



Making an Impact for Children.

Annual Report 2015



Terre des hommes

Helping children worldwide. tdh.ch

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Tdh Communications Department: Sarah Hornemann, responsible for editing and coordination / Zélie Schaller, Marc Kempe, Jessica Schweizer, proofreading / Larissa Spescha, proofreading and coordination of the translations / Angélique Bühlmann, graphic designer and illustrator.

Translation

German: Service allemand, English: Rhonda Campbell

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Siège | Hauptsitz | Sede | Headquarters
Avenue de Montchoisi 15, CH-1006 Lausanne
T +41 58 611 06 66, F +41 58 611 06 77
E-Mail: info@tdh.ch, CCP: 10-11504-8

Pictograms (in the order of appearance)

	Health		Quality label
	Protection		Hospital
	Health		Baby
	Emergency aid		Nutrition
	Migration		Water, sanitation and hygiene
	Psychosocial activities		Mobile applications
	Children		Hygiene Kit
	Partnership		Specialised Care
	Direct aid for children		Transfers
	Advocacy		Cardiac disease
	Support for families		Medical support for families
	Listening		Prevention campaign
	Training		Basic necessities
	Juvenile justice		Access to water
	Shelter		Mother-child
	Warm drink		Medical staff
	Winter Kit		Kits
	Information		Reconstruction
	Boat		Prize
	Exploitation		Volunteering
	Education		Thanks
	Livelihood		Fundraising
	Sporting event		Commitment
	Reparation/compensation		Publications
	Laws and justice		World map
	Detention		
	Software		

Activities for child refugees in Jordan.





Terre des hommes,
Switzerland's leading child
relief agency, manages health
and protection projects
benefitting some two million
children and their relatives
every year in more than 30
countries around the world.

We will not back down: Our commitment to vulnerable children.

Although we are pleased with the positive, sustainable impact we made on the lives of more than two million of the world's most vulnerable children and their families in 2015, we are concerned today by developments that could seriously affect our work in the future. There is intense pressure from parts of the Swiss political establishment to reduce the national aid and development budget, and to make conditions harder for refugees. These two issues are linked: it is because of inhuman conditions, humanitarian crises and a lack of future prospects that millions of adults and children have no choice but to flee their homes. Reducing aid and development budgets can only aggravate that situation.

Under these circumstances, we are all the more grateful for the tremendous support we received throughout 2015 to finance our child relief programmes. That support came from school children who emptied their piggy-banks, it came in the form of more substantial, regular sums from our loyal donors, from private foundations, from companies and philanthropic individuals, and from major Swiss and international institutions. Every one of those donations is vital to the implementation of our programmes. Our heartfelt thanks go to all of our supporters, as well as to the untiring volunteers who represent our cause in Switzerland.

2015 will be remembered particularly for the earthquake in Nepal, as well as for the ongoing Syrian civil war and the resultant refugee crisis. Thousands of children suffered the consequences of these crises and our teams did everything in their power to help them.

Our staff worked on projects in 38 countries:

- They saw child labourers return to school in Lebanon;
- They protected unaccompanied child refugees and migrants on their journeys across the Balkans and in Mali;

- They helped teenage girls escape sexual exploitation or domestic slavery in Nepal and Mauritania;
- In South Sudan, they looked on as boys, who had only recently fought as child soldiers, were re-united with their families;
- From Burkina Faso to Bangladesh, they trained medical staff and mid-wives to care for mothers and babies in regions where infant mortality is still unacceptably high.

Our doctors and nurses, psychologists and social workers were there to support children in need. They helped them rediscover their childhood and begin to flourish again.

2015 also saw the first World Congress on Juvenile Justice in Geneva. The event, which was staged with the valuable support of the Swiss Confederation and attended by 900 experts representing civil society and 94 national governments, made a major contribution to the cause of restorative justice for children.

Last year, we also finalised our *Terre des hommes Vision 2030 - Faire la différence*, a document defining our ambition to make a significant impact in five key programmes and two additional areas of expertise:

- protecting migrant children;
- protecting children against exploitation;
- protecting children in conflict with the law;
- mother and child health;
- specialised care;
- emergency relief.

This annual report is structured in line with these programmes.

Lausanne, 10th June 2016



Beat Mumenthaler
President of the Council and
Executive Board of Terre des hommes



Vito Angelillo
Director General
of Terre des hommes

Terre des hommes 2015 in the field.





Our Interventions



Protection
53 projects



Health
23 projects



Emergency and humanitarian crises
20 projects





Migration.

200,000

child migrants made their way to Europe in 2015.

52 million

people in the world are migrants or refugees.

25%

of residents in Lebanon are refugees.

Numerous political and economic crises, especially the Syrian war, have led a growing number of children to leave their homes, countries and continents to survive or seek better lives, alone or with their families. Terre des hommes (Tdh) works to ensure these refugee children are considered first and foremost as children, and must therefore be protected.

In 2015, Tdh ran 29 projects in the field of child migration. These projects took place within countries, between two or more countries crossed by the same migrant flows,

and across regions, in order to harmonise and coordinate policies, approaches, programmes and activities.

Accompanying children

Children represent up to 50% of all those fleeing conflict, political and economic instability, human rights violations and poverty. Tdh seeks to minimise the risks inherent in migratory movements for children. For this reason, we work alongside local partners, government departments, communities and families. We support

children during migration, whether forced or voluntary. We guarantee children's rights are respected, while ensuring they have access to the services they need. We also help them take advantage of migration opportunities that are in their best interests.

 **Trials and trauma**

Migrants, especially children, witness many atrocities in their home countries. They also experience terrible trials on the road: violence, exploitation, theft, accidents, the deaths of loved ones, vagrancy, overpopulated camps or centres, rights deprivation or abuses, and more. As

a result, they are often traumatised, as individuals and as groups. This is exacerbated by the fact that many refugees never meet their objectives or have their dreams come true. The countries they travel to do not provide sufficient resources to welcome them.

 **Preventing the risks of migration**

Given this complex issue and its growing importance, we seek to: identify individual solutions for migrants or their families; take steps to minimise the risks of forced migration; improve migrants' abilities to avoid or overcome difficulties; build the capacity of relevant services (gov-

ernments, civil society, the private sector and especially communities); and influence political decision-making and administrative procedures to improve respect for migrants' rights.

 **Direct aid for children**

We supply blankets, clothing, food and drink to migrant children and their parents. Our staff offers games, drawing activities and sports to help children overcome their fears, while others inform parents of their rights and options, given their individual situations. We have also established centres for migrant children, where psycholo-

gists provide individual support to the most vulnerable. The goal is to better understand children and their needs, developing their knowledge and skills to improve well-being, self-esteem and resilience, as well as their ability to adapt, reintegrate society and use existing services.

 **Child protection systems**

To better protect children, we have developed new practical and theoretical knowledge based on research and experience. In Africa, we analysed the impact and drawbacks of some community practices, identifying ways of building ties between community members and gov-

ernment departments involved in protection systems. Other studies focused on the risks of exploitation and mistreatment for children travelling some migration corridors. Key actors were involved in drawing conclusions and establishing next steps.

Highlights for Migration in 2015

The Balkans

On the Macedonian and Serbian borders, Tdh and its partners provided direct support (warm clothing and nappies) and emergency aid (advice and information) to more than 8,000 children and 12,000 parents, 24 hours per day. We ensured **children's voices were heard by the European Parliament** at a meeting with President Martin Schultz in November 2015, where we appealed asked for children's fundamental rights to be respected.

Benin

Tdh worked with **migrants travelling a route from central Benin to Nigeria**. We now plan to continue this work on coastal cross-border migration routes connecting Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria and even Gabon. We placed many unaccompanied minors with host families, working with police officers, judges and communities to ensure they respected these children's rights.

The international *Destination Unknown* campaign

Tdh worked with the Terre des Hommes International Federation to defend the rights of child migrants and refugees. As part of the *Destination Unknown* campaign, we **developed more than 110 projects in 48 countries, targeting over 400,000 children**. We managed to ensure that the rights and needs of children in migrant situations were respected by the biggest regional and international authorities (the European Union, the United Nations, etc.).

Colombia

In September, Tdh began **registering at-risk migrant children from indigenous communities in Ecuador who were living in Bogotá**. Following this research, we implemented a project to protect this group in 2016.

Mali

To help **unaccompanied child migrants from the regions of Mopti and – since 2015 – Timbuktu**, Tdh worked with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Families in Bamako to revise laws and train public servants who apply these laws.

The Mediterranean

In Sicily, Tdh Italy **provided psychological support in the form of games, drawings, sport and music to 2,000 children who had survived the perilous sea crossing**. Psychologists and social workers helped young unaccompanied migrants with serious symptoms – self-harm, depression and guilt about parents left behind – overcome their trauma.

Moldavia

In Russia, Tdh and its Muscovite partners provided a free telephone number, which was used by **938 migrant families from Moldavia with children in difficulty**. According to research, between 100,000 and 150,000 children aged between 0 and 14 have been abandoned by a migrating parent. This number could even be as high as 270,000. More than 40,000 children have been abandoned by both parents.

Romania

Tdh developed tools to support minors released from prison. We also produced a website targeting communities and institutions involved in caring for vulnerable children to improve knowledge of trafficking and exploitation. We **trained 189 community members on preventing child slavery**, and trained a further 210 notaries and law students on identifying children at risk of slavery.

Switzerland

Tdh **lobbied to ensure that the rights of all children living in Switzerland were respected**, regardless of their administrative status or documents. In particular, all children have the right to sleep in a room separated from adults, warm clothing in winter, healthcare and schooling. One of our priorities was defending the rights of unaccompanied migrant children – whose numbers are growing in Switzerland – and ending their administrative detention.

Togo

Tdh **accompanied nearly 42,000 children on the move**, and organised games for 3,200 children to help them express themselves and overcome their fears. Activities took place in three *hope centres* in urban areas such as Lomé's Grand Marché, on the border between Togo and Benin and in the city of Accra in Ghana.

Families fleeing from Syria to Europe.

Emergency intervention on the Balkan route.

Thanks to partner organizations, Tdh set up emergency activities for families in Serbia and Macedonia.

-  Child friendly spaces
-  Distribution of winter and hygiene kits
-  Food and warm drinks
-  Information at their arrival

Intervention in the Middle East.

-  Protection of children and their relatives against violence.
-  Raising awareness of the families concerning the danger of early marriage and child work.
-  Psychological and psycho-social support, organization of recreational activities.



90,000
child migrants
helped.



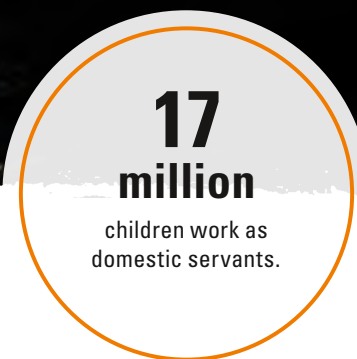
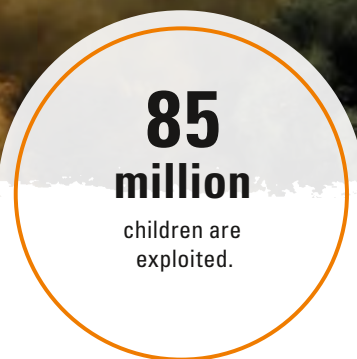
29

projects linked
to migration.

35,000
migrant families
supported.



Exploitation.



In recent years, the number of working children has dropped worldwide. However, millions are still affected – 168 million, of whom 85 million are exploited. These children begin working in fields, gold mines, quarries or on streets at a very early age. Others are victims of sexual exploitation. Terre des hommes (Tdh) gives these children the opportunity to go back to school or begin training.

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Escaping exploitation through education

In Assiut, Upper Egypt, we helped 3,600 child workers return to school, where they gained the knowledge and skills they needed to escape exploitation. Our social workers negotiated with parents and school authorities to ensure these children were allowed to attend class. Education is central to preventing exploitation through labour, but it can also be one of the causes of this ex-

ploitation. In some countries, children without identity papers cannot attend school, which leads them to work. In Mauritania, alongside other organisations, we helped 966 children working as domestic servants to obtain identity documents, without which they had not been allowed to attend school. In Pakistan, we supported the Flowers organisation, which enrolled 377 children in

informal education so they could start learning how to read and write before attending school a year later. We also develop the skills of child workers, offering games

that build self-esteem, adaptability and resilience. We help children make use of existing services offered by states or communities.

One of the worst forms of child labour

The sexual exploitation of children is caused by weak social protection systems, gender discrimination and extreme poverty. When children lack other options and need to make money quickly, they are forced to sell their bodies. In Haiti, we help girl prostitutes living in the

street to go back to school or start training. In Nepal, together with partner organisations, we care for girls and boys who have been victims of sexual exploitation, helping them to break free, build self-esteem and escape the cycle.

Improving working conditions

When children cannot attend school or take part in training, we identify other solutions. We negotiate with employers to improve the health, well-being and working conditions of children. These small victories are often obtained by men and women working in the field after persuading parents and employers. They often herald bigger victories. To better protect children, we build the skills and capacities of local organisations. In India, we developed the skills of 563 professionals in Andhra

Pradesh and Telangana by using new information and communication technologies. In south-eastern Europe, we developed a virtual regional resource centre, the *child protection hub* (www.childhub.org). More than 1,100 child protection professionals have joined in less than a year. More than 6,000 people regularly refresh their knowledge by viewing documentary resources, infographics (of which there are more than 10,000), videos, notes and reports.



