation (TDHIF),

\[\text{The right to education: promotion of girls is a focal point in terre des hommes programmes}\]
Money and time for children in need

Activities of terre des hommes volunteers

In 140 towns throughout Germany, volunteers strive for a »terre des hommes« – an earth of humanity. In groups, or as individuals, they solicit donations, sell home-made and fair trade products at fêtes, organise events and much more. All with one aim – to help children in need.

»Art helps!« – this was the motto of the terre des hommes volunteers in Aachen at their first charity art auction. On the day of the auction, some 120 connoisseurs and interested persons gathered in the venerable Aula Carolina auditorium in Aachen to purchase one of the 49 art objects auctioned by a professional auctioneer, who volunteered his services for the event. Oil paintings, sketches, watercolour paintings, sculptures, photographs and silk-screens were donated by artists, mainly from the Aachen region – many having created their works of art for this specific occasion. A hearty round of applause for the result of the auction: more than 12,500 Euros for children in need confirms the motto: »Art helps!«.

With theatre, dance and art, some 40 teenagers in Bonn got together to develop ideas for a healthy environment. The terre des hommes group in Bonn cooperated with the local authorities to invite young people to workshops based on the motto »What have you done with our world?! – Children and their right to a healthy environment«. Dancing, painting, composing poetry and taking photographs, these young people showed how they envisaged protecting the earth. After two intense workshop days, they presented their ideas on the stage at a themed evening in Bonn State Museum.

Loud voices protesting against child labour: the 9th charity concert organised by the Dortmund terre des hommes’ group was also a jubilee celebration to mark the 40th anniversary of the group. In front of the old steelworks in the DASA Hall in Dortmund, the Berlin a-cappella band »muSix« rocked the audience with a repertoire ranging from Santana to Robbie Williams. The Dortmund work group celebrated their successful evening with more than 200 guests, and were delighted to end the evening with approx 26,000 Euros in donations and entry tickets.

Through this event and more than 300 further activities, volunteers raised some 420,000 Euros in 2012 for children in need – money that can be channelled into programmes to protect children and makes an impressive statement for an »earth of humanity«.

»The thing that fascinates me about people’s commitment to terre des hommes is the feeling of togetherness in the charity, and the feeling of belonging to the global community.«
Viola Dannenmaier, terre des hommes group in Berlin
School, not exploitation

Child labour: successful struggle against slavery

16-year old Sudha is in desperation: she lost four fingers from her right hand in an accident at the spinning mill where she worked. What now? She was dismissed, and her salary for the last two years withheld. She is unable to pay the doctor’s fees. Nor will she ever be able to marry; her family cannot afford the necessary dowry.

Sudha is just one of 120,000 girls subjected to an extreme form of exploitation in the South Indian textile industry: girls are employed from the age of 14 in spinning mills, and given work contracts ranging from three to five years. Recruiters promise the families that the girls will be well looked after, paid pocket money, and receive a bonus of approximately 500 Euros when their contracts end – money which can go towards a dowry. Nobody tells them the girls will have to work twelve hours a day in stifling heat, dust and noise, and that they are forbidden to leave the mill premises. Nobody mentions the overcrowded accommodation, or the insults, blows and sexual harassment from the wardens. Those who fall ill or complain are dismissed and get no bonus. These girls are left with nothing: no bonus, no dowry, no marriage, no hope. Again and again, girls try to escape from these mills.

Above all, it’s the cotton mills that make use of the so-called Sumangali system. The cotton spun in South India is processed locally and also exported to other countries. The system is illegal under Indian law, and is a direct violation of human rights. But the mill owners have a great deal of political influence, and the laws are rarely enforced. terre des hommes has teamed up with Indian initiatives to fight for humane working conditions. A first measure of success allows us to hope: thanks to pressure from companies informed of the system by terre des hommes, one of the most major Indian employers has now publically declared they will no longer use the Sumangali system, and will only employ girls over the age of 18.

In four districts in the Indian textile region, terre des hommes has, in cooperation with its partner organisation Care-T, liberated more than 1,400 girls from the Sumangali system, and enabled them to enrol in schools or on apprenticeships. Care-T workers enlighten parents in villages and towns about the false promises, and force local authorities to close down inhumane mass accommodation and ensure the girls receive compensation.

