



# Making an Impact for Children

Annual Report 2017



**Terre des hommes**

Helping children worldwide.



## Terre des Hommes

International Federation

The Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh) is a member of the Terre des Hommes International Federation (TDHIF), which includes the « Terre des Hommes » organisations in Switzerland and other countries. TDHIF advocates for child rights on an international and European level and at the United Nations.



The Terre des hommes Foundation – as part of the Terre des Hommes International Federation – has a Level 1 certification from Keeping Children Safe, an independent organisation that analyses and audits procedures implemented by NGOs to protect the children they work with.



The Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh) is recognised as a public service foundation by ZEWO. Tdh conforms to the principles of good governance for non-profit organisations as laid down in the Swiss NPO Code [www.swiss-npocode.org](http://www.swiss-npocode.org)

### Edition

Editor: Cécile Kirwan. Writers: Sara Sahli, Tatjana Aebli, Isabel Zbinden, Lisa Flückiger, Ivana Goretta. Graphic design & Illustrations: Angélique Bühlmann, Kathrina Frank.

The results presented in this annual report are not exhaustive and are examples of some of our projects.

### Translations

German: Barbara Staub  
English: Rhonda Campbell  
French: Laura Blaser-Grossen, David Malenfant

### Pictures

The pictures were taken by professional photographers, volunteers or staff from Terre des hommes. We thank them warmly!

### Internet

This annual report is available in English, French and German on our website [www.tdh.ch/annual-report](http://www.tdh.ch/annual-report)

A summary of this report printed in English, French, German and Italian is available by e-mail ([donorcare@tdh.ch](mailto:donorcare@tdh.ch)) or phone (058 611 06 11).

### Print

Prepress, Images 3 SA, Lausanne  
Printing Baudat SA, Recycled chlorine free paper

© Terre des hommes - 2018

### Join us on

- [www.tdh.ch](http://www.tdh.ch)
- [www.facebook.com/tdh.ch](https://www.facebook.com/tdh.ch)
- [www.twitter.com/tdh\\_ch](https://www.twitter.com/tdh_ch)
- [www.instagram.com/tdh\\_ch](https://www.instagram.com/tdh_ch)
- [www.linkedin.com/company/terre-des-hommes-foundation](https://www.linkedin.com/company/terre-des-hommes-foundation)




















**Terre des hommes**  
Helping children worldwide.

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](mailto:info@tdh.ch), CCP: 10-11504-8