Protecting children exploited as a result of the Syrian crisis

Child labour occurs when families experience poverty. Children work so they and their families can survive. In Syria and neighbouring countries, which have taken in millions of refugees, many children work because of the war. Families are unable to support themselves and have to ask their children to work to meet their basic needs.

Child labour exacerbates the poverty cycle: children who work today risk becoming the poor of tomorrow. We protect children by getting them to take part in weekly activities. We also help families live decently by distributing essential goods such as blankets and heaters.

Highlights in Exploitation in 2015

Afghanistan

In the Rustaq District, around 60% of children do not attend school. Children start working at a young age to help families meet their basic needs. **Tdh helped 4,358 families in 20 villages better their incomes by planting fruit trees and pistachio trees.**

Benin

In central and southern Benin, as well as the state of Ogun in Nigeria, Tdh reinforced protection systems for children in difficulty. **Nearly 4,400 children benefited from psychosocial activities, direct support or protection in host families.**

Children Win

Major sporting events, such as the soccer World Cup or the Olympic Games, can have a serious impact on the local population, including children. As part of the *Children Win* campaign of the Terre des Hommes International Federation, we fight for **children's rights to be respected in all areas - before, during and after the event.**



Colombia

Tdh helped strengthen the legal system and implemented public policies giving priority to children's welfare. We **gave children who had been victims of sexual assault the opportunity to have their voices heard in court**, fighting impunity.

Egypt

In Assiut, Tdh **helped 3,600 child workers go back to school.** We also improved living conditions for their families by providing financial support. We raised awareness of children's rights and child protection in local communities.

Haiti

Tdh protected girls in street situations in Port-au-Prince in partnership with Sofalam, a local organisation. Of these girls, **50 returned to their families, 43 went back to school and seven trained as beauticians**, opening their own beauty salon with our financial support.

Haiti



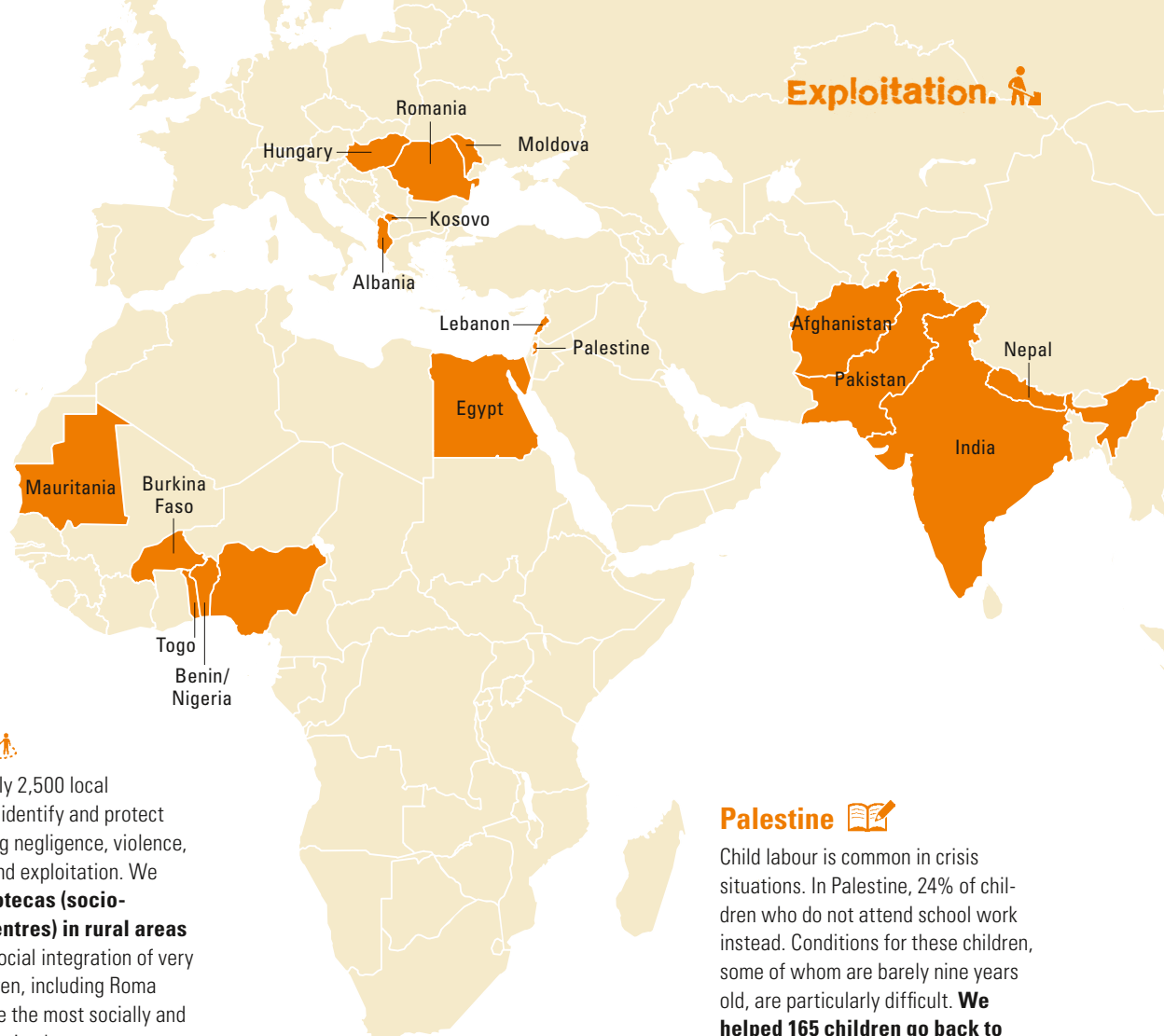
India

In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, almost all the children saved from exploitation are placed in institutions. Most of them (62%) used to spend more than a year in these establishments before returning to their families or leaving. Tdh worked closely with government and civil society to ensure that **75% of the children placed in institutions in 2015 returned to their families within a year.**

Mauritania

Tdh **took charge of 7,718 children working as domestic servants for individuals** in the nine communes of Nouakchott and five sites in Rosso. To better assist these children, we trained 450 staff members in 180 organisations, 120 educational directors and 54 members of monitoring and warning committees in the six communal protection systems.





Moldova 

Tdh trained nearly 2,500 local professionals to identify and protect children suffering negligence, violence, discrimination and exploitation. We **opened 53 ludotecas (socio-educational centres) in rural areas** to improve the social integration of very vulnerable children, including Roma children, who are the most socially and economically deprived.

Palestine 

Child labour is common in crisis situations. In Palestine, 24% of children who do not attend school work instead. Conditions for these children, some of whom are barely nine years old, are particularly difficult. **We helped 165 children go back to school or attend professional training centres.**

Nepal 

In the Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts, Tdh **helped 587 boys and girls escape sexual exploitation.** We also gave 175 girls and 7 boys who had been sexually exploited for commercial gain the opportunity to take part in training.

170,000

children protected from exploitation.



18

countries of intervention.

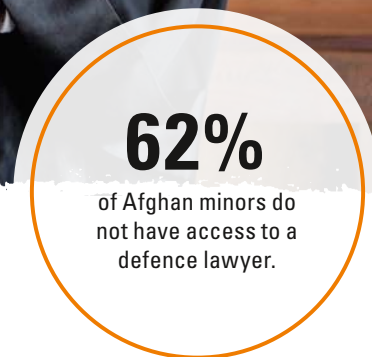
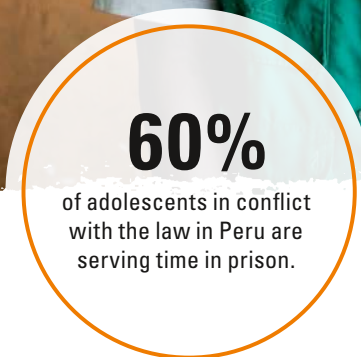
32,000

instructors, teachers and social workers trained on child protection.



© Tdh / Sajana Shrestha - Nepal

Juvenile Justice.



Children who, for whatever reason, find themselves in conflict with the law are often faced with a lack of understanding and tough sentencing. As a result, they struggle to take responsibility for their own lives and to find their place in society. Terre des hommes (Tdh) is committed to ensuring that minors are treated in accordance with their age. That does not mean impunity. Instead, children should be given the opportunity to take responsibility for their actions and make amends for them.

In Switzerland, we hosted an event in early 2015 for more than 800 people who work in the field of justice, including public prosecutors, judges and lawyers, from more than 90 countries and civil society organisations. The scope of this event shows the desire to improve legal procedures and care for children in conflict with the law.

We run projects preventing delinquency and reinforcing children's rights in criminal legal systems. We also run restorative justice programmes, bringing together child of-

fenders, victims and community members. Together, these parties seek solutions to repair harm, promote reconciliation and make young people aware of their responsibilities.

World Congress on Juvenile Justice

Working closely with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), we hosted the World Congress on Juvenile Justice in January. The five-day event took

place in Geneva. There were more than 830 participants from 94 countries. Participants - ministers, judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, social workers, psychologists,

academics and defenders of human rights - discussed best practices for dealing with children in conflict with the law. The Congress resulted in a Final Declaration promoting the principles of child protection and high-

lighting the importance of a restorative – rather than punitive – approach to juvenile justice. This text represents major political progress. It is hoped it will serve as a guideline for judges and prosecutors around the world.

Reparations and responsibility

We support a restorative approach to juvenile justice. This involves encouraging young people to make amends for the harm caused to victims or society, and to take responsibility for their actions. We favour socio-educational methods over punitive measures. Young offenders, victims (with their consent) and, where appropriate,

other individuals and community members actively cooperate. Restorative juvenile justice develops children's respect for and understanding of the human rights and basic freedoms of others, especially those of victims and affected community members.

Specialised justice systems

We support justice systems that apply specifically to children and young people. This means specially adapting legislation, institutions, procedures and judicial roles. The focus must be on mediation and social and educational support in institutions, rather than prison. In many developing countries, customary justice is de-

livered by communities, with no state control. Between 60 and 90% of cases are dealt with by informal justice systems. We seek to minimise undesirable practices, supporting children's best interests and their right to be heard and we also bring formal and informal justice systems closer together.



©Tdh/FCella

« We support a justice system that strengthens social ties, instead of destroying them. »

Fabrice Crégut
Juvenile Justice advisor

Reforming justice systems

Working with legal and government authorities, we review justice systems to support children's interests, develop the skills of professionals in the field (judges,

police and lawyers) and raise public awareness. This ensures stakeholders are able to get involved in projects and make a long-term difference.

Supporting children and parents

Tdh also provides legal support to children to ensure their rights are respected, especially their right to be represented by a lawyer free of charge. We help these children re-

turn to school, learn trades and find work. We also show parents how they can best assist their children, helping them overcome socio-economic difficulties.

Highlights in Juvenile Justice in 2015

Afghanistan

Tdh worked with 140 people responsible for juvenile justice to analyse non-custodial measures for children. These specialists were informed about sanctions other than imprisonment, as well as possibilities **reducing the number of juvenile detainees before trial.**

Burundi

Tdh worked with the National Unit for the Legal Protection of Children to free 197 of the 202 minors imprisoned following protests against President Pierre Nkurunziza's third term. **In addition, children were generally remanded in custody for an average of five months in 2015, compared to 12 months in 2013.**

Egypt

Tdh **provided psychological support to more than 1,000 children** in Cairo and Assiut. We also trained 390 social workers, public prosecutors, judges, prison staff and mediators. In this way, we have encouraged the transition from a punitive justice system to a system more focused on children's rights.

Brazil

To prevent violence, Tdh discussed good practices with more than 16,000 children at 20 public schools. We also **trained over 1,600 professionals from institutions, and supported around 1,000 children deprived of their freedom.** In recognition of our efforts, we received an award from the federal government.

Colombia

Tdh was charged with drafting national guidelines for the **implementation of an education service in the juvenile justice system.** This will benefit more than 8,000 adolescents in conflict with the law. We also worked with the Public Ministry to develop a training programme promoting restorative justice.