Sudha herself is also involved in these activities: she talks at meetings about her fate, and the reality in the spinning mills. She’s discovered in so doing that she has a gift for talking and convincing people. Sudha now goes to school again, and is working towards living her dream: she wants to be a teacher.
»Be true, not violent«

Promote peace education, not military service

»Action, adrenalin, adventure and loads of fun« – these are the slogans used by the German Federal Army in teenie magazines such as »Bravo« or »Spiesser« to recruit new blood. For years, terre des hommes has been criticising the Federal Army’s misleading advertising aimed at children. This is because the Federal Army is a matter of »life and death«, as German defence minister Thomas de Maizière himself said – not an adventure holiday. A facebook and online protest campaign led by terre des hommes in the autumn of 2012 against Federal Army advertisements in »Bravo« struck a chord on a wide front; thousands sent protest mails to the magazine and the Ministry of Defence. There were widespread reports in the press, and politicians from all parties supported the protest, as did representatives of the church and other organisations. Even Federal Army soldiers distanced themselves from this type of advertising. In talks with those responsible on the editorial board of the »Bravo«, terre des hommes demanded an end be put to military advertising in the magazine and on their website. A controversial promotional Federal Army video was removed from Bravo’s website just days later, and the website is now completely free of Federal Army advertising – a huge success for the protests.

To recruit new blood, the Federal Army is also increasing its advertising campaigns in schools. But more and more schools are making the decision not to invite officers into classrooms, or to specify strict guidelines for events with representatives of the Federal Army. terre des hommes has drawn up sample guidelines on its website, and is also happy to answer any telephone enquiries. A study commissioned by terre des hommes and conducted by Dr. Hendrik Cremer, an expert on international law and children’s rights at the German Institute for Human Rights, concludes that the current form of advertising used by the German Federal Army for minors violates the guidelines in the United Nation’s Children’s Rights Convention. The »Shadow Report Child Soldiers 2013«, published by terre des hommes together with Kindernothilfe, UNICEF, Plan and World Vision, also calls to put an end to military service for all minors. This report was presented to the UN committee for children’s rights to ensure the demands were included in the official UN recommendations for Germany in their January 2014 report on implementing children’s rights.

To make sure children learn from a young age how to resolve conflicts peacefully – both at school and in the home – terre des hommes has published a guide entitled »Be true, not violent«. This was used for the first time by partner organisations in Burma and India. The guide teaches pupils and teachers creatively and vividly how to use play, awareness exercises and relaxation exercises to prevent conflicts. Children and teenagers learn how to deal with emotions such as anger and fear, and to be sensitive towards the feelings and needs of others.
Protection and an outlook for the future

Refugee children: improvement of young migrants’ situation

Officially, all children in Germany – including refugee children, in other words – have a right to protection and suitable care. Nonetheless, the children of asylum seekers and those allowed to remain in Germany “on sufferance” are subject to considerable severity in a number of areas.

Particularly unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Germany need protection. Most of these children come from Afghanistan, the Congo, Iraq or Somalia. Many have experienced violence, or their lives were threatened. Together with the Berlin-based association B-UMF (Federal Association for Unaccompanied Minor Refugees), and with the financial support of the European Refugee Funds, terre des hommes works to improve the situation of these minors. These children, who enter Germany alone, need protection and suitable support immediately on arrival. On their own, they have virtually no chance of getting through the asylum process. A relationship of trust with their legal guardian, legal aid, and above all plenty of time is needed if these children are to be given new hope. terre des hommes supports a project which trains professionals and volunteers for this task. Roughly 1,000 participants and some 4,000 refugee children profit from this.

Most children come to Germany with their parents or other relations, and are housed in collective accommodation under stressful circumstances. Scarred by their flight or by traumatic experiences, they are often left without suitable care. On top of the crowded living conditions and catastrophic hygiene in the shelters, they often also have to deal with unresolved fears and trauma, such that they can hardly be said to have a childhood.