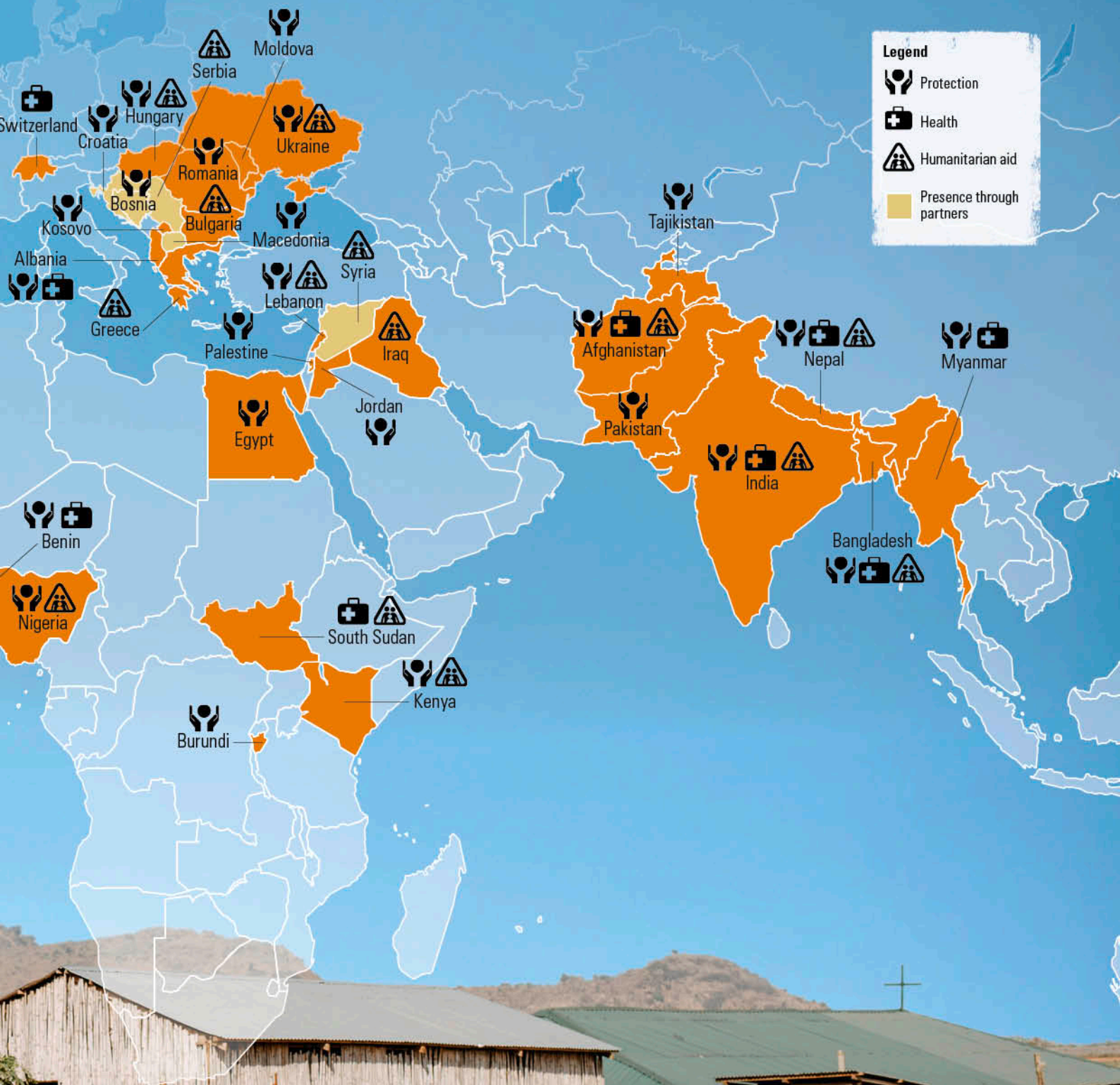


# Summary

 <b>Where we worked in 2017</b>	4	 <b>Volunteers and ambassadors</b>	34
 <b>Editorial:</b> Supporting more than one million children and their relatives affected by humanitarian crises	7	 <b>Risk management and accountability</b>	36
 <b>Our achievements in 2017</b>	8	 <b>Our projects in 2017</b>	39
 <b>Humanitarian aid</b>	10	 <b>Financial report</b>	40
 <b>Child protection</b>	16	 <b>Council of the Foundation and Executive Board</b>	52
 Protecting migrant children	18	 <b>Special thanks</b>	53
 Tackling child labour	20		
 Access to justice for children	22		
 <b>Health</b>	24		
 Mother and child health	26		
 Specialised care	28		
 <b>Promoting children's rights</b>	30		

# Where we worked in 2017







# Supporting more than one million children and their relatives affected by humanitarian crises

The number of children suffering due to war has reached unprecedented levels: in 2017, 357 million children were living in conflict zones. This meant that one in six children were unable to attend school, had their home or neighbourhood destroyed, were wounded, experienced or witnessed atrocities, or lost a loved one. Too many of these shocking scenes played out in the international media last year.

These alarming figures and terrible images highlight the impact of armed conflict on children and the importance of providing aid and protection. For the first time in our history, we supported more than one million vulnerable people affected by humanitarian crises in 2017. They represented more than one third of the 3.1 million people we assisted during the course of the year.

Our teams provided aid where children needed it most: near frontlines in Iraq and Nigeria, in the midst of the forgotten war in Ukraine, along migration routes and in refugee camps, where we helped millions of Syrians, Rohingya and Somalians escape violence. We worked alongside children and families to meet their basic needs, provide protection, offer care and help them overcome psychological trauma.

We were also there for children when these conflicts led to other disasters, such as the famine affecting the once fertile fields of South Sudan. In Africa's newest country, we supported approximately 4000 families without food and at risk of malnutrition. This is just one of too many examples of situations where conflict has resulted in or aggravated food crises.

Whilst mitigating the impact of conflict is an essential part of our work, we also help vulnerable children by providing development aid in the fields of mother and child health, child exploitation through labour, juvenile justice and the defence of children's rights. In all of these areas, we work at local, regional and international levels to identify innovative solutions for the problems facing children. In Burkina Faso, for example, a country with a serious shortage of doctors, we made our leDA (Integrated e-Diagnostic Approach) application for digital tablets available to healthcare workers in primary care centres. This enabled us to significantly improve diagnosis quality and treatment during nearly two million consultations for children.

For almost 60 years now, Terre des hommes has developed experience and expertise in child aid, especially in the fields of mother and child health, protection and humanitarian aid. Thanks to these excellent foundations and the commitment of our teams, employees and volunteers, we made a difference for 3.1 million children and their families in 48 countries in 2017, contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the international community.

Children are currently paying the highest price for the wars being waged by adults, and solidarity funds are increasingly uncertain. Today more than ever, we need support to be able to continue helping vulnerable children. Because every child in the world has the right to a childhood. It's that simple.

Lausanne, April 27, 2018



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mumenthaler'.

**Beat Mumenthaler**  
President of the Foundation Council  
of Terre des hommes



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Angelillo'.

**Vito Angelillo**  
Director General  
of Terre des hommes

# Our achievements in 2017

In 2017, Terre des hommes (Tdh) helped more than three million children and their relatives in 48 countries around the world. Our projects in protection, health and humanitarian aid improved living conditions and built brighter futures for people in need.



**3.1 million**

children and their relatives received aid



**160,000**

professionals received training in child protection (p.17)



**Nigeria**

became a new country for humanitarian aid projects (p.11)



**First FabLab**

opened in Greece for humanitarian purpose (p.15)



**1 million**

children and their relatives received aid during humanitarian crises (p.10)







**31,000**

children and their relatives were given access to drinking water (p.25)



**1.2 million**

children received healthcare (p.25)



**1 million**

children were consulted since 2014 using leDA, a digital diagnosis tool (p.26)



**A diploma**

in juvenile justice was launched by Tdh (p.22)



**130,000**

migrating children were protected by our teams (p.18)



**A reward**

was given to us for our work providing psychosocial support through sport (p.17)



**CHF 102 million**

was our total income in 2017 (p.40)



**80,000**

hours were contributed by volunteers (p.34)



## Humanitarian aid

Around the world, children are the first victims of natural disasters and wars, with many of their basic needs being left unmet. According to the United Nations, one third of the 200 million people affected by natural disasters every year are children. In 2017, more than 357 million children – one in six<sup>[1]</sup> – lived in areas impacted by conflict, an increase of 75% compared to the early 1990s.