Ecuador

In coordination with the Council of Magistrates, Tdh **developed a 40-hour virtual training course on juvenile justice for all Ecuadorian criminal judges.**

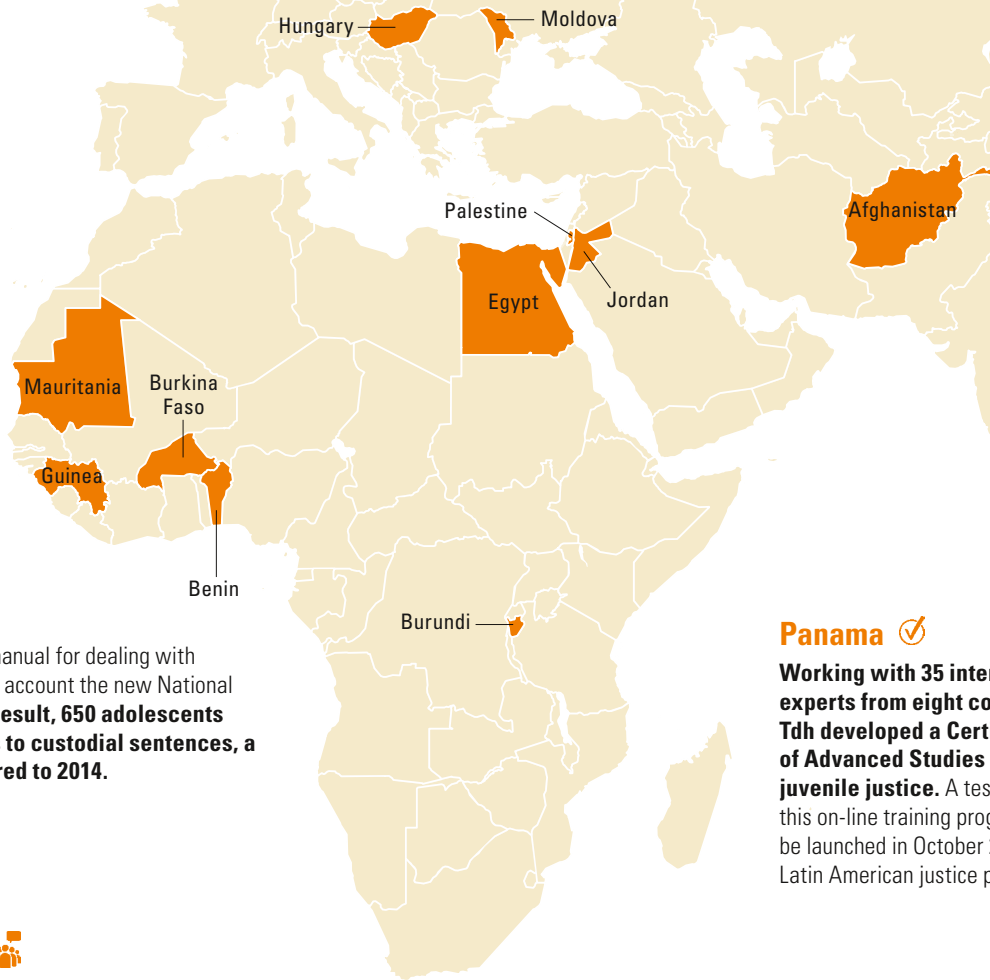
Jordan

Tdh ran psychosocial activities and professional training programmes for minors in conflict with the law. **Some 286 boys chose to take part in group activities to better manage their time in detention, rebuild confidence and deal with stress.**

Moldova

Tdh developed the skills of more than 1,500 professionals, discussing the rights and vulnerabilities of children in conflict with the law. In partnership with the Ministry of the Interior, it ran a national campaign raising awareness of the rights of children dealing with the legal system for the first time. **This campaign targeted 110,000 young people and 43,000 parents.**





Nicaragua

Tdh produced a police manual for dealing with adolescents, taking into account the new National Police directives. **As a result, 650 adolescents received alternatives to custodial sentences, a 27% increase compared to 2014.**

Panama

Working with 35 international experts from eight countries, Tdh developed a Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) in juvenile justice. A test version of this on-line training programme will be launched in October 2016 with 40 Latin American justice professionals.

Palestine

For the past five years, Tdh has worked on overhauling the criminal justice system for juveniles. After launching this project in Gaza and Hebron, we extended it to Bethlehem, establishing new alliances with local actors. We **supported, managed and accompanied probation officers, which immediately had positive repercussions for 945 children on probation.** We researched customary justice in the country, and confirmed the hypothesis that most cases never reached the official justice system.

Peru

Since launching this programme 10 years ago, Tdh has worked at police stations to assist 2,500 adolescents suspected of committing offences. **Of the 1,000 adolescents who avoided prison sentences through social supervision, 93.6% did not reoffend.**

18

countries of intervention

16,000

children in contact with justice systems supported by Tdh.

11,000

juvenile justice professionals trained.



© Tdh / François Struolk - Palestine

Health.

800

women die every day as a result of complications during or after pregnancy or childbirth.

1.5 million

children under five die every year after drinking unsafe water.

45%

of deaths in children under 5 are due to undernutrition.

Terre des hommes (Tdh) makes the health of children under five and their mothers a priority, aiming to reduce vulnerability and minimise the risk of chronic illnesses later in life. In 2015, we ran 23 health projects in 17 countries, assisting 1.4 million children and their loved ones. We target regions where children under five have the highest mortality rates, in particular sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. We focus on the first 1,000 days of life – from conception to two years of age – which are primordial for children’s future health.

The basic healthcare package

We seek to reinforce the continuum of care. This means supporting babies and mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period, infancy and early childhood. It also means improving primary care and public health through households and communities. The health and nutrition of mothers are closely linked to those of

their children. They must therefore be treated together. We also improve access to drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and better nutrition for the family. Mothers’ health and nutrition are closely linked to those of their children and must therefore be treated together.

Child mortality trends and causes

The global mortality rate for children under five has dropped significantly over the past 25 years. In 1990, 12.7 million children died, compared with 5.9 million in 2015. The number of deaths per day dropped from 35,000 to 16,000 over the same period. Today, the main

causes of death for children under five are pneumonia, prematurity, complications during labour and childbirth, diarrhoea, neonatal septicaemia (infection) and malaria even though they are easily treatable.

Higher risks for newborns

Mortality figures for newborns are dropping at a slower rate. Every year, nearly 2.7 million children die within their first month. An equivalent number of babies are stillborn. The 48 hours following birth are crucial to a newborn's survival. During this period, mothers and ba-

bies must be closely monitored in order to prevent and treat illnesses. It is at this moment that we intervene. In Mali, for example, we are improving the quality of birth care with a mobile practical training unit, reducing mortality rates for mothers and babies.

Reducing malnutrition

We focus on the first 1,000 days in a child's life. This period, which extends from conception to two years of age, is essential to survival and health. An undernourished mother will give birth to a baby with a low birth weight, which in turn leads to chronic undernutrition and poor health. We combat this situation by improving nutrition

(encouraging exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months, complementary feeding, breastfeeding up to the age of two, etc.), diagnosing and treating malnutrition, immunising mothers and children, and changing the behaviour of mothers and healthcare professionals in the health and hygiene fields.



Water, sanitation and basic hygiene

Every year, 1.5 million children under five die due to unsafe drinking water, non-existent sanitary facilities and poor hygiene practices. Children who grow up without drinking water in environments characterised by poor sanitation and hygiene are at higher risk of infections

and chronic illnesses, including stunted growth. For this reason, we are improving access to water, hygiene and sanitation in the most vulnerable communities, primary care centres and schools.

Highlights in the Health Field in 2015

Afghanistan

In Kabul, more than 60,000 displaced persons are currently living in informal settlements. Their living conditions are precarious, as they do not have electricity, running water or services. Our midwives provided care to 3,577 newborns and their mothers in the 24 hours following birth. **Nearly 53,000 women took part in training in the fields of health, nutrition, hygiene and healthcare.**

Bangladesh

Tdh provided care to over 27,000 malnourished and ill children. We rehabilitated and equipped 86 community clinics. We improved access to drinking water, sanitary facilities and hygiene. We ensured that **71% of pregnant women in our projects were seen by healthcare professionals at least four times during pregnancy.** Our experts discussed the risks of early pregnancy with 1,600 adolescent brides. We provided training on health, nutrition and hygiene to 6,258 people.

Colombia

Tdh trained 108 managers on community health and protection in four districts in the Córdoba region affected by armed conflict. This project benefited 1,848 children and 1,376 adults: **2,600 families gained access to drinking water** and 1,700 to suitable sanitary facilities (latrines).

Haiti

Ecuador

Colombia

Mali

More than 2,200 women gave birth under improved conditions, attended by qualified orderlies and received care during the eight days following birth. We trained 1,242 community healthcare workers on preventing malnutrition. We treated 76,000 children for malaria, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea.

Albania

Tdh improved the reliability and efficiency of the healthcare system. We took part in developing the national health strategy **promoting mother and child health and good hygiene practices.** We trained 560 healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses and managers).

Burkina Faso

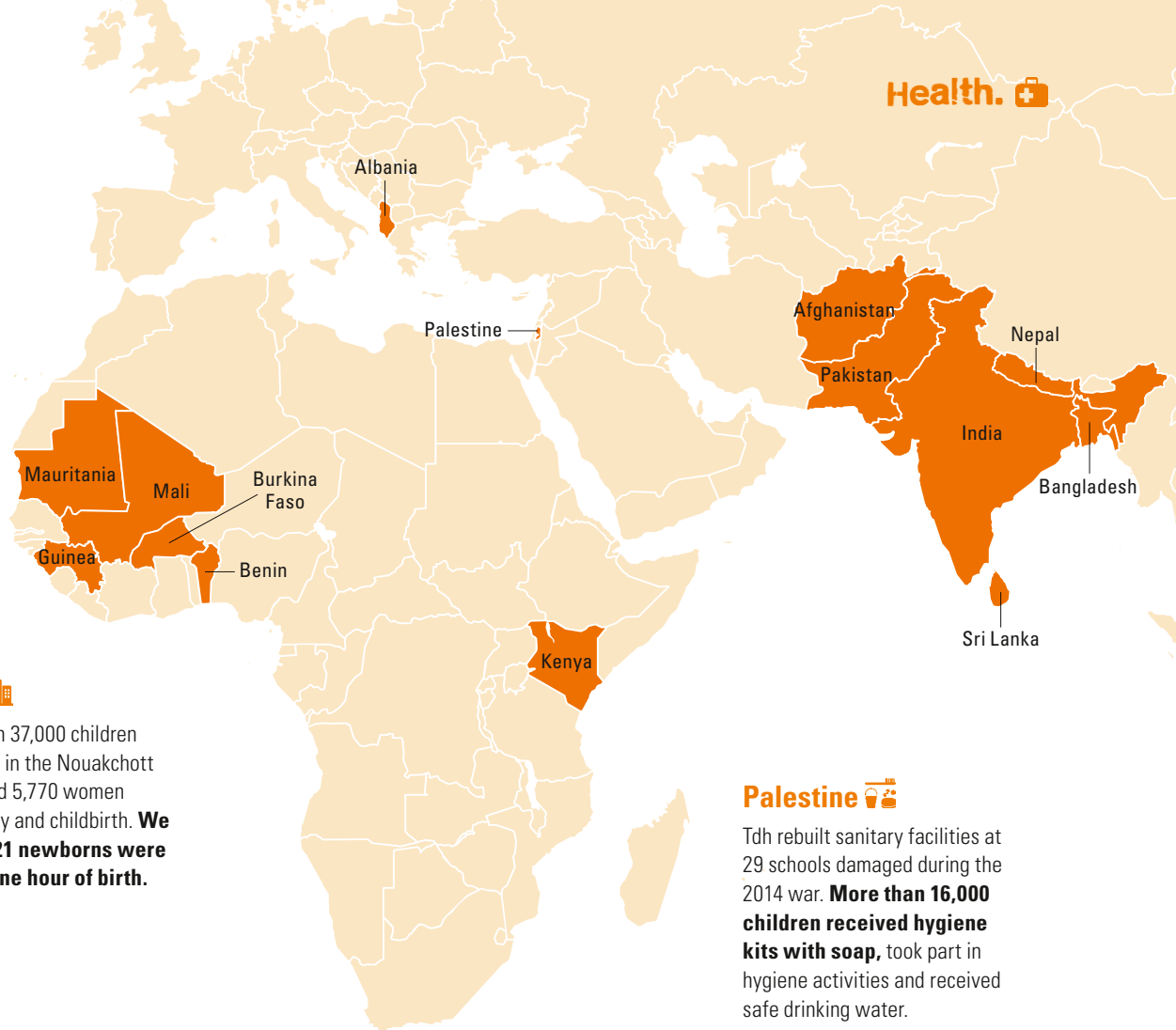
Tdh trained 600 nurses, itinerant health workers, midwives and regional administrative managers on **treating childhood illnesses and using innovative consultation software that can be accessed via tablet computers in remote locations.** Our staff visited 212,000 children at 177 health centres in seven health districts. They provided care to 14,146 children suffering from acute malnutrition and improved nutrition for 1,200 poor or very poor households, as well as 250 pregnant or breastfeeding women.

Guinea

Tdh improved the quality of healthcare for pregnant women, breastfeeding women and children under five in the Conakry urban area and peripheral districts, adopting an integrated approach to health and nutrition. **Our staff monitored 28,500 pregnant women and 8,500 malnourished children.** We trained 115 community healthcare workers to treat acute malnutrition.

India

In Patharpratima in West Bengal, 18% of children suffer from malnutrition. **Tdh provided healthcare to 780 acutely malnourished children.** Teams monitored the growth of 30,000 children, and discussed the importance of healthy nutrition, hygiene and appropriate healthcare with parents.



Mauritania

Tdh visited more than 37,000 children at ten health centres in the Nouakchott region. We supported 5,770 women throughout pregnancy and childbirth. **We helped ensure 6,821 newborns were breastfed within one hour of birth.**

Nepal

Tdh's teams provided four wells, 1,158 latrines and washbasins in the district Salyan and Humla in the Central-West region of the country, benefitting nearly 10,000 people. Some communities were able to stop open-air defecation.