To protect refugee children better, terre des hommes cooperates with various advice centres and care centres, such as the »Fluchtpunkt Hamburg« organisation. In recent years, the number of Afghan refugees in Hamburg has spiralled. The Fluchtpunkt organisation focuses on improving the procedures for determining the ages of unaccompanied minor refugees. Reality has shown that minors are not treated in accordance with their age, because the authorities don’t believe they are as young as they claim to be, and regard them as adults. Some 100 young refugees can profit from comprehensive legal aid in this project.

terre des hommes is also active on a European level. EU countries intend to reform the »Common European Asylum System«. To ensure this includes special protection for minors, terre des hommes has teamed up with six further organisations to conduct a study throughout Europe on the rights of children to asylum. Based on the results of this study, political and practical recommendations were made.

Together with the Terre des Hommes International Federation terre des hommes Germany launched the international Campaign »Destination Unknown«. It aims at a better protection and the implementation of children’s rights for refugee and migrant children. terre des hommes Germany specially lobbies for refugee children in this campaign.
Aid after disasters

Humanitarian aid

Together with local partners, terre des hommes provides aid when floods and earthquakes devastate entire regions, or when people are forced to flee their homes because of war.

Last year, islands in the south of the Philippines were struck by torrential rains. The Philippines is amongst those countries most strongly affected by climate change. On the world risk index issued by the »Buendnis Entwicklung Hilft« (Alliance Development Works), the Philippines rank third on the list of countries most endangered by natural disasters. Typhoons »Washi« and »Bopha« swept over the region, and many people had to flee to emergency shelters. Partner organisations of terre des hommes support the victims by providing food and toiletries, as well as helping repair destroyed homes. Emergency aid can also involve caring for children and teenagers: 6,200 children were helped to overcome their traumas through art and play.

In other regions, climatic changes have also made a slow and steady, yet dramatic impact. On the Bolivian plateau, the water supply has declined, because climatic change has caused glaciers in the Andes to melt. This has mainly affected smallholders, who can now no longer irrigate their fields properly. In terre des hommes projects, wells are dug and irrigation systems constructed, and farmers are taught how to store their crops safely. The situation in Africa is far more dramatic: following the famine in East Africa in 2011, West Africa was threatened with famine in 2012. Together with their affiliate organisation in Switzerland, a project was started up in Kenya with the aid of the Alliance Development Works. The aim is to provide sufficient food and drinking water for 11,500 children by the end of 2013. In Burkina Faso, terre des hommes’ partner ADEFAD was active on the border to Mali. By providing food aid deliveries and distributing seed, it was possible to help some 1,100 families and 5,600 children survive the frugal months until the next harvest.

Pakistan suffered heavy flooding three years in succession. In 2012, the Balochistan province was mainly affected. Together with 12 partner organisations, terre des hommes carried out 31 projects in Pakistan, including providing emergency food supplies and medical aid,
reconstructing homes and schools and implementing agricultural programmes. But the Foreign Office also offered financial aid for programmes aimed at supporting the rights of women and children, and special child protection programmes. In all, terre des hommes was thus able to support more than 100,000 people in Pakistan, including some 21,000 children.

Humanitarian aid on Haiti, begun following the earthquake in 2010, continued to be provided. Besides continuing to train psychologists and support traumatised children in the capital city of Port-au-Prince, further projects in country regions – Grand and Petit Goâve, Léogâne and Les Cayes – were brought to completion. More than 37,000 children and their families profited here from the distribution of relief aid. 1,500 sanitary facilities were built, some 15,000 people now have access to clean water. Nearly 4,000 children were given socio-educational or psychosocial support. Thanks to wide-spread measures taken to prevent outbreaks of cholera in parishes, child protection centres and orphanages, only 55 children were affected by cholera, either themselves or through the hospitalisation of their parents.

Besides providing aid after natural disasters and climate related disasters, terre des hommes also works in politically instable regions. A conflict almost wholly disregarded by the media took place between the Bodo tribe and Muslims in the Indian province of Assam. Some 400,000 people were forced to flee from the armed conflict. Local terre des hommes’ partner organisations supported the families in refugee camps with clothing and toiletries. Around 800 children were given school materials, 1,400 children received additional food.
Opportunities for children

Basic principles of project support

terre des hommes lobbies in 32 countries for children in need. Together with the local project partners solutions are sought for dealing with children who are left on their own, work under harmful conditions, are exploited, have no opportunities for schooling, are sexually abused, have become the victims of war and violence or whose rights are violated in other ways. terre des hommes supports women, families, communities and social organisations to improve the living conditions of children and youths and to help them build a future away from violence and poverty. Women’s and girls’ equal access to education and social life is seen as an important condition. As well more social justice and the support of cultural diversity are aims of the projects funded by terre des hommes.