Longer conflicts and increased violence in urban areas have had a devastating effect on children and their families. According to a French survey on armed conflict<sup>[2]</sup>, more wars are being played out in urban contexts. Not only does this make civilians more vulnerable, it also leads to the destruction of homes, hospitals and schools.

These worrying developments are accompanied by a growing disregard for international humanitarian law. Families, as well as aid workers, are considered targets, which makes access to affected areas increasingly difficult. More than 4000 aid workers have been victims of major attacks in the past 20 years<sup>[3]</sup>.

<sup>[1]</sup> *The War on Children* report, Save the children, 2018

<sup>[2]</sup> Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques, 2017

<sup>[3]</sup> *Aid Worker Security Report*, 2017

**Humanitarian crises affect children in many ways, including through destruction, disease, malnutrition and psychological distress. Terre des hommes' strength in emergency situations lies in our multisectoral approach. Here are three examples of our work.**

### **Iraq: essential goods and protection**

In Iraq, we distributed essential goods to 39,000 families forced to flee conflict between Iraqi forces and the so-called Islamic State (IS). Our nine reception centres helped 13,000 children overcome psychological stress. As the first international child aid organisation to support families near frontlines, we also help them return to their homes. Although the war on the IS was declared to be at an end in late 2017, we have continued working with families, many of whom have had their houses destroyed. Getting roofs over their heads is one of our biggest challenges for 2018.



### **Nigeria: access to water, hygiene and health**

As part of its work near combat zones in Nigeria, Tdh supplied emergency aid in the north-east of the country, where needs were the greatest. We supported 5300 children, helping them to rebuild their lives after the Boko Haram attacks. The violence perpetrated by the terrorist group has forced 1.7 million Nigerians to flee their villages. Given the high rates of malnutrition and cholera, our projects have focused on preventing illnesses by improving sanitary conditions. In 2017, we set up handwashing stations, ran hygiene awareness sessions and maintained sanitary facilities for more than 26,000 people. We also treated 1100 malnourished children.



### **Greece: accommodation and integration**

The word 'resilience' comes from the Latin words *resilire* – to rebound – and *salire* – to jump. This is the challenge facing many thousands of victims affected by enduring crises. Children are being born and growing up in exile. Generations of refugees are in extremely precarious situations. In Greece, for example, Tdh has provided shelter to 120 people by offering 30 apartments to vulnerable families as an alternative to life in refugee camps. We also gave 360 young people the opportunity to receive non-formal education to help them reintegrate into society, and launched an innovative project so they could develop new skills (see page 15).



### **Protecting Somali child refugees in Kenya**

In 2017, Tdh provided aid to approximately 4000 Somali children in the Hagadera refugee camp, near the city of Dadaab in East Kenya. Generations of refugees have lived there since civil war broke out in Somalia 27 years ago. Many have never received any education. The climate of insecurity has left children at risk of violence and sexual abuse. The Kenyan government announced in 2017 it was closing the camp, despite the civil war being unresolved. We ran psychosocial activities for more than 2500 children who came back to the refugee camps near the city of Dadaab after being incited to return to Somalia.

## Saving Rohingya children at Cox's Bazar

**At the end of August 2017, the Rohingya minority group were targeted by a fresh wave of violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. This triggered one of the largest humanitarian crises in 2017, forced 600,000 people to take refuge across the border in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, joining 220,000 refugees already living in the area.**

In 2017, Tdh deployed an emergency team to Bangladesh in order to save lives. Building on more than 40 years' experience in running mother and child health projects in the north and south of the country, we implemented peri- and postnatal health checks, malnutrition prevention and treatment initiatives, hygiene and sanitation projects and psychosocial activities for children seriously affected by the conflict.

In Cox's Bazar, we trained Rohingya volunteers to identify malnutrition in children and in pregnant or breastfeeding women. These people lived in Kutupalong refugee camp themselves, and were able to inform families in their own language. In total, 2100 people received treatment for malnutrition. In addition, 950 children received psychosocial support. At the end of the year, more than half of the 820,000 refugees in camps were children, and 140,000 were aged under five.



### The next challenge: preparing for the rainy season

The worst may be yet to come for the Rohingya people. The rains, which begin in March 2018 and end with the monsoon season and cyclones in the summer, could have catastrophic consequences. Floods could affect around half a million children in camps, through worsening hygiene conditions and the spread of diseases such as dysentery, acute diarrhoea and diphtheria. Our water, sanitation and hygiene activities will help protect 50,000 people from illness.

## South Sudan: surviving siege conditions with urban farming

**In Yei, South Sudan, malnutrition is not caused by aridity or poor crops, but the civil war that has torn the country apart since 2013. More than 200,000 people, 15% of whom were children, suffered from acute malnutrition in 2017. This conflict has plunged the world's newest nation into a serious food crisis.**

In the besieged city of Yei, South Sudan, Tdh helped improve the livelihoods of 4000 families (more than 24,000 people) through our urban farming project and cash for work activities in 2017. We distributed seeds and agricultural tools to 2000 particularly vulnerable families (12,000 people), enabling single mothers and internally displaced persons to grow crops in urban areas to make a living. We also provided training on crop-growing and storage techniques. This urban farming initiative is helping populations survive siege conditions. Cynthia Winkelmann, Tdh's Humanitarian Aid Programme Officer, explains, *« Government forces cut off Yei, a small city with a population of around 50,000, in late 2016, announcing that any person found outside the 2.5 km "security perimeter" would be considered a rebel supporter. »*

*« Ten grams of seeds can produce thousands of tomato plants. »*

Cynthia Winkelmann,  
Humanitarian Aid Programme Officer, Tdh

### Diversifying the diet

Our teams launched this project in coordination with another Swiss NGO, EPER, which has worked in the region for around 30 years in partnership with a local organisation specialising in agriculture.