Palestine

Tdh rebuilt sanitary facilities at 29 schools damaged during the 2014 war. **More than 16,000 children received hygiene kits with soap**, took part in hygiene activities and received safe drinking water.

Pakistan

Tdh installed drinking fountains, washbasins and toilets – including accessible toilets for disabled children – at 39 primary schools, benefitting nearly 11,000 pupils. We also instructed pupils on better hygiene. **These facilities reduce the risk of illnesses caused by unsafe drinking water**, make schools more attractive, increase school attendance rates (especially for girls) and improve access to education.

17

countries of intervention.

23
projects

in the healthcare field.



1.4 million

children and relatives.
26,000 doctors,
nurses and orderlies
trained.



© Tdh / Sandro Mahler - Guinea

Specialised Care.



1st cause

of neonatal mortality in Morocco is heart disease.

1 heart

surgery centre in Africa serves 33 million people.

3,000

congenital heart defects are diagnosed every year in Senegal.

Every year, Terre des hommes (Tdh) organises more than 240 operations for underprivileged children with cardiac problems or other serious illnesses. We also develop the skills of local health professionals. This year, we opened an operating theatre in Benin and ran our first surgical missions in Morocco, improving local treatment for children. If children cannot be healed due to a shortage of qualified doctors or hospitals, they are taken to Europe for surgery.

✈ Medical treatment in Europe

With 50 years' experience coordinating medical transfers between the south and the north, Tdh is the European leader in this field. Last year we took care of 241 seriously ill children, from West Africa (Benin, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo), Morocco and Iraq. More than 80% suffered from heart disease. 201 children were operated in Switzerland (Geneva, Lausanne and Bern) and cared for at the home run by our partner organization Terre des hommes Valais in Massongex. 33 were operated on in Spain and seven in France.

Heart surgery is very complex and requires advanced anaesthetic techniques and expensive equipment. Children are ten times more likely to die if the operation is performed in their home countries. Convalescence and recovery times are also key factors. Generally, children only stay around two months in Switzerland before making a complete recovery and returning to their families. In 2015, the University Hospital of Geneva (HUG) performed two-thirds of these operations.

A new project in Mali

In Mali, we began working with the *Luxembourg* mother-child hospital in Bamako. This hospital, one of the country's largest, has a special cardiac ward for children.

The first girl to be sent to Europe for heart surgery was treated in Switzerland in December. As of 2016, around 20 children will be transferred to Europe per year.

Paediatric and cardiac surgery missions

We organised seven surgical missions to other countries. Staff from the University Hospital of Lausanne (CHUV) worked in Benin, Togo and Senegal. Medical staff from the Inselspital in Berne went to Morocco. Swiss surgeons

met and trained their African counterparts on new techniques. They also examined and operated on children together, to improve the standard of local healthcare.

Building regional capacity

In future, we would like to increase the number of children operated on in the region by encouraging transfers between Western African countries. Early in the year, a new paediatric operating theatre opened at Abomey

children's hospital in Benin. This theatre was built and equipped in partnership with the CHUV paediatric surgery department. The hospital in Abomey could become a regional reference in terms of paediatric surgery.



The dangers of caustic soda

In Guinea, we are working with local communities and media to raise awareness of the dangers of ingesting caustic soda, which can lead to oesophageal stenosis.

We treated 19 seriously injured children. We also trained nursing assistants, nurses and women who use caustic soda on the damage this substance can cause.

Networking

We would like to thank all our partners and volunteers, who make this project possible. It is because of these people that this programme, which has been central to

our activities for more than 50 years, has been able to care for more than 13,000 children worldwide.



Highlights in Specialised Care in 2015

Benin

A paediatric surgery student from Benin trained at the University Hospital of Lausanne (CHUV) under a scientific cooperation agreement signed between CHUV, the University of Lausanne (Faculty of Biology and Medicine) and Abomey-Calavi University in Benin.

Swiss paediatric surgeons who travelled to Benin **examined 275 children and operated on 42** (for cleft palate, for example).

Tdh, CHUV and Benin's Ministry of Health opened a paediatric operating theatre that meets international norms and standards at Sedo-Goho Hospital in Abomey. Many children have received surgery, leading to a **drop in mortality rates for those with pathologies that can only be treated using the latest technology.**

Mali

Since last year, Tdh has also operated on Malian children in Switzerland. In 2016, two children per month will receive treatment in Switzerland. In parallel, we are improving local medical facilities and equipment.

Morocco

Tdh **arranged for three missions of Swiss cardiologists to travel to Rabat public hospital.** These doctors examined 67 children and operated on 13. Moroccan surgeons operated on 26 children locally or in the region and examined a further 176 children. We supported 72 families by paying school fees for children who had received surgery.

Mauritania

Tdh examined 204 children. **40 received surgery in Europe** and three were treated locally.

Switzerland

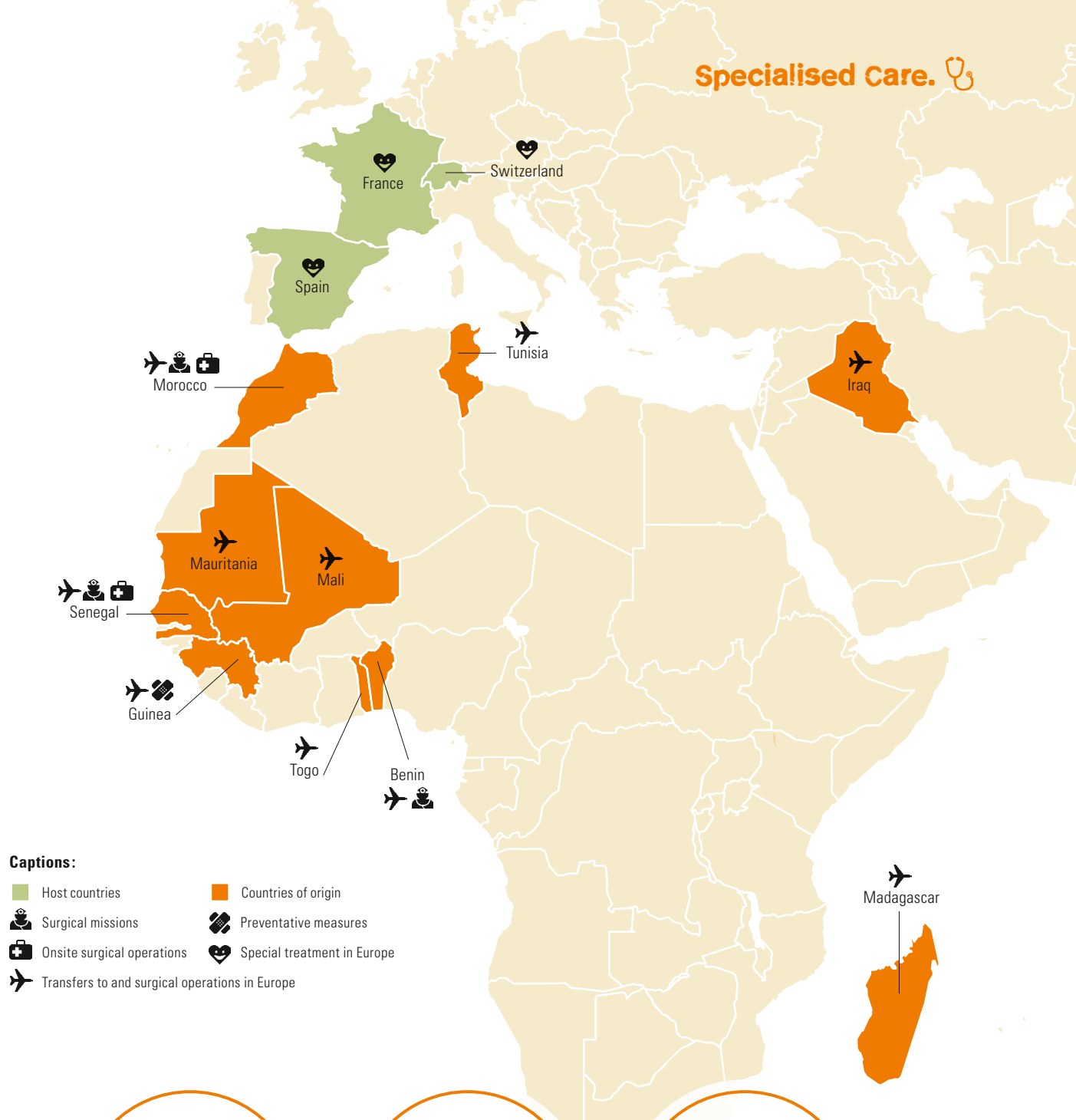
Terre des hommes Valais runs a medical centre, called La Maison, on the slopes of Massongex. This home cared for 169 children before and after surgery. 91% of children operated in Switzerland suffered from heart illness. A team of 40 professionals managed, looked after and treated children during their convalescence. The University Hospitals of Geneva (HUG) and host families provided accommodation to 32 children aged under two.

Senegal








Surgical missions to Senegal recommenced after being suspended in 2014 due to the Ebola epidemic. **Surgeons diagnosed 153 children with heart illnesses.** They operated on 23 children directly during two field missions. A further 43 children were sent to Europe for surgery. During the year, doctors monitored 108 children after surgery. 19 children received financial support to continue their schooling.

Togo

Tdh examined 298 children. 40 received surgery in Europe and 18 were treated locally during surgical missions. **Of these children, 84% suffered cardiac illnesses.** We provided financial support to 165 children so they could continue their schooling.



Captions:

-  Host countries
-  Countries of origin
-  Surgical missions
-  Preventative measures
-  Onsite surgical operations
-  Special treatment in Europe
-  Transfers to and surgical operations in Europe

10
countries of intervention.

1,300
children treated in their home countries, including 580 who had received surgery previously.

241
children sent to Switzerland.



©Tahy/Odile Meylan - Switzerland

★ Emergencies and humanitarian Crises.

16,000

children are members
armed forces in
South Sudan.

**3
million**

Nepalese children lacked
shelter, water and food
after the earthquake.

50%

of children in Syria do not
attend school.

Last year, crises forced a record number of people to become refugees or displaced persons. Terre des hommes (Tdh) provided support to communities suffering from natural and man-made disasters, including the earthquake in Nepal and the wars in South Sudan and Ukraine. In the context of the Syrian crisis, we have supported 120,000 refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, as well as refugees travelling through the Balkans.

Children are the first victims of conflicts and natural disasters. We act as quickly as possible to provide relief to these children and their loved ones by meeting their basic needs – supplying drinking water, food, medical treatment and psychosocial support. We also work with

communities and authorities to prevent violence, exploitation, negligence and abuse against children. In 2015, we helped 470,000 children and family members suffering the effects of humanitarian crises in 18 countries.

Providing essential goods

We work quickly to provide essential goods and emergency shelter to children, families and communities suffering in the aftermath of conflicts and natural disasters. We coordinate with local authorities to support existing structures. After the earthquake in Nepal, we distribut-

ed kits containing ropes, tarpaulins, cooking utensils and hygiene products to families. In Iraq, we helped families face the winter by handing out kits containing blankets, kerosene, heaters and mattresses. Families migrating across the Balkans needed mostly warm clothing.

Improving access to water

In emergency situations, clean water is essential for drinking, preparing food, maintaining personal hygiene, washing clothes, doing dishes and cleaning. We distribute water and chlorine to ensure communities are able to decontaminate and disinfect springs and sources of drinking water. Sanitary facilities are often destroyed or unusable after disasters. To improve hygiene conditions

for children and their parents, and to encourage good hygiene practices (hand washing), we built individual and collective toilets and ran campaigns and discussions for and with community members. Our staff also distributed hygiene kits containing products such as soap and oral rehydration solutions to treat diarrhoea.

Mother and child health in crisis situations

To provide fast relief, we send doctors, psychologists, medical equipment and medicine to assist affected populations, especially children and mothers. We support local hospitals treating women during pregnancy and childbirth and caring for babies and children with res-

piratory infections, diarrhoea, malnutrition and malaria – the most common childhood illnesses in emergency situations. In Nepal, we created mobile clinics to reach families living in the most isolated regions.



Protecting children

We protect children and their families, providing psychological and social support to help them overcome traumatic events, which can include bombings, natural disasters, the deaths of loved ones and escapes. We set up safe areas where teachers and social workers organise recreational, sports and educational activities. Through games, drawings, songs and dances, children

express themselves and deal with their fears. In Ukraine, toy libraries have been set up in schools attended by displaced children. Psychologists give individual treatment to children suffering the effects of physical and sexual violence, recruitment by armed forces, forced labour and migrating or fleeing alone.

Working with children's entourages

To protect children in the medium and long term, we raise awareness of the importance of children's rights, quality education and appropriate healthcare, by training parents, teachers, communities, social workers,

police and local and national authorities. We lobby decision-makers – governments, donors and international organisations – to ensure that children and child protection are always a priority.

Highlights in the Field of Emergencies in 2015

Guinea 🏠

Tdh **trained 1,144 health officers from Guinea and elsewhere to help fight the Ebola epidemic.** We supported 67 health centres and equipped 50 schools and orphanages with sanitary facilities. We also organised group games for 10,000 children who had directly or indirectly suffered from the virus, helping them to talk about their fears and traumatic experiences.