Implement human rights…
… and abut on just social circumstances.

Support disadvantaged population groups…
… so that they can achieve their rights.

Strengthening of children's participation…
… by the programmes, but also within the organisation terre des hommes.

Bring long-term social changes…
… by changes on political and economic basis – in the industrial countries as well as in the countries of the South.

Support solidarity between North and South…
… to achieve common goals and values.
Your donations are well received

**terre des hommes: credible and transparent**

Whoever donates for terre des hommes can rest assured that the money will contribute to a bit of social justice. The Deutsche Zentralinstitut fuer Soziale Fragen (DZI) yearly awards the »DZI-donation signet« to terre des hommes and certifies a transparent and statutable utilisation of funds. The signet is a sign of carefully checked reliability and worth of donations and has been given to terre des hommes regularly since 1992.

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**Idea**

People would like to help children. They found an organisation, develop a project idea and approach terre des hommes.

**Application**

The organisation presents a concrete schedule for goals, work, time and cost.

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**Impact**

terre des hommes staff checks whether the project achieves the planned impact and carry on developing the project. Independent experts do the controlling.

**The application route**

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**Implementation**

The project partner starts the work and reports regularly to terre des hommes. terre des hommes staff on the spot check the project and give advises to achieve the goals.

**Inspection**

terre des hommes examines the application. The applicant becomes a »project partner«.
The annual financial statement for 2012 detailed on pages 19 to 23 was drawn up in accordance with the BGB (German Code of Law) and HGB (German Commercial Code), taking into account the guidelines laid down by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI). Reporting was based on general accounting standards and commercial principles. Comparative figures for the previous year have been structured such that it is possible to draw comparisons with the valuations of the previous year despite reclassification in the P&L statement (§ 265 section 2 HGB). In cases of exceptional financial situations (such as emergency aid measures), comments are made, or these are listed separately.

**Auditing**
The annual financial statement is checked every year by an external auditing company. This check was made in April 2013 by Intecon GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Osnabrück, and the annual financial statement fully approved on 31st May 2013. In addition, the Osnabrück tax office regularly makes checks. terre des hommes subjects itself voluntarily every year to the evaluation made by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) which is based in Berlin.

**Internal revision**
Once a year, the charity's internal revision department conducts audits on various areas of work. Two auditors are elected by the members at the annual general meeting, and volunteer their services. The audit for 2012 was conducted in April 2013. Every year, the auditors themselves choose the areas on which to focus their attention.

**Management of the charity**
The management model of terre des hommes follows the guidelines laid down by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI), which awards the seal of approval. The DZI prescribes that organisations as large as terre des hommes maintain a strict institutional divide between management functions and supervisory functions. In accordance with this, the presidium – consisting of a team of five voluntary staff – is responsible for making all decisions concerning the strategic direction and underlying business policies of terre des hommes. The presidium acts as a supervisory board; it appoints and supervises the three salaried board members who are responsible for managing the national head office as well as the coordinating offices in the regions in which the programmes are carried out. The executive board is responsible for implementing the strategic specifications made by the charity.

**Controlling**
A budget is drawn up for each business year, and is approved by the presidium at its first meeting of the year. It is compulsory to adhere to this budget, and this is monitored by an ongoing target / performance comparison. Once a year,
Impact

Examining projects to assess their impact also plays a major role in terre des hommes’ programme work. To measure impact, it is important, right from the planning phase, to describe the desired impact, and detail which activities and intermediate steps are necessary in order to reach this goal. The regular reports drawn up by the partner organisations thus use these specifications to describe the progress of a project both from a qualitative and quantitative point of view. External experts also evaluate the projects regularly. It is hereby important to involve those concerned – both children and adults – in the planning, implementation and reporting phases, and include their experiences in the results of the evaluation.