Tomato plants were chosen to diversify local residents' diets. The gardens also contain aubergines, cabbage, okra and onions. *« Not only must food be sufficient, it must also be varied »*, explains Martin Morand, who runs operations for South Sudan. *« Particularly for mothers and children during the first 1000 days of life – in other words, from conception to early childhood. Vitamin deficiencies can weaken children's resistance to illnesses and hinder development. »*



## Ukraine: supporting children in war zones

**Conflict broke out in East Ukraine four years ago. In 2017, this crisis affected 4.4 million people. Children are the first victims of this forgotten war. More than 54,000 of them are living in areas where the sound of shooting and bombs is part of daily life.**

According to a 2017 report by UNICEF, *Children of the contact line in East Ukraine*, psychological distress is one of the main problems among children in East Ukraine. Thousands of children live in locations that are bombed on a weekly or monthly basis. Hundreds are forced to spend long periods of time in temporary shelters. We have supported these children and young people since 2015 by offering psychosocial activities.

Last year, we created dedicated areas for children in 75 schools and five vocational high schools in the Luhansk region, near the contact line. These areas are equipped with games, books and toys so children can play, be creative or do sport. We also trained 240 teachers who ran recreational activities for more than 7000 children in 2017. In long-term crisis situations, these activities and areas are essential for children. They help reduce tension and tackle feelings of fear, isolation and depression. By working on children's inner strength and surroundings, we help provide a more protective environment.

*« I decided to go back to Ukraine when war broke out in Donbass, my home region. Even though my life has been in danger at times – with bullets ricocheting around my legs – I'm committed to my mission to help children. »*

Nikita Kovchuga, Tdh Child Protection Specialist, Ukraine



## The FabLab: creating opportunities for young people stranded in Greece

**Last year, more than 60,000 refugees were stranded in Greece following the closure of the Balkan route in 2016. Lacking prospects for the future, many young people needed an outlet for their energy and creativity. To address this issue, our community centre in Ioannina, Greece, opened a FabLab – a protective space supporting the development of practical skills in the digital field.**

In 2017, Tdh opened a pilot humanitarian FabLab for refugees in Greece in coordination with the Global Humanitarian Lab (GHL). FabLabs – Fabrication Laboratories – are participatory workshops that provide access to technological tools such as 3D printers.

Tdh's FabLab offers innovative resources to both refugees and the local community. More than half of all visitors were women, a statistic that helped ensure we met our gender equality goals, and 8% of visitors were from the local community.


*« My dream is to become a car designer. Thanks to the FabLab, I created a car model. The 3D printer printed it in 39 hours. »*


Yazan, 18 years old, a Syrian refugee in Greece

Regular workshops were organised to help users improve their knowledge and develop their own projects and designs. Young people learnt new skills, improving their chances of finding work. More than 3800 visits were registered last year.



**This pilot project was a success, and Tdh plans to replicate it in other contexts:**

 **In Gaza:** to support the social reintegration of children in conflict with the law and as a preventative measure for at-risk children. If this experiment is a success, the authorities may, in the long term, consider using the FabLab as an alternative to detention for children.

 **In Burkina Faso:** to give children exploited in goldmines or as domestic servants a place where they are protected and can develop skills, potentially giving them the chance to return to school.

*Other projects have been planned in Eastern Europe (Ukraine and Romania) and Kenya.*



## Child protection

Extreme precariousness and migration are major challenges for child protection. Poverty and wars lead many children around the world to leave their homes – 50 million of them in 2017. Migration involves many dangers for young people, who are often targets for violence and exploitation.

Children's rights in the fields of health, education and justice are often violated, and their best interests are overlooked. For example, 152 million children worldwide are forced to work. Around half of them do so in conditions that endanger their well-being. Although their numbers have dropped by 94 million since 2000, child labour is still a serious issue. Access to justice – for both victims and perpetrators – is another problem facing children, and more than one million minors are currently deprived of liberty. When these young people are also migrants, defending their rights is an even greater challenge. Given that many children and families arrive in countries where they do not understand the language or administrative system, they need help to assert their rights.



**Terre des hommes has worked for the protection of children for over 55 years. Our protection work is based on promoting the wellbeing and upholding the rights of migrant children, working children and children in conflict with the law, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.**

### Promoting child participation



Major disruptions in the lives of children can have a lasting impact on their well-being, whether due to migration, child labour or contact with the legal system. In 2017, we protected 270,000 vulnerable children by providing psychosocial aid, which combines psychological support and social activities. This helps children overcome trauma and move on with their lives. By interacting with other children during sport or artistic activities, they learn to adapt to new environments and integrate in the community. At the fourth *Role Model Awards*, run by the Football is More Foundation in Lichtenstein, Tdh was rewarded for its projects providing psychosocial aid through sport.

### Twice the number of key actors trained in child protection

Thanks to the experts working with our Child Hub online platform in Eastern Europe ([www.childhub.org](http://www.childhub.org)), we reinforced the skills of more than 600 child protection workers through webinars, online courses, a regional conference and numerous workshops. Forty-six experts in Latin America received training on restorative juvenile justice through our Certificate of Advanced Studies. In 2017, we offered training courses on child protection to more than 160,000 teachers, social workers and members of the public – twice the amount of people than the year before. We aimed at strengthening the protection capacities of key actors for efficiency, impact and sustainability: better trained and equipped, these people are now able to provide protection to more children at risk.