Iraq 🏠

In the Kirkuk region, Tdh **distributed heaters, kerosene, jerry cans, blankets and tools to 1,400 households,** including 1,200 displaced families. In this way, we improved conditions for more than 8,400 very vulnerable internally displaced persons living in precarious situations. In addition, we helped 630 families face the winter by delivering kits in the Tuz district, an area that had received almost no assistance up until that point.

Jordan 🧑🧒

After experiencing the atrocities of war, forced displacements and the difficulties of integrating a new country, refugee children struggle with low self-esteem and high levels of anxiety. To improve their well-being and resilience, Tdh developed games for more than 13,000 children. **Following these psychosocial activities, nearly 80% of participants were able to manage their emotions and said they felt better.**

Kenya 🧑🧒

Tdh is the only child protection organisation active in the Kambioos refugee camp. **We work with 26,000 children and their parents to protect against violence, exploitation, child marriage and discrimination.** Last year, we identified 3,300 children who required emergency assistance because they were either living alone or suffering from violence, negligence or abuse.

Lebanon 🧑🧒

Tdh was active in 20 areas in southern Lebanon. Last year, we **provided psychological support to more than 19,000 children,** individually or in groups. We **also trained 3,900 people on assisting children.** To help protect children in communities, we trained 38 committees bringing together 9,000 young people and adults. We raised committee members' awareness of different issues, especially child marriage and child labour.

Haiti

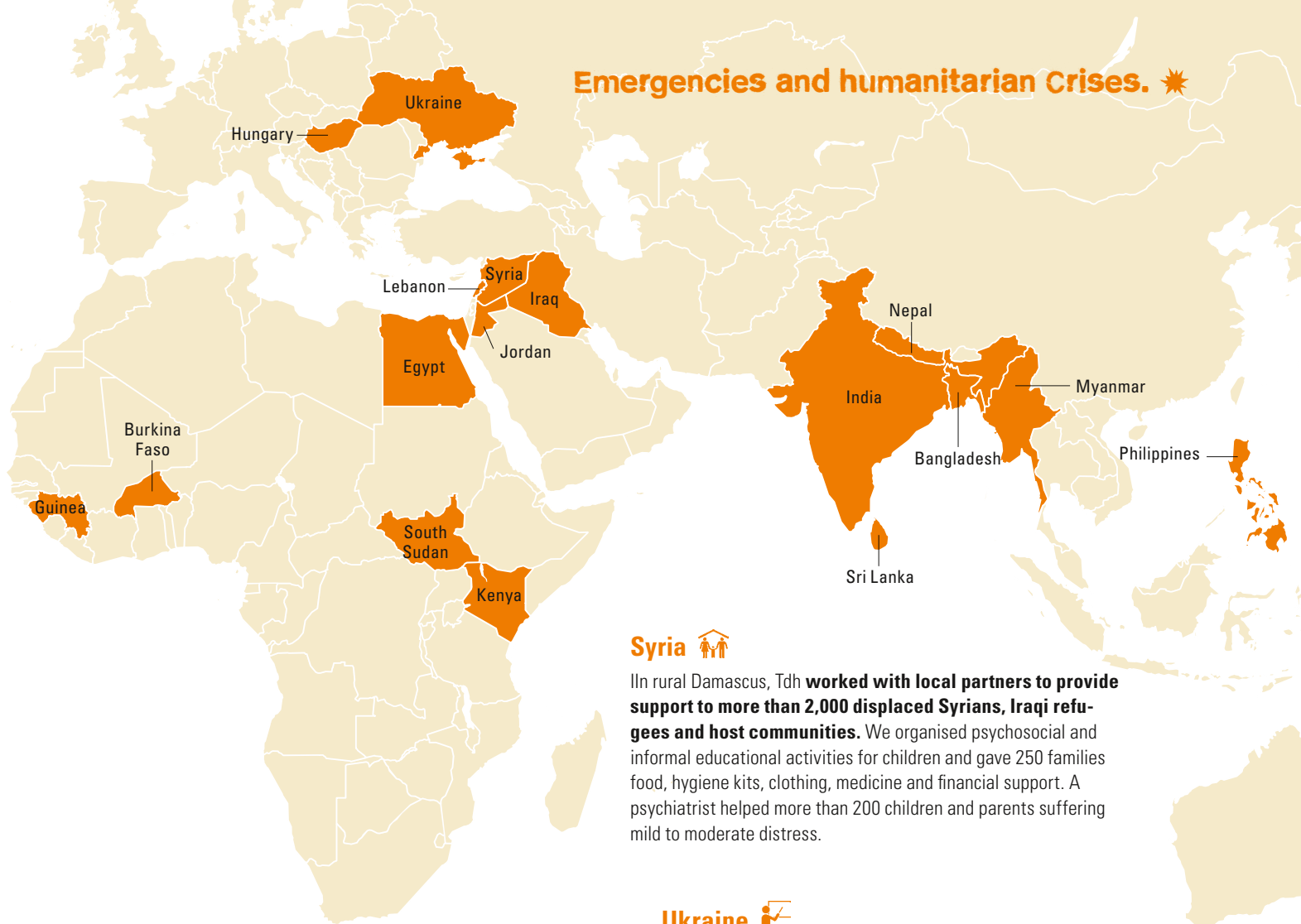
Myanmar 🏠

Following flooding in the Magway Region, 14,500 people in 20 villages received emergency rebuilding assistance. 2,869 households received financial support to rebuild damaged infrastructure – a road, school and child centre. In addition, 3,243 children took part in social and educational activities at play centres.

Nepal 🧑🧒

Tdh **helped 85,193 people affected by the earthquake, including 28,771 children.** Our staff provided first aid, psychological support, food and shelter.

Emergencies and humanitarian Crises. ☀



Syria 🏠

In rural Damascus, Tdh **worked with local partners to provide support to more than 2,000 displaced Syrians, Iraqi refugees and host communities.** We organised psychosocial and informal educational activities for children and gave 250 families food, hygiene kits, clothing, medicine and financial support. A psychiatrist helped more than 200 children and parents suffering mild to moderate distress.

South Sudan 🏆

Tdh helped 283 former child soldiers from Boma in Jonglei State to find their families and rebuild their lives after being freed from the armed forces. These young people received training at a learning centre seeking to improve the futures of children in the region. A documentary video about the **project won an award at the Swiss Web Program Festival**

Ukraine 🇺🇦

Tdh is in Ukraine's Luhansk region. This area is controlled by the government and includes the so-called *contact line*. Psychologists provided support to displaced children and their families. We **trained child protection professionals in 90 schools welcoming more than 9,000 children.** In addition, we set up 15 toy libraries to lend books, toys, games, sports equipment and art supplies.

18

countries of intervention.

10,000

people trained on child protection in humanitarian crisis.

470,000

children and family members assisted.



© Tdh - Iraq



Switzerland.



Terre des hommes is Switzerland’s leading child relief agency. We bring together Swiss volunteers, ambassadors and young people, who all work to help underprivileged children around the world. Their daily work helps us to inform the public about the needs of children and contributes to the education of the Swiss population on the topic of sustainable development. In Switzerland, as well as in the other countries of intervention, we speak out against abuses of children’s rights. Moreover, we defend the rights of child migrants.

 **Advocacy in Switzerland**

The situation for child migrants in Switzerland is more and more alarming. Their treatment does not respect the minimal standards of international conventions in this field and their number is continuously increasing. In 2015, the number of non-accompanied minors in Switzerland increased to 2736, after 795 the year before. We voiced our opinion in the media and lobbied political

institutions in order to change mentalities and practices. The objective of this awareness-raising work is for minors to be seen first and foremost as children and to benefit from the same rights as any other child. Our goal is for Switzerland to respect the Convention on the Rights of the Child the country ratified in 1997.

 **Switzerland’s largest volunteer network**

A group of 2,400 volunteers works tirelessly on behalf of Tdh to raise awareness of children’s issues in Switzerland. These volunteers launched more than 160 activities last year: cultural events, sporting events and char-

ity sales, including the renowned orange sale. In March, over 300,000 oranges were sold throughout Switzerland to support health projects.

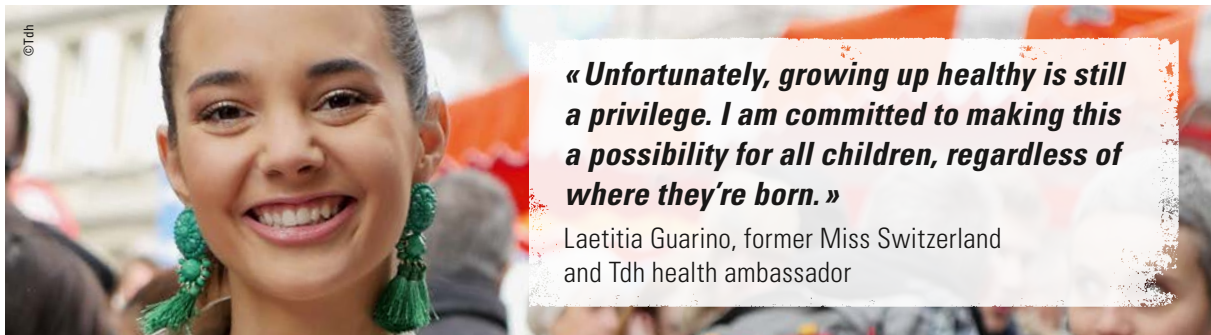
Our 30 regional volunteer groups independently organised many local activities, including Easter egg sales, concerts, performances, galas and film screenings. Tdh supported several major music festivals in Switzerland as a humanitarian partner: OpenAir St. Gallen, Festi'neuch and the Paléo Festival Nyon. Around 1,500

children and parents took part in sporting events, which included solidarity marches as well as football, badminton and tennis tournaments. Working from home, around 50 volunteers translated almost 500 texts.

Witnessing progress in the field

Once a year, we offer volunteers an opportunity to learn more about our operations in the field. Last autumn, eight volunteers visited Haiti, nearly six years after the earthquake that devastated the island. The volunteers, who travelled during their holidays and paid their own way, saw how donations collected in Switzerland were used. For most, visiting this extremely poor country was a shock – and an added source of motivation after re-

turning home. After the earthquake, 30,000 children were sent to live in orphanages. Raffaele Angiulli, president of the Zurich volunteer group, was impressed by the impact Tdh had made. *«I was overjoyed to see children wearing uniforms and going to class while visiting an orphanage we supported. It's so important for them to receive training for their future»*, he said on his return.



Ambassadors for children

We were fortunate to receive the support of two new volunteer ambassadors: Laetitia Guarino, Miss Switzerland 2014, and Jonas Schneiter, a presenter for Swiss Radio Television Couleur 3. Given their positions in the public eye, these ambassadors are able to raise awareness of children's rights and our goals. Both have taken part in activities in Switzerland and visited children in

the field. During her reign as Miss Switzerland, Guarino, a medical student in Lausanne, supported two health projects in Morocco and Tunisia. She accompanied children with cardiac insufficiency, attended heart operations and visited children at La Maison medical centre of Terre des hommes Valais in Massongex, where they recuperated after surgery.

Getting young people involved

To mark the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 2014, Tdh organised a competition for high school students called *Ambassadors for children's rights*. The first prize was a field trip. The winning group, which produced a video to raise awareness of children's rights, travelled to Kosovo last summer to find out more about our projects in the

country. According to Jonas Schneiter, who sat on the jury and accompanied the field trip, *«We were totally charmed by this dynamic, relevant and committed project produced by students at the Gymnase du Burrier.»* According to one of the high school students, *«The young people getting involved in Kosovo make us want to do the same. That's how we can change things ! »*

✓ Risk Management and Quality.



1,421

local employees.

140

staff members
in Switzerland.

80

expatriates in
delegations.

Terre des hommes (Tdh) condemns all forms of violence against children. The organisation has implemented clear policies and procedures to fight and prevent physical, sexual and psychological abuse. As part of this approach, Tdh has developed a new Child Safeguarding Policy, which applies to all of its activities.

Child Safeguarding Policy

All Tdh's projects seek to provide a safe environment for children, where their rights are respected. For this reason, we have updated our rules in this field by incorporating the strictest international standards and best practices. Tdh's new Child Safeguarding Policy was produced following extensive consultation with relevant groups: staff members in field delegations and at head office, child protection specialists and civil society partners. All have helped to make the Child Safeguarding Policy a reference document.

The policy aims to prevent abuse and provide answers in the event of incidents or suspected incidents. It is a the-

oretical and practical guide to managing day-to-day activities with children. It also contains support tools and numerous references to the child protection field. There is a special focus on recruiting staff, using social media and using new information and communications tools. The Child Safeguarding Policy includes a new code of conduct, which has been signed by all those who work with Tdh (employees, temporary staff and volunteers). Tdh is committed to promoting the policy inside the organisation, but also with the partner organisations and other institutions working with children.

🗨️ Risk management

Tdh has an integrated approach to managing the main risks associated with our operations. These risks include child safeguarding (see above), security, fraud prevention and institutional risk management. Tdh's system incorporates a whistle-blowing procedure allowing all employees to share information and obtain responses in real time from managers, regardless of the incident type. The tools available, which include policies and processes, guarantee the traceability of reported incidents and how they are dealt with.