Example: The CAP project in Zimbabwe

An example of how even a small project can have a large impact can be seen in the »Community Arts Project« (CAP) organisation in Zimbabwe. With funding totalling an average of 20,000 Euros per year, CAP has founded more than 20 children’s clubs and youth clubs in a slum area of the capital city, Harare. These now operate more or less autonomously. Games, sports and theatre have contributed to making these clubs places of recreation, but also places of trust. Particularly when it comes to the wide-spread problem of child abuse, an issue which CAP consistently broaches with children, parents and local authorities in the course of their work. Nowadays, the locals are reporting cases to the police, to which they would once have simply turned a blind eye. The children’s clubs are seen as the »neighbourhood watch«, and more than 300 young members are starting to stand up for their rights with confidence.
Donors take on responsibility

Many people are not prepared to turn their backs on the suffering of children. They assume responsibility by making donations which can then contribute towards offering children a better future. In 2012, terre des hommes was again able to rely on this support. Total receipts increased by 1.8 million Euros, or 9.2%, in comparison with the previous year. If emergency aid and disaster relief are not taken into account, donations increased by 1.01 million Euros (7.4%). Despite the challenges of prevailing conditions, the positive trend of the last few years therefore continued. Donating money to terre des hommes is a way to express solidarity with disadvantaged children. There are a wide range of opportunities for this: judges and public prosecutors impose fines, and by so doing become prosecutors on behalf of children’s rights. Companies and their employees pool together to support projects and actively provide sustainable support for children. More and more people are including terre des hommes in their wills, to improve the living conditions of children effectively after their death. terre des hommes volunteers inform the public about children’s rights, mobilising people who wish to donate money for project work. And as has been the case for decades, it’s the faithful long-term donors whose regular support forms the backbone of terre des hommes’ work. Whether money is donated on a once-off or long-standing basis, or whether donations are collected at a special anniversary celebration or a school’s sponsored run – terre des hommes boasts a wide range of experience, and can help anyone interested in donating find the right medium. Because every donation contributes towards a “terre des hommes” – an earth of humanity.

School for disadvantaged children in Mexico: Since 1998, Volkswagen employees have been supporting projects at their production sites.
In 2012, income was 9.2% higher than in 2011, totaling 21.6 million Euros.

The largest percentage of income (76.2%), totaling 16,468 million Euros, came from donations. Donations rose 0.6% (+ 94,000 Euros) compared to 2012. A differentiation is made here between donations earmarked for specific purposes and donations which are made freely available. Depending on the focus and interests of the donor, the sum totals of these can vary. In 2012, there were major changes, or changes worthy of note, with regard to donations made for humanitarian aid and bequests. Due to the absence of major catastrophes, donations made for humanitarian aid dropped in 2012 by 924,000 Euros. The greater portion of income in this area – 1.56 million Euros – was received by terre des hommes in 2012 from its membership in the »Buendnis Entwicklung Hilft« (Alliance Development Works). If donations for humanitarian aid are not taken into account, the total sum of donations received by terre des hommes increased by 1.018 million Euros (7.4%).

A major factor contributing to this good result was bequests. In 2012, terre des hommes received 1.309 million Euros in bequests, some 855,000 Euros more than the previous year and hence an unusually good result.

Besides donations, co-financed projects represent an important part of terre des hommes' work. In 2012, terre des hommes received commitments for 3.138 million Euros for new, co-financed projects. At the same time, 909,000 Euros was received from older and recurring commitments.

After dropping in 2011, income from fines and penalties (2.5%) assigned to terre des hommes by public prosecutors increased to 39,000 Euros (8.4%). The same applies to income in commercial business operations (1.7%), which, after dropping in 2011, rose by 1.4% in 2012.

### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>16,468,213</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>16,374,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free donations</td>
<td>6,672,558</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>7,265,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked donations and third-party funds</td>
<td>8,486,707</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>8,654,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>2,066,180</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1,317,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>2,395,078</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>942,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1,374,229</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>804,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany/Europe</td>
<td>1,025,795</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2,549,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estates</td>
<td>1,308,948</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>454,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-financing</td>
<td>4,046,473</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>2,389,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines</td>
<td>496,224</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>457,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-profit taxable activities</td>
<td>362,221</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>357,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital gains</td>
<td>139,131</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>139,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains</td>
<td>101,251</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>81,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>21,613,515</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,800,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Differences in sums and percentage due to roundings.
Classification of expenses according to expense categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project expenditures</th>
<th>Project steering</th>
<th>Campaigns and educational work</th>
<th>Public Relations</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project expense</td>
<td>14,428,474</td>
<td>11,570</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expense</td>
<td>1,409,854</td>
<td>701,615</td>
<td>949,565</td>
<td>590,735</td>
<td>503,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>16,551</td>
<td>7,806</td>
<td>10,480</td>
<td>31,224</td>
<td>109,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expense</td>
<td>679,544</td>
<td>122,107</td>
<td>600,328</td>
<td>1,004,505</td>
<td>412,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summe</td>
<td>16,534,424</td>
<td>843,097</td>
<td>1,560,374</td>
<td>1,627,000</td>
<td>1,025,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This overview contains the total expenditure in 2012 without allocations to reserves and contingency funds – money, in other words, that can be used in coming years. Total expenditure from commercial business operations is not included. The structure is based on the guidelines provided by the DZI (German Central Institute for Social Issues).

Expenditures *

21,590,202 €

* Expenditures comprise expenses as well as depreciations and provisions.
Newly granted projects

Project start in 2012 / Disbursement generally multiannual

Geographic distribution of newly granted funds

* The Africa and South Asia budgets include the funds for humanitarian aid in East Africa and Pakistan.

Thematic distribution of newly granted funds

Community organisation, campaigns for strengthening children: 10%
Cultural and biological diversity: 29%
Health and nutrition: 18%
Protect children from exploitation / child labour: 10%
Humanitarian aid, reconstruction, prevention: 21%
Education and training / promotion of women and girls: 12%
Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital assets</td>
<td>1,910,730</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>1,890,843</td>
<td>10.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>307,694</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>222,549</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>858,216</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>817,776</td>
<td>4.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>744,821</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>850,519</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulating Assets</td>
<td>18,896,344</td>
<td>90.77</td>
<td>16,735,886</td>
<td>89.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>55,080</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>66,846</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables and other fixed assets</td>
<td>6,101,080</td>
<td>29.31</td>
<td>3,765,996</td>
<td>20.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of cash</td>
<td>12,740,184</td>
<td>61.20</td>
<td>12,903,044</td>
<td>69.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferral</td>
<td>10,843</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>10,094</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assets**

|                        | 20,817,918 | 18,636,823 |

The balance, totalling 20,817,918 Euros, is again higher than the previous year (18,636,823 Euros). This increase is due to an increase in accounts receivable from commitments for project financing in subsequent years. On the passive side, the obligation to pay for the projects in question is of course reflected in an according increase in the liabilities. The constellation of liabilities is detailed in the breakdown of liabilities.

* In 2012, it was once again possible to pay money into the contingency funds to safeguard the running of the head office.

Breakdown of liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012-12-31</th>
<th>1st year</th>
<th>2nd year</th>
<th>&gt; 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities from supplies and services</td>
<td>163,607</td>
<td>163,607</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities to project partners</td>
<td>11,565,828</td>
<td>5,972,663</td>
<td>5,593,165</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donators' loans</td>
<td>115,041</td>
<td>115,041</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities to credit institutions</td>
<td>45,220</td>
<td>6,032</td>
<td>24,128</td>
<td>15,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>127,597</td>
<td>127,597</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>12,017,294</td>
<td>6,384,940</td>
<td>5,617,293</td>
<td>15,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 31.12.2012, the charity had liabilities totalling 12,017,294 Euros. Of these, 11,565,828 Euros were contractual obligations into which the charity has entered with project partners. This is project money which is to be paid out in subsequent years depending on the progress of the project in question. Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable are subject to normal fluctuations on a balance sheet date, and were for the most part already provided for in the first quarter.

Donor loans total 115,041 Euros. The bank loan for purchasing a photovoltaic system for the roof of the national head office in Osnabrueck is repaid regularly.
The financial statement shows revenues totalling 27,665,189 Euros and expenses totalling 27,516,744 Euros, thus leading to an annual result of 146,445 Euros. A fund containing the sum of 55,000 Euros, which was earmarked for renovation work in the Osnabrueck office, was used for its designated purpose in 2012. 201,000 Euros were added to the contingency funds.

From the reserve funds of past years, 5,806 million Euros was taken (in miscellaneous operative revenues), whilst 5,426 million Euros from earmarked donations were added to the reserve funds for use in subsequent years.