### Understanding the local context by including customary justice



Our expertise includes understanding local contexts and collaborating with state authorities and traditional leaders to promote children's rights. We carried out groundbreaking action-oriented research with informal justice actors in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine. Five hundred traditional and religious leaders participated in awareness-raising sessions on topics such as child rights, juvenile justice principles and restorative justice, and over half of them took part in roundtables along with state justice actors in order to enhance coordination and improve pathways for children seeking to access justice.



# Protecting migrant children

**In 2017, Tdh's activities supported more than 130,000 children affected by migration in 16 countries. We raised the awareness of children and their families prior to departure in order to prevent early and dangerous migration. We also protected children on the move and in refugee camps. In their countries of destination, Tdh helped young people integrate in the community by providing them with legal advice and opportunities for apprenticeships and education.**



## Preventing child trafficking between Ecuador and Colombia

Tempted by false promises of opportunities, many children from rural indigenous families still fall into the trafficking trap in Latin America. We raised awareness among 1900 children, parents and community members on how to recognise and prevent the risks they are exposed to. We also trained 38 members of an anti-trafficking network and provided technical support to establish a protection law for migrating and exploited children. This law involved strengthening institutional competencies, setting up a case register, and creating trafficking prevention and victim support mechanisms.



## Protecting Syrian refugee children

More than five million Syrian refugees, half of whom are children, have fled to neighbouring countries. Unable to attend school due to their families' precarious situations, they are the first victims of violence, exploitation and early marriage. In Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt, we protected 90,000 refugee and vulnerable host community children from these risks through psychosocial, sport and educational activities. We assisted 11,000 children in dire need of individual protection and enhanced the capabilities of 4100 experts, volunteers and community members to support refugee children.



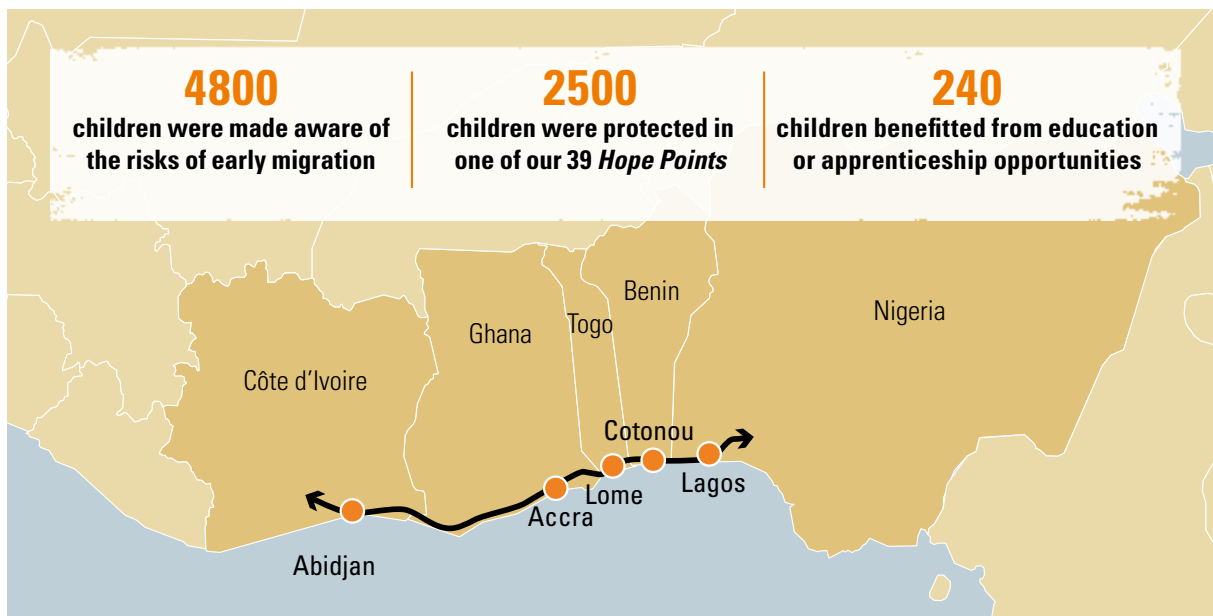
## Reintegration of migrant children in Eastern Europe

Poverty, social exclusion and a lack of services pose considerable challenges for migrants returning to their home countries. In Albania and Kosovo, we improved the well-being and access to education of 5000 returning migrant children through psychosocial and after-school activities. Ninety-two families were economically empowered: we helped them launch income-generating activities to facilitate their reintegration. To ensure the sustainability of this project, 44 professionals were trained to provide assistance to returned migrant families.

## Between risks and opportunities: migrating children in West Africa

**In West Africa, 80% of migratory movements by children and young people are due to poverty, insecurity or cultural factors. They migrate towards cities and production sites such as goldmines or cacao plantations. Even though migration can constitute a work opportunity, it puts children at risk of exploitation, abuse and trafficking.**

Thanks to our CORAL (Corridor Abidjan-Lagos) project, implemented with our local partner AMWCY (the African Movement of Working Children and Youth), we protected more than 2500 children along migration routes between Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria. Our goal was to reduce the vulnerability of migrating children between their place of origin and their destination and give them access to education and work opportunities.



In our *Hope Points* across Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria, migrating children were given support through psycho-social and recreational activities. The centres offered them safe havens where they could rest, play and access important basic services such as legal advice or health support. They were also informed about their countries of destination and key actors who could provide support with integration.