Each delegation has a security plan, which is updated at least once per year, and an annual action plan, which reinforces measures to prevent the abuse of child bene-

ficiaries. Efforts have been stepped up to prevent fraud and strengthen checks.

Last year, the risk management department dealt with a number of incidents, which can be broken down as follows: approximately 50 safety and security incidents concerning staff members (including road accidents and serious health issues), 8 child protection incidents, 7 incidents of fraud and 5 incidents due to other risks. Tdh has been very fortunate to have avoided serious incidents (long-term kidnappings or fatal accidents) in recent years, despite its presence in sensitive areas such as Afghanistan, Iraq, South Sudan and Haiti.



✓ Quality and accountability

Training on project cycle management was offered throughout the year. This helped teams analyse situations, develop relevant strategies, implement projects, and monitor and evaluate results. Project monitoring and evaluation allowed staff to check projects were on the right track and, if necessary, make the appropriate adjustments in order to obtain lasting results. The importance of this initiative led Tdh to develop a new methodological guide to better meet the needs of teams and partners.

In addition, we decided to base our quality and accountability strategy on the Core Humanitarian Standards, a key initiative in the international cooperation field. These standards define the steps to be taken to improve the

quality and effectiveness of aid programmes. It ensures people and communities affected by crises are central to humanitarian actions, promoting respect for their rights.

We also respect Swiss accounting standards. We have our accounts audited in Switzerland and the other 38 countries we operate in. According to annual statements, our administrative expenses represent 13% of total spending (see the audited financial statements on page 38).

In Switzerland, we have been recognised as a public service foundation by the Swiss Confederation. We have also been awarded the ZEWQ quality label, which is awarded by the Swiss Central Office of Public Service Foundations to show donations are used correctly.



Country Summary.



1.3 million

children received healthcare and protection.

80,000

































































adults were trained.

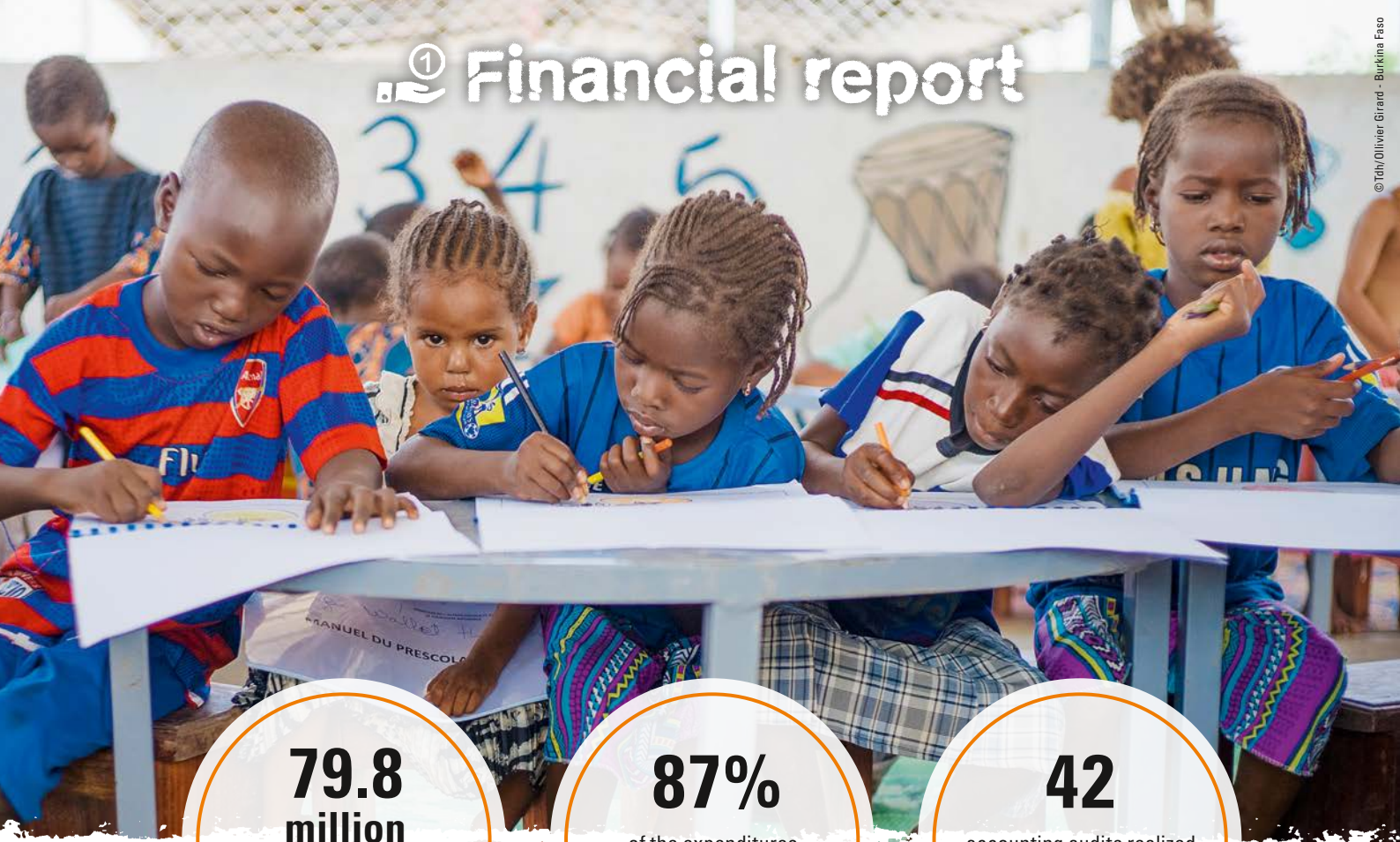
1 million

parents received assistance.

In 2015, Terre des hommes (Tdh) helped change the lives of over 2.3 million children and their loved ones. In total, 96 projects focusing on health, protection, emergencies and humanitarian crises took place in 38 countries around the world. Almost 95% of the 1,500 people working in the field are local employees who help contribute to their countries' long-term development.

	Health p.8-11	Specialised care p.12-15	Migration p.16-19	Exploitation p.20-23	Juvenile Justice p.24-27	Emergency & humanitarian crises p.28-31	Number of beneficiaries	National employees	Expatriated employees	Budget in thousands of Swiss francs
Afghanistan							87'403	121	4	3'265
Albania							4'483	13	1	1'382
Bangladesh							462'537	272	3	2'099
Benin et Nigeria							18'160	27	3	847
Brazil							5'409	13	0	516
Burkina Faso							540'926	87	10	6'955
Burundi							50'928	36	1	883
Colombia							4'242	48	1	1'187
Ecuador							6'284	5	1	583
Egypt							29'839	46	1	2'535

	Health p.8-11	Specialised care p.12-15	Migration p.16-19	Exploitation p.20-23	Juvenile Justice p.24-27	Emergency & humanitarian crises p.28-31	Number of beneficiaries	National employees	Expatriated employees	Budget in thousands of Swiss francs
Guinea							245'729	45	4	5'184
Haiti							28'796	90	4	1'974
Hungary							21'969	8	1	2'004
India							85'151	13	2	896
Iraq							18'003	15	4	961
Jordan							21'091	80	6	820
Kenya							21'391	30	2	1'169
Kosovo							4'662	17	1	605
Lebanon							38'320	45	2	1'513
Mali							196'385	98	3	2'771
Mauritania							67'057	22	1	847
Moldova							19'472	16	1	744
Morocco							323	4	0	198
Myanmar							16'582	33	1	566
Nepal							92'011	29	2	2'623
Nicaragua							8'894	9	1	543
Pakistan							24'372	3	1	791
Palestine							24'356	14	1	1'397
Panama							160	0	2	341
Peru							2'115	14	1	597
Philippines							10'868	0	0	1'600
Romania							12'807	14	1	1'551
Senegal							313	6	0	230
South Sudan							23'025	73	9	2'324
Sri Lanka							38'832	10	1	819
Syria							1'716	11	0	2'084
Togo							80'204	28	1	762
Ukraine							17'449	26	3	325



79.8 million
total income 2015.

87%
of the expenditures are invested directly in child relief projects.

42
accounting audits realized by independent experts abroad or in Switzerland.

2015 was a very good year for Terre des hommes. We recorded total income of 79.8 million Swiss francs (CHF) compared to CHF 68.8 million in 2014 (+ 16%). Expenditures increased to CHF 78.4 million compared to CHF 69.4 million in 2014 (+ 13%). As a result, we are able to maintain our strong financial position and ensure our work in our strategic areas of protection, health and emergency aid.

87% of the Foundation's expenditures are invested directly in child relief projects, as well as raising public awareness about the rights of the child and child protection. This is a key indicator for our annual financial performance. Burkina Faso is the country that received the most assistance (CHF 7.0 million) and alone represents 9% of the volume of aid provided in the field.

General administrative costs (Finance, IT, Human Resources and Management) of CHF 3.9 million represented 5% of total expenditures. Fundraising and communication amounted to CHF 6.0 million, a little less than 8% of total expenditure. With 5% on general administration, this amounts to total administrative costs of 13%, which complies with the 15% strategic limit set by the Foundation's board.

In 2015, private donors trusted us on a regular basis and contributed CHF 22.8 million. Donations from the general public and the semi-institutional donations came up together to a total of CHF 28.6 million, 36% of income. All other major income (64%) came from institutional donors, amounting to CHF 50.9 million.

The following annual report was audited by an independent body (on page 48) certifying that the account gives a true and fair review of the financial situation and the results, as well as attesting that the provisions relating to the quality label of the ZEWO foundation are respected.

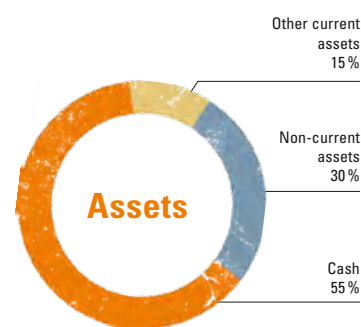
Richard Spescha
Administration and Finance Director

This report is a translation ; only the French version of this report has legal validity.

Balance sheet as per 31/12/2015

Assets

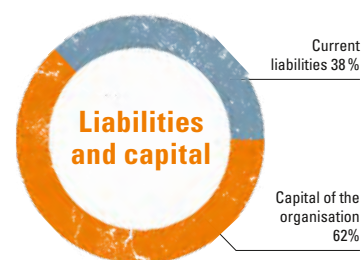
(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2015	2014
Current assets		34'102	38'902
Cash	2	26'534	33'918
Securities	3	219	10
Receivables	4	3'339	2'594
Contribution receivables	5	3'980	1'866
Prepayments and accrued income	6	30	514
Non-current assets		14'505	9'381
Investment properties	7	8'515	8'787
Other fixed assets	7	523	325
Financial assets	8	240	269
Participation	9	5'227	-
TOTAL		48'607	48'283



(Percentages of the total balance sheet)

Liabilities, funds and capital

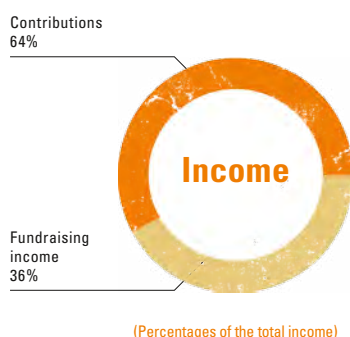
(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2015	2014
Current liabilities		18'191	19'060
Creditors	10	2'350	1'826
Funds received in advance	11	9'528	11'823
Accrued liabilities and deferred income	12	4'072	3'602
Provisions	13	2'242	1'809
Liabilities in the long term		280	-
Provisions	13	280	-
Capital of the organisation		30'136	29'224
Paid-in capital		5	5
Fund capital (funds allocated)	14	1'692	1'690
Tied capital	15	1'664	1'337
Free capital		26'775	26'192
TOTAL		48'607	48'283



(Percentages of the total balance sheet)

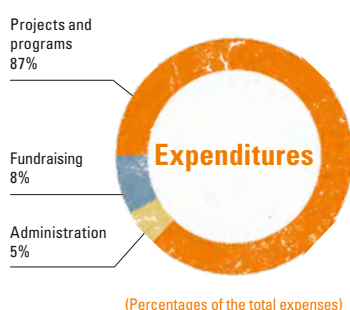
A large proportion of capital is readily available in cash in Switzerland or directly in the field at the various project sites or invested in property

Statement of operations 2015



Income

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2015	2014
General public fundraising		22'834	20'357
Periodic donations		4'990	5'095
Orange sales and Children's Rights Day		916	957
Regional activities		1'230	822
Non-periodic donations		1'103	1'032
Direct marketing		8'786	7'954
Legacies		5'808	4'496
Semi-institutional fundraising		5'849	5'451
Institutions and foundations		4'250	3'821
Sponsoring and companies		716	415
Swiss cantons		883	1'215
Total fundraising income		28'683	25'808
Contributions		50'924	42'901
Partner organisations TDH International Federation		3'236	692
Swiss solidarity (Chaîne du Bonheur)		8'742	6'007
Swiss Government - SDC	19	16'814	13'431
Income abroad		12'967	11'487
Foreign governments and organisations		9'166	11'284
Miscellaneous income		193	129
TOTAL		79'800	68'838
<i>of which</i> unrestricted funds		20'180	17'665
<i>of which</i> restricted funds		59'620	51'173