Detailed summaries of proceeds and expenditure can be seen in the relevant overviews.

### Salary structure

All members of committees, with the exception of the executive board, are volunteers. Only documented costs such as travel expenses are reimbursed. Since March 2012, terre des hommes has had a salaried executive board consisting of three full-time staff, who draw annual salaries totalling 252,000 Euros.

Over the year, an average of 52 full-time jobs were provided by the national head office.

The gross annual income of employees paid according to the collective agreement includes monthly salaries, age-related bonuses, bonuses related to the duration of employment, annual bonuses, holiday allowances, capital accumulation benefits and company pension contributions. The average annual income of a head of division totals 58,500 Euros; consultants receive 49,500 Euros on average, and office staff 40,000 Euros. Statutory national insurance employer contributions are not included in the sums detailed above. For dependent children, an additional 105 Euros is currently paid per month.
How terre des hommes works

The organisation structure of terre des hommes

terre des hommes Germany is an international children’s relief organisation and considers oneself as citizens’ group. terre des hommes is independent of state, church, economy and political parties. The legal form of terre des hommes is the »registered association«.

General Assembly/Volunteers

In 140 places all over Germany there are volunteer groups getting involved in several subjects: They organize cultural or political events to inform about the situation of children in distress and terre des hommes’ international project work. They develop creative activities to mobilize donations to support the projects. They work in national groups on the development politics of the organisation. Every year all volunteers come together at a general assembly. Every 3 years the members of the presidium are elected.

Delegates’ Conference

The delegates’ conference is held every 5 years. Entitled to vote are the elected representatives of the project partners, elected members of the voluntary groups and employees of the main office. The delegates’ conference discusses and decides on the strategic guidelines and the focal points of terre des hommes’ international work.

The Presidium

The Presidium is a voluntary body and functions as supervisory board. It decides on the strategic and business policy of terre des hommes, controls the executive board and represents the organisation in the public.

Executive Board

The executive board runs the business of the organisation. It conducts the main office in Germany as well as the international offices in the project countries. The executive board is responsible for the implementation of the strategic policy and consists of 3 persons with areas of responsibility. The chair of the executive board manages the representation of terre des hommes and coordinates the executive board’s work.

Internal Revision

Two auditors – also elected at the general assembly – survey the use of donations and the work at the main office and the board every year.

Scientific Committee

A scientific committee is present for all scientific and development politics expertise. The members of the committee work on voluntary basis, too.

Main Office

The main office of terre des hommes is divided into three departments: The programmes department is responsible for the work in the project regions. The regional offices also fall under its responsibility and coordinate the work with project partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The public relations fall under the communication department. The officers for the different themes and issues such as child labour and health work in the child rights department.

Book keeping, mail-order articles and controlling all come under the administration department. The interface for the independent foundation »terre des hommes – Help for Children in Distress« is likewise a part of the administration.
Working Groups and Members

General Assembly

Presidium

Martin Gürtler, Chairman
Meike Wunderlich, Deputy Chairwoman
Prof. Dr. Claudia von Braunmühl
Edgar Marsh
Dr. Heinz Rotter

Scientific Committee

Dr. Steffen Bauer
Prof. Dr. Bernd Blöbaum
Dr. Maja Göpel
Dr. Rainer Grieshammer
Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach
Prof. Dr. Manfred Liebel
Dr. Anna Würth

Ombud

Dr. Jürgen Borchert

Press and Public Relations Department

Finance and Quality Desk Control

Internal Auditors

Judith Fischer, Winfried Pickler

Executive Board

Chair of the Executive Board and responsible for Communication

Danuta Sacher

Chief Press Officer

Child Rights Department

Wolf-Christian Ramm

Press and Public Relations Department

Membership and Volunteers Department

Fund Raising Department

Executive Board Member International Programmes

Albert Recknagel

Programme Coordination Department

Humanitarian Aid Department

Regional Offices

- Central America
- South America
- South East Asia
- South Asia
- Southern Africa

Executive Board Member Finance, Administration and Staff Management

Ursula Gille-Boussahia

Finance Department

Human Resource Department

General Services

Finance and Quality Desk Control

terre des hommes Foundation held in trust