*« I visit the Hope Point in Cotonou, because we have fun there: we dance and sing. I also receive counselling on reproductive health and hygiene. »*

Grâce, 15 years old, Benin

Tdh raised awareness among nearly 7000 people of the risks of early migration. We also trained 1200 community and institutional actors who play crucial roles in providing safe environments and facilitating the integration of migrating children, such as police officers and members of organisations and associations.



# Tackling child labour

© Tdh / Matthew Wallace - India



**In 2017, Tdh ran five projects across Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East to improve the situation of 18,000 children at risk or victims of exploitation. Defending and protecting children's rights by contributing to the reduction of child labour in the value chain is one of our priorities. To achieve this, Tdh is engaging with key multi-national enterprises<sup>[1]</sup> and developing an innovative and protective framework to tackle child labour.**



## Time to Talk makes children's voices heard

The *Time to Talk* report, a comprehensive study on the conditions of working children, was presented at the *Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour* in Buenos Aires, Argentina in November 2017. The research describes children's situations and experiences which should be taken into account in political decision-making. Together with Terre des Hommes Germany, the German NGO Kindernothilfe and Save the Children Canada, as well as other partners, we consulted 2000 working children aged 5 to 18 in 37 countries on their opinions and experiences. In Jordan, Kosovo and Nepal, Tdh further accompanied 31 children to form advisory committees to give feedback on the report. We also organised national discussions between children and governments in India to advocate for the participation of children in political decisions.



## Preventing child exploitation in Gaza

Over the course of the protracted blockade of the Gaza Strip, the unemployment rate has soared to 42%. In this precarious situation, vulnerable families send their children out to work, taking them out of school. In three child protection centres, our social workers raised awareness on the importance of education and the risks of child exploitation among more than 100 parents and community members. We also supported 460 out-of-school or working children and helped 130 children from vulnerable families return to school or vocational training, which contributes to the long-term development of Gaza.



## Tackling child labour in supply chains

By becoming a member of the Global Compact Network Switzerland (GCNS) and the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) in 2017, we took a step towards achieving our new goal: to collaborate with businesses and local communities to tackle child labour in value chains. As BCI's first member organisation with expertise in defending children's rights, we play a crucial role in establishing social norms and tackling child labour. As a member of the GCNS, we make businesses aware of child rights as part of their corporate responsibility by promoting shared value, advocating for decent working conditions and tackling child labour in supply chains like cotton production and in the gold mining sector.

<sup>[1]</sup> All of our partner enterprises are pre-assessed and, if necessary, pass a due diligence analysis by an ethical committee.

## Burkina Faso: where gold doesn't always glitter

**Child exploitation is widespread in the gold extraction sector. Tdh's headquarters are based in Switzerland, a country through which 70% of the world's gold transits. We have a moral duty to protect children who work long shifts in dangerous conditions to extract this precious metal in Burkina Faso. We have developed a mobile application to identify any violations of these children's rights.**

With more than 600 gold mining sites in Burkina Faso, protection issues such as child labour, which now represents more than 30% of the work force, are beyond state control. We developed our mobile application in Ganzourgou, one of the country's most mining-intensive regions.

### An application to warn about problems children encounter in mines

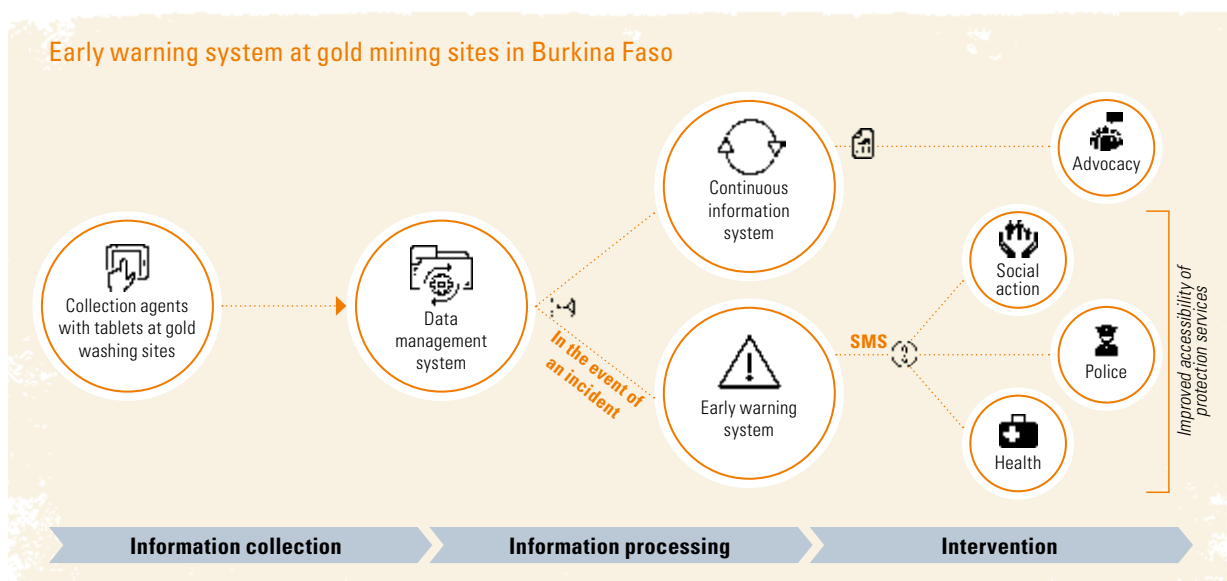
Our mobile application helps community agents present in the mining sites of Pousghin, Nobsin, Kagtanga and Kiètenga gather information on children's living and working conditions. The application has an integrated early warning system, which instantly informed key local actors such as social and health workers, as well as the police, about 280 cases via text message. They were able to evaluate the situations of children who had accidents, fell ill, experienced violence or moved to another location, and follow up on them. By working with local social services to protect children, we achieved the basis for a sustainable impact.