Expenditures

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2015	2014
Projects and programs abroad		65'116	57'148
<i>Projects in West Africa</i>		15'112	14'004
<i>Projects in Europe and Eastern Africa</i>		7'585	5'018
<i>Projects in the Middle East and North Africa</i>		12'812	10'922
<i>Projects in Asia</i>		7'137	5'698
<i>Projects in Latin America</i>		5'771	5'905
<i>Projects Humanitarian Crisis (ex-Emergency)</i>		8'555	8'184
<i>Innovation and Operational Reserve</i>		915	830
<i>Projects in Switzerland</i>		1'268	1'091
<i>Programs with thematic topics</i>		2'287	1'748
<i>Projects and programs support</i>		3'676	3'749
Networking and information		3'337	2'934
<i>TDH International Federation and Partners</i>		537	462
<i>Information and awareness in Switzerland</i>		2'800	2'472
Fundraising and administration		9'946	9'393
<i>Communication and Fundraising</i>		6'029	5'344
<i>Administration</i>		3'917	4'049
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	17	78'399	69'475
OPERATIONAL RESULT		1'400	-637
Financial result	16	-55	375
Allocation to provisions	13	-433	-653
ANNUAL RESULT before allocation/withdrawal to the capital of the organization		912	-915
Withdrawal from fund capital		-2	917
ANNUAL RESULT before Allocation to capital + Reserves		910	1
Withdrawal from /(-) Allocation to tied capital	15	-327	-289
Withdrawal from /(-) Allocation to free capital		-583	288
ANNUAL RESULT		-	-

Cash flow statement 2015

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2015	2014
Annual result before allocation / withdrawal to funds		912	-915
Depreciations		376	393
Revaluation		170	-
Obtained legacies in the form of properties	7	-259	-2'552
Shares received in the form of an inheritance	9	-2'514	-
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) allocation to provisions		713	653
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) provisions for securities losses		-	-90
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) in securities		-209	90
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) receivables		-750	-221
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) contribution receivables		-2'114	3'257
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) prepayments and accrued income		485	-431
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) creditors		529	555
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) funds received in advance		-2'295	1'696
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) accrued liabilities and deferred income		470	-1'306
Cash flow from operation		-4'486	1'128
Investments (-) of fixed assets	7	-212	-399
Investments (-) in investment properties	7	-	-3'268
Investments in shares	9	-2'713	-
Investments (-) of financial assets		-	-117
Disposal (+) (sale) of financial assets		28	-
Cash flow from investing activities		-2'897	-3'783
INCREASE (+) / DECREASE (-) IN CASH		-7'384	-2'655
Cash on January 1st		33'918	36'573
Cash on December 31st		26'534	33'918
INCREASE (+) / DECREASE (-) IN CASH		-7'384	-2'655

This statement is a summary of the sources of funds starting from the result of the foundation and the itemized variations of the accounts. They reflect the sources and subsequent utilization of these funds and the resulting treasury variance.

Statement of changes in funds and in capital 2015

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Balance 1/1/2015	Allocation	With- drawal	Balance 31/12/2015
Paid-in capital	5	-	-	5
Fund capital (funds allocated)	1'690	9'123	9'121	1'692
Tied capital	1'337	391	64	1'664
Free capital	26'192	583	-	26'775
CAPITAL OF THE ORGANISATION	29'224	10'097	9'185	30'136

Statement of changes in funds and in capital 2014

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Balance 1/1/2014	Allocation	With- drawal	Balance 31/12/2014
Paid-in capital	5	-	-	5
Fund capital (funds allocated)	2'604	8'143	9'058	1'690
Tied capital	1'048	344	55	1'337
Free capital	26'480	-	288	26'192
CAPITAL OF THE ORGANISATION	30'137	8'487	9'401	29'224

Appendix to the Annual financial Statements 2015

Presented in thousands of Swiss francs

1/ Principles of accounting and presentation

a) Basis

The presentation of the financial statement of the Terre des hommes – Helping children worldwide – Foundation is based on the global model of recommendations made by Swiss GAAP FER (in compliance with the framework, the core FER and further Swiss GAAP FER). This presentation provides a fair presentation of the financial position, the cash flows and the result of operations (true and fair view). The financial statements comply with Swiss law, the requirements of the ZEWO Foundation (Swiss Central Bureau of Charities), as well as with the statutes of the Foundation.

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention (acquisition costs) and presented in thousand Swiss francs (KCHF). For this reason, due to rounding differences could appear in some totals.

The Board of Trustees approved the annual accounts of Terre des hommes at its meeting on June 12th, 2015.

b) Scope of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Terre des hommes includes transactions originating from Headquarters as well as from delegations abroad.

c) Related parties

The real estate company Rumine Lucinge C SA is a related party, as Terre des hommes is the only shareholder.

The value is shown under participation. A current account between this company and Terre des hommes can be found under the position debtor.

d) Foreign currency conversion

Foreign currency transactions are converted at the average rates of the month of recognition.

Assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies as of December 31st in the balance sheet are converted into Swiss francs at the rates effective on December 31st. The results of these conversions are included in the financial result.

e) Cash

Cash, postal accounts, domestic banks and banks abroad are shown in the balance sheet at their nominal value.

f) Securities

Securities are recorded on the balance sheet at their market value on the effective balance sheet date.

Investments are made in accordance with the investment regulations of Terre des hommes, first with the aim of preservation of value, and further to receive an acceptable return with respect to the market situation. Only bonds rated double or triple A are permitted. For other securities derived from a legacy, the principle of immediate sale is adopted, provided that the securities can be sold. Provisions are made for non-negotiable securities.

g) Prepayments and accrued income

Receivables prepayments and accrued income are shown at their nominal value, after deducting corrections to reflect the recoverable amount.

h) Investment properties and other fixed assets

The investment properties that have been recently inherited appear in the balance sheet at their current value estimated by an expert group, that is member of the Swiss Chamber of Expert Property Valuers. We realize a new estimation at least every 5 years. The building in Mont-sur-Lausanne figures for historical reasons in the balance sheet with the construction costs, as well as the renovation costs less deduction of depreciation calculated according to a linear depreciation method.

Building at Mont sur Lausanne	1,25 %
-------------------------------	--------

The other fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at their acquisition costs less deduction of depreciation calculated according to a linear depreciation method depending on the length of usual utilization :

Machinery, vehicles and equipment	33,33 %
Installation and IT equipment	33,33 %
Fixed assets abroad (1)	Direct amortisation
Installation building at Mont-sur-Lausanne	10 %

1) *Terre des hommes uses equipment and vehicles as part of its projects managed abroad; such equipment and vehicles are expensed at acquisition, and are therefore not capitalised in the balance sheet. This situation is justified by the uncertain contexts and difficult conditions in which Terre des hommes operates, which makes it difficult to fix their useful life, which is generally short, and any residual value.*

i) Financial assets

Financial assets appear in the balance sheet at acquisition costs, taking into account any necessary corrections of value.

j) Provisions

Provisions represent the value of probable cash outflows resulting from past events, occurring without counter-performance and can be estimated. These provisions are separated into short-term, if the estimated utilization is less than twelve months, or into long-term if the utilization is longer.

k) Revenue recognition

General public fundraising

Revenues from general public fund-raising are recognised when they are earned by Terre des hommes with certainty. They are counted as unrestricted funds, unless otherwise specified by the donor. Funds that were not used at year-end are listed under **restricted funds** on the balance sheet.

Financing contracts

Revenues from financing contracts made with donors (foundations, cantons and companies) are recognised as income in the year when the financed expenditure incurred.

Concerning funds received for a specific project, which have not been used at the book closing date and will continue to be used in the coming years and there are contractual provisions specifying the possibility of returning the asset to the donor, are recorded as liabilities in **Funds received in advance**.

Funds not received for a specific project of which the financed expenditure is committed at the book closing date, are recorded on the balance sheet as **Funds to be received**. The part of the funds to be received for the signed financing contracts and covering future periods are referred to as **Conditional assets** in footnote 5.

The related budgetary obligations are considered as contingent engagements.

Legacies

The accepted but unrealized products of legacies and bequests are considered as contingent assets. They will be recognized as income when effectively transferred to Terre des hommes, who then acquires its control.

Other revenues

All other revenues received without particular mention are allocated to non-affected funds. In case of non-utilization, the balance is assigned to internally generated unrestricted funds.

l) Valuation of contributions in kind

Contributions in kind of goods and services received are evaluated at the lowest market price. Volunteer work contributions in Switzerland are valued at CHF 25.- per hour, appearing only in the annex.

m) Taxes

The Terre des hommes Foundation is subject to VAT from January 1, 2010, but is exempted from direct taxes on income by decree of December, 1998. This decision is not subject to any condition.

n) Reclassifications

The direction reclassifies some countries, where Terre des hommes has already been present, into the sector of humanitarian crisis in case of an emergency intervention. Therefore the respective country will be placed under humanitarian crisis projects during the intervention.

Comments on financial statements

2/ Cash

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Cash	24	10
Post cheque accounts	7'494	12'651
Banks	7'428	11'632
Total of cash at Headquarters	14'946	24'293
Cash	239	135
Banks	11'348	9'490
Total cash abroad	11'588	9'625
	26'534	33'918

3/ Securities

Shares in CHF	4	-
Bonds in CHF	215	10
	219	10

4/ Receivables

Receivables at Headquarters	57	26
Debtor of related parties	336	-
VAT receivables	2'241	1'807
Receivables abroad	705	761
	3'339	2'594

5/ Contributions receivable

Fund-raising from Volunteer Groups	349	280
SDC (Swiss Confederation)* contributions	140	21
Donor	2'772	1'518
Donor abroad	718	47
	3'980	1'866

* Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, of which 48 KCHF in 2015 concern the Wash Consortium Helvetas contract.

Contribution to be received (conditional assets)

2015	-	15'186
2016	24'074	6'948
2017	6'952	2'744
2018	3'976	2'215
2019	737	736
	35'739	27'831
Exposure in USD	1'383	6'564
Exposure in EUR	3'340	3'194

6/ Prepayments and accrued income

Prepaid expenses	29	511
Withholding taxes	1	3
	30	514

7/ Fixed assets

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Buildings		Other fixed assets	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net accounting value on January 1st	8'787	3'069	325	217
Acquisition values				
Balances on January 1st	13'188	7'368	2'830	2'432
Additions	-	3'267	212	398
Additions "legacy"	-	2'552	259	-
Balance on 31 December	13'188	13'188	3'302	2'830
Accumulated depreciation				
Balances on January 1st	-4'402	-4'299	-2'505	-2'214
Depreciation	-102	-102	-273	-291
Revaluation	-170	-	-	-
Balances on 31 December	-4'674	-4'402	-2'779	-2'505
Net accounting value on 31 December	8'515	8'787	523	325

Investment properties

Detailed information on investment properties	Net accounting values on the 31/12/2015	Net accounting values on the 31/12/2014
Le Mont sur Lausanne	2'865	2'966
Chaumière 08, Lausanne	2'780	2'860
Chaumière 12, Lausanne	2'870	2'960
	8'514	8'787

Other fixed assets

Detailed information on other fixed assets		
IT infrastructure	228	252
Other fixed assets	36	73
Assets intended for sales*	259	-
	523	325

* As part of a succession, Terre des hommes inherited 50% of an apartment in usufruct. Terre des hommes plans to sell it.

8/ Financial Assets

Details of financial assets		
Deposits and guarantees	240	269
	240	269

9/ Participation

Details of the participation		
SI Rumine Lucinge C SA	5'227	-
	5'227	-

Terre des hommes is at 50 % the beneficiary of an inheritance of the real estate company Rumine Lucinge C SA, a public limited company located in 1003 Lausanne. Furthermore Tdh bought the other half for a total of KCHF 2'713. Therefore, the foundation is a 100% shareholder of the capital of this company that owns and operates the building at the street François de Lucinge n°11, 1003 Lausanne.

10/ Creditors

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Creditors at Headquarters	2'163	1'614
Creditors abroad	187	212
	2'350	1'826

11/ Funds received in advance

SDC (Swiss Confederation)* funds received in advance	946	2'581
Funds received in advance from other donors	6'874	6'813
Funds overpaid	204	204
Foreign funds received in advance abroad	1'504	2'225
	9'528	11'823

* Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, of which KCHF 190 in 2015 concerns the Wash Consortium Helvetas contract.

12/ Accrued liabilities and deferred income

Accrued liabilities Headquarter	1'642	1'697
Accrued vacation not taken	269	312
Accrued liabilities abroad	2'161	1'593
	4'072	3'602

Audit risks Burkina Faso : According to the estimation of our Finance Department, a provision of KCHF 280 has been made in order to cover the risks relating the non-eligible expenditure of contracts ECHO in Burkina Faso.

VAT provision: Since January 1, 2010, Terre des hommes is subject to Value Added Tax (VAT). However, the conditions for liability have, so far, not been definitely defined by the Federal Tax Administration. Therefore in order to avoid any risk related to this situation, Tdh decided to create a provision for the totality of the preliminary tax.

13/ Provisions

Short-term	31/12/2015	Allocation (+) / Withdrawal (-)	31/12/2014
Risks related to VAT rulings	2'242	+ 433	1'809
Long-term			
Audit risks Burkina Faso	280	+ 280	-
	2'522	+713	1'809

14/ Fund capital

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Colombia	-	92
Haiti	290	422
India	130	-
Iraq	60	-
Kenya	214	354
Lebanon	42	65
Madagascar	43	43
Mauritania	-	70
Sudan	260	260
Projects related to the refugee crisis	270	-
Projects outside of priority areas	213	213
Mother and child healthcare – Nutrition	171	171
	1'692	1'690

15/ Tied capital

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2015	Allocation	Withdrawal	31/12/2014
Reserves for severance payments	1'664	391	-64	1'337

These reserves are used to cover severance payments for local staff in case of unscheduled shutdown of projects abroad, the rule being 3% levy on the payroll of local employees, but not more than the equivalent of an average monthly salary on the payroll.

16/ Financial result

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Interest	6	21
Foreign exchange gain realised	11	23
Rents for investment properties	832	693
Financial income	849	737
Financial charges	-119	-90
Foreign currency realized losses	-287	-
Expenses for investment properties	-498	-272
Financial expenses	-904	-362
FINANCIAL RESULT	-55	375

17/ Global expenditures

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Costs of projects	Fund-raising	Administration	Financial results & allocations to reserves	Charges shared	TOTAL costs 2015	TOTAL costs 2014
Direct project costs	23'865	-	-	-	-	23'865	19'542
<i>Including Partner contributions</i>	<i>8'227</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>8'227</i>	<i>7'885</i>
Human resources costs	32'022	2'708	3'024	327	171	38'252	33'865
<i>Including Recruitment costs</i>	<i>44</i>	-	<i>1</i>	-	<i>9</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Training expenses</i>	<i>144</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>144</i>	<i>248</i>
<i>Travelling expenses</i>	<i>1'354</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>82</i>	-	<i>58</i>	<i>1'563</i>	<i>1'275</i>
Costs of operations	10'852	2'963	288	576	1'882	16'561	16'418
<i>Including Cost of premises, insurance, vehicles</i>	<i>5'807</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>21</i>	-	<i>739</i>	<i>6'613</i>	<i>6'222</i>
<i>Administration and IT costs</i>	<i>3'477</i>	<i>1'197</i>	<i>322</i>	-	<i>792</i>	<i>5'788</i>	<i>5'951</i>
<i>Costs of campaigns and fundraising</i>	<i>1'492</i>	<i>1'719</i>	<i>8</i>	-	<i>14</i>	<i>3'233</i>	<i>3'589</i>
<i>Depreciation</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>376</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>393</i>
Non-operational costs & products	637	-6	-6	-88	-	537	218
Shared costs allocation	1'078	364	611	-	-2'053	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	68'454	6'029	3'917	815	-	79'215	70'042

This table comprises the following expenditures

	2015	2014
Operating expenditures	78'399	69'475
Financial result	55	-374
Allocation to provisions for VAT and for severance payments	760	943
TOTAL	79'215	70'042

18/ Contributions in kind

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2015	2014
Transport and supplying service for providing specialised care for children	329	334
Volunteer work for providing specialised care for children	2'157	1'756
Volunteering of Office and the Board of the Foundation	41	35
Volunteering and Service from the activity of our Volunteer Groups	1'902	1'916
TOTAL	4'429	4'041
% of operating revenue of the Foundation	5,55%	5,87%

19/ Breakdown of contributions of SDC*

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2015	2014
Contribution to the development programme	10'022	10'000
Contribution to the aid programme for Eastern Europe countries	500	500
Humanitarian aid	1'420	224
Helvetas wash consortium	494	-
Other: mandates	4'378	2'706
TOTAL	16'814	13'430

* Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

20/ Payments to members of the executive bodies

The Board Office and the Board of Trustees are volunteers. They receive a fixed indemnification for their expenses during meetings. In 2015, a total amount of KCHF 21 (including KCHF 10 for the President) was allocated to 17 members for their expenses linked to their participation in two meetings of the Executive Board and 6 meetings of the Foundation Council (2014: KCHF 22 including KCHF 10 for the president). Payroll for 5 executives totals KCHF 784 for the year 2015. (2014: CHF 749)

21/ Provident fund

Employees of the Terre des hommes Foundation, namely 145 people as of 31 December 2015 (2014: 141) are insured against the economic consequences of age, disability and death with the Foundation Commune BCV second pillar in Lausanne according to the pension plan called w. The employer does not guarantee pension benefits. The pension plan is funded by contributions from the Terre des hommes Foundation and its employees. The employer contributions are recognised in the period in which they were paid. The risks are covered by the Foundation Commune.

The benefits (assets)/economic commitments (liabilities) and pension expenses inherent in the pension plan are as follows:

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2015	2014
The cost coverage rate	undisclosed	110,6%
Changes compared to the previous year/difference recorded with effect on profit for the year	none	none
Pension expenses as part of staff costs, in KCHF	1'047	971

22/ Employees

The Terre des hommes Foundation employs 140 people in Switzerland and 80 abroad with a Swiss employment contract (2014: 131 in Switzerland and 71 abroad). Approximately 1,421 employees have been hired by the delegations of the Terre des hommes Foundation via its projects abroad (2014: 1,295 employees).

23/ Audit Fees

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2015	2014
Audit services	66	65
Other services	29	25
TOTAL	95	90

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

To the Foundation Council of the Foundation Terre des hommes, Lausanne

Lausanne, 10th June 2016

As statutory auditors, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Terre des hommes – Helping children worldwide – Foundation, which comprise the balance sheet, statement of operations, cash flow statement, statement of changes in funds and in capital and notes (pages 39 to 47), for the year ended 31 December 2015. According to the Swiss GAAP FER 21, the Performance report is not subject to the statutory audit of the financial statements.

Foundation Council's responsibility

The Foundation Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 21, the requirements of Swiss law and the deed of foundation. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Foundation Council is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 21 and comply with Swiss law and the deed of foundation.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 83b paragraph 3 Swiss Civil Code (CC) in relation to article 728 CO) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 83b paragraph 3 CC in relation to article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Foundation Council.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

In addition, we confirm, that the ZEW0's foundation regulations to be complied with in accordance with Art. 12 relating to ZEW0's quality label, are respected.

Ernst & Young SA

**Pierre-Alain Coquoz, Licensed audit expert
(Auditor in charge)**

Thomas Madoery, Licensed audit expert

Other financial information out of audit review

Income from fundraising

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Restricted income 2015	Unrestricted income 2015	Total 2015	Total 2014
Periodic donations	799	4'191	4'990	5'095
Orange sale and Children's Rights Day	909	7	916	957
Regional activities	444	787	1'230	822
Non-periodic donations	323	780	1'103	1'032
Direct marketing	1'071	7'716	8'786	7'954
Legacies	209	5'599	5'808	4'496
Institutions & Foundations	4'082	167	4'250	3'821
Companies	424	292	716	415
Swiss Cantons	862	21	883	1'215
TOTAL INCOME FROM FUNDRAISING	9'123	19'560	28'683	25'808
Total 2014	8'143	17'665	-	-

Contributions

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Regular programs	Additional programs	Indirect program costs	Total 2015	Total 2014
Partner organizations TDHIF	-	3'100	135	3'236	692
Swiss Solidarity	457	7'335	950	8'742	6'007
Contributions SDC	7'918	6'703	2'193	16'814	13'431
Income from abroad	2'482	10'343	142	12'967	11'487
Foreign states and intl. organizations	229	7'837	1'100	9'166	11'284
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	11'052	35'319	4'553	50'924	42'901
Total 2014	19'045	20'935	2'921	-	-

* Terre des hommes International Federation

** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Council of the Foundation.

As of June 10th, 2016

The Council of the Foundation is made up of representatives of volunteer networks as well as specialists in humanitarian work, public health, finance, law, marketing and economics. **The Executive Board's** role is to oversee the organisation of the Foundation. It is also responsible for monitoring ongoing activities, administration, use of the Foundation's resources, risk management and regulation.



Beat Mumenthaler
President of the Council and
Executive Board – Lawyer



Felix E. Bollmann
Vice-President of the Council and the
Executive Board – Economist, Former
Director of Swiss Solidarity



Thomas Harder
Vice-President of the Council and
the Executive Board – Lawyer



Patrick Aebischer
Council Member
President of EPFL



Charles Beer
Council Member
President of the Pro Helvetia
Foundation



Christine Brosteaux
Executive Board Member
Doctor



Philippe Bucher
Council Member
Economist



Marianne Cafilisch
Council Member
Paediatrician



Pascal Couchepin
Council Member
Former Federal Council
President



Philippe de Preux
Executive Board Member
Economist



Tamara Erez
Executive Board Member
Lawyer



Christian Fessard
Council Member
Communication



Philippe Lienhard
Executive Board Member
Accounting expert



Michel Mottiez
Council Member
HR Director



René Prêtre
Council Member – Head of
cardiovascular surgery dpt CHUV



Michel Roulet
Executive Board Member
Paediatrician



Jean Zermatten
Executive Board Member
Former President of UN Committee
on the Rights of the Child

Management.

As of June 10th, 2016



Vito Angelillo
Director General



Michel Müller
Director of Human
Resources



Jessica Schweizer
Director of Communications
and Fundraising



Richard Spescha
Director of Finance
and Administration



Yann Colliou, Steven Fricaud, Pierre Philippe, Marc Weil
Programme Management
(ad interim)

Special! Thanks.

94,992

individual donors.

9,305

sponsors.

2,097

companies.

We especially wish to thank:

The population of Switzerland

Institutional donors

Swiss Solidarity, Swiss Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) of Switzerland, the European Commission (Europaid and ECHO) the Agencies for Cooperation in Austria (ADC), Spain (AECID and Xunta de Galicia), United States (USAID, OFDA, BPRM, USDOL), Britain (UK aid), Liechtenstein (LED) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

United Nations Relief Agencies

IOM, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC.

Other donors

Caritas Germany, Comic Relief, International Olympic Committee, Shree Consortium, Canton Vaud Development Cooperation (FEDEVACO), Micronutrient initiative, Plan UK, Society for Public Utility in Canton Vaud (SVUP). All the notaries, lawyers, fiduciaries and bank institutions that helped us to receive legacies and successions.

Swiss cantons

Aargau, Basel-Land, Basel-City, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva (Service de la solidarité internationale, Loterie Romande), Glarus, Nidwalden, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Thurgau, Uri, Zurich.

Cities

Geneva (Délégation Genève Ville Solidaire), St. Gallen.

Municipalities and parishes

Evang.-ref. Kirchgemeinde Bülach, Gemeinden Affoltern am Albis, Herisau, Riehen, St.-Imier and all other municipalities and parishes who gave us their much appreciated support.

Terre des Hommes worldwide

International Federation (TDHIF) and the Terre des hommes organisations in Europe (Germany, Netherlands, Spain).

Foundations

Fondation d'Aide à l'Enfance et au Tiers-Monde (FAET), Fondation Alfred et Eugénie Baur, Fondation d'aide sociale et culturelle du Canton de Vaud (Loterie Romande), Ammodo Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Fondation de bienfaisance du groupe Pictet, Christa Foundation, COFRA Foundation, Deerfield Partnership Foundation, Dr. Silvain Brunswig-Stiftung, Carl und Elise Elsener-Gut Stiftung, Gebauer Stiftung, Ernst Göhner Stiftung, Fondation Gourgas, Fondation d'Harcourt, Human Dignity Foundation, Institut Tropical et de Santé Publique Suisse, Fondation Le Petit Cœur, Fondation Madeleine, Medicor Foundation, Rosa und Bernhard Merz Stiftung, Migros Hilfsfonds, Fondation Comtesse Moira, Fondation Emile et Odette Moser, Stiftung NAK-Humanitas, Novartis Stiftung, Oak Foundation, Pressley Ridge, Fondazione Renato Grandi, Sinoma Foundation, Stanley Thomas Johnson Stiftung, Gemeinnützige Stiftung Symphysis, Fondation UEFA pour l'Enfance and all other foundations who wish to stay anonymous.

Sponsors

We thank all donors who have helped us act and develop our activities with children during the year 2015.

Companies

Alternative Bank Schweiz, Bama, Baumer AG, Bata Children's Program, Breitling SA, Capital Group Companies, Citibank (Switzerland) SA, Contex SA, Coopérative Textura, COOP, Cross Systems SA, Die Schweizerische Post, Elcotron SA, Ericsson AG Bern, Groupe G. Dentan SA, DPD (Suisse) SA, ISS Facility SA, Groupe Payot, Open Air St-Gall, Paléo Festival Nyon, pharmacieplus, Policlinique Médicale Universitaire, Polygravia SA, Ricola AG, SGA/APG AG.

Hospitals in Switzerland and Europe

Switzerland (Aigle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne), Spain (Madrid, Sevilla, Pamplona, Malaga, Cordoba, La Coruña) and France (Lille).



Siège | Hauptsitz | Sede | Headquarters
Avenue de Montchoisi 15, CH-1006 Lausanne
T +41 58 611 06 66, F +41 58 611 06 77,
E-Mail: info@tdh.ch, www.tdh.ch, CCP: 10-11504-8



Terre des hommes
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