### A viable data collection

In 2017, 2000 children were identified in the four mining sites where we are present, 1800 of whom were engaged in gold washing or digging. The average age of these working children was 13 and more than 53% of them didn't attend school. Being able to present this data to political decision-makers strengthens the argument for change. A workshop with political actors will be launched in 2018.

*« Thanks to this application, we helped more than 300 children return to school. »*

Julienne Wanré, Protection Programme Officer, Burkina Faso



# Access to justice for children

**With 22 projects and 13 publications, Tdh cemented its role as a global leader in promoting a restorative approach to juvenile justice. In 2017 we worked for 80,000 children by preventing violence and following up on children in conflict with the law to guarantee their access to justice and a smooth reintegration into society. We worked with justice actors from the formal state system and the informal justice system to promote children's rights.**

## Including restorative justice in the Peruvian penal code

Tdh played a considerable role in the establishment of a new penal code in Peru – adopted in 2017 – which includes our restorative juvenile justice approach. The code allows alternatives to detention for minor offences and proposes mediation mechanisms to re-establish the broken trust between the victim and the offender. The new legislation will benefit more than 20,000 young people against whom complaints for offences are filed each year, as well as more than 3700 children in detention centres.

## Helping children understand their rights through an online game

Each year, more than half a million children in Europe come into conflict with the law. To help them understand the legal proceedings and their rights, Tdh worked with four partners and consulted 160 children in Romania, Croatia, Hungary and Bulgaria to develop StoryLab, an online game that guides players through the legal system in their country. Some 1000 children took part in youth-led events to present the game and share their recommendations with decision-makers and professionals in the justice system for children.

## Ensuring a smooth reintegration in Jordan and Afghanistan

Despite legislative improvements, Tdh's recent studies have shown that children deprived of their freedom in Jordan and Afghanistan do not have full access to their rights, and alternatives to detention or rehabilitation programmes are extremely limited. In both countries, Tdh contributed significantly towards the well-being of 1800 children in seven detention facilities who benefited from psychosocial and recreational activities. To facilitate their reintegration into society, more than 250 young people were able to undertake educational training or vocational training, for example as barbers.

## New Certificate of Advanced Studies in Juvenile Justice

2017 saw the launch of the online Certificate of Advanced Studies in Juvenile Justice, developed with the University of Geneva and the International Institute for the Rights of the Child. Forty-six professionals from 13 countries across Latin America were enrolled in this course and given training on applying restorative practices to their work with children in conflict with the law. The participation of international experts from 21 countries enhanced the learning process and increased the capacity of local justice workers.

## Indigenous justice: protecting children's rights

**In most Latin American countries, two justice systems co-exist: the state justice system and the ancestral indigenous system. Using action-oriented research, we organised an exchange of good practices in the areas of child rights and restorative juvenile justice between traditional leaders, indigenous students and representatives of the state system.**

Amongst Panama's seven indigenous communities, there are no specific procedures for children in place. Minors are treated the same as adults. We consulted with indigenous community leaders in Panama, who showed an interest in establishing an adapted and rights-based justice system for children.

Restorative juvenile justice is based on restoring the broken trust between the offender and the victim or the community. To identify ways of achieving this objective, we organised 20 workshops with 640 traditional judges and authorities from all seven indigenous communities, as well as with 110 indigenous students from different universities across Panama. The participants learned about the two justice systems, identified good juvenile justice practices and reflected on their system's institutional development to guarantee respect for children's rights.

*« This project has been very innovative as there are few events that actually involve young indigenous people from different communities. »*

Yanisbeth Daira González, indigenous law student at the University of Panama

Together with the Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI), we organised the National Seminar on Indigenous Juvenile Justice, where more than 130 indigenous authorities from seven communities, students and international juvenile justice specialists participated and shared good practices, which guarantee better protection of indigenous children and adolescents in conflict with the law in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This pilot project in Panama is inspiring similar initiatives to expand Tdh's engagement with indigenous justice actors across Latin America.





## Health

Ensuring healthy lives is the third goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are signs that this is on the way to being achieved: the number of children dying under the age of five has never been so low. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), their mortality rate dropped by almost half from 9.9 million in 2000 to 5.6 million in 2016.

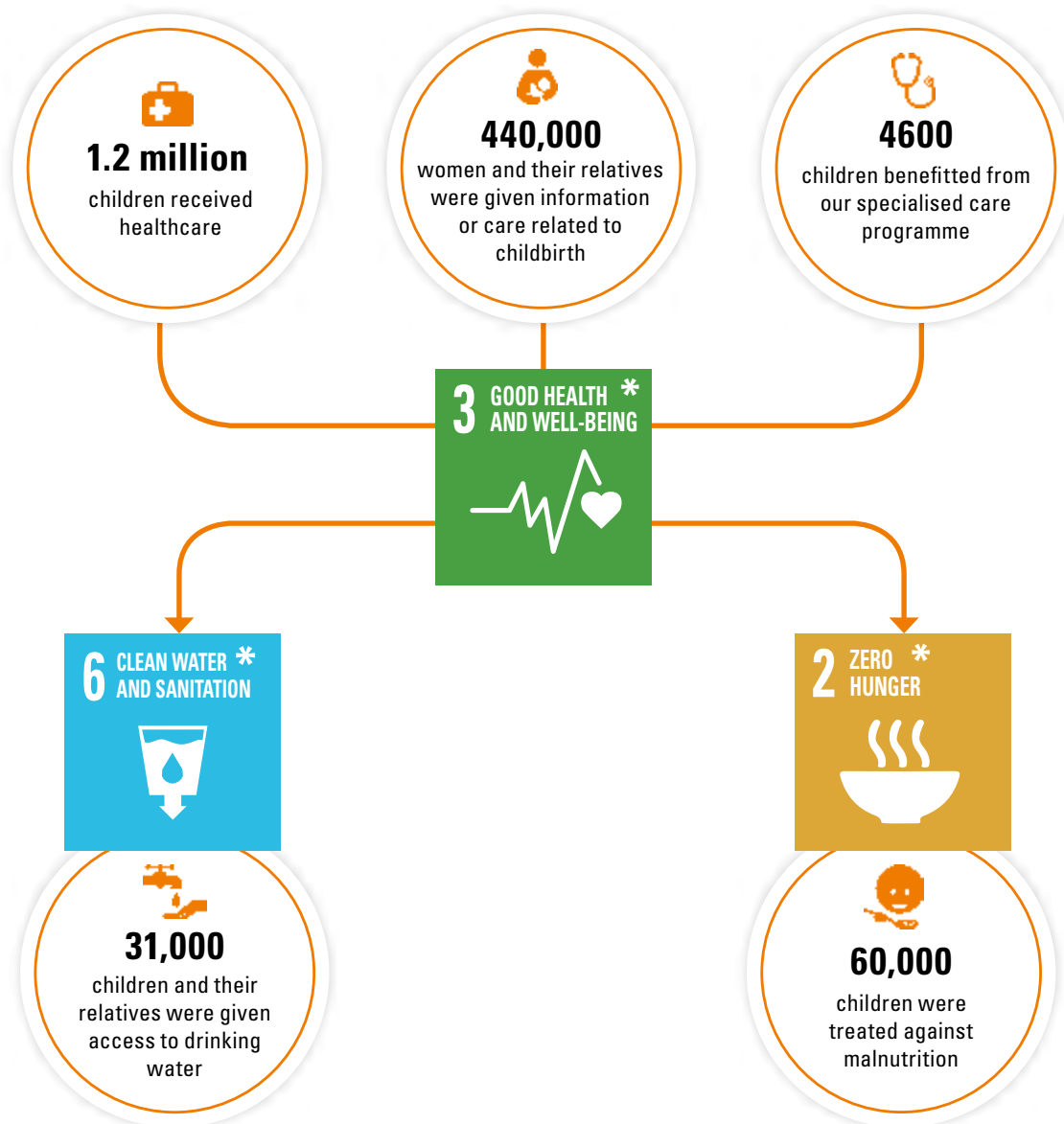
However, the outlook is less encouraging for newborns. The percentage of newborns dying during their first days of life increased from 41% to 46% between 2000 and 2016 (WHO). In 2017, the United Nations (UN) stated: *« Current trends suggest that between 2017 and 2030, 30 million newborns will die within the first 28 days of life. »* This alarming figure reflects the extent to which children's health often depends on that of their mothers. Most of these deaths could have been prevented: around 40 million women give birth without assistance from qualified healthcare workers.

Access to healthcare and food is a major issue for mother and child health. According to UNICEF, around half of all deaths in children under five are linked to malnutrition. Deficiencies weaken children's immune systems, leaving them at risk of epidemics. The poor quality of water and sanitary facilities is another factor encouraging illness: every year, 360,000 children under five still die from diarrhoea.





## Goal: reduce the mortality rate for children under five



\*Sustainable Development Goals

# Mother and child health

**Giving birth is the most dangerous point in the lives of mothers and children. Tdh focuses on providing healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth, as well as in the first years of life – a period essential for child development. In 2017, 1.6 million people benefited from our services in the field of mother and child health.**

## **leDA: one million children consulted**

In 2017, medical staff in Burkina Faso consulted their millionth child thanks to the leDA<sup>[1]</sup> application. This application makes it easier to diagnose children using the WHO clinical protocol by saving their data to digital tablets. Tdh launched leDA in 2014 as part of a pilot project in 39 health centres in the Tougan district in Burkina Faso. Our goal was to roll out the application to other regions with support from the Burkina Faso government. In 2017, it was used in 30% of the country's health centres (620 centres in total) and had significantly improved the quality of diagnosis. Since 2017, Mali has also used the application in 40 medical centres.

*« Thanks to leDA, we have drastically reduced the number of diagnostic errors. »*

Dr Robert Kargougou, Secretary General of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health

## **An evaluation tool that complies with WHO and UNICEF standards**

In 2017, Tdh, working in partnership with the Swiss institute Eawag-Sandec, was mandated by WHO and UNICEF to create an evaluation and monitoring tool. This tool, named FACET (Facility Evaluation Tool), is a mobile application that can be used in health centres and schools to define water, sanitation, hand hygiene and waste management needs in accordance with standards recommended by WHO and UNICEF. Users answer a series of questions on a mobile telephone or tablet, and data from completed questionnaires is uploaded to a dashboard for analysis. To date, 330 establishments in six countries have been evaluated using this free open-source application.

## **Building community capacity for long-lasting results**

The health of women and children also involves building their capacities and those of their communities, so they can identify their own problems, develop strategies to address these issues, and work together more effectively. Tdh achieved these goals with its action, participation and learning (APL) project in India, which helped improve the sanitary practices of mothers during pregnancy. In 2017, 84% of pregnant women received full antenatal care from health professionals, compared to 70% three years ago.

<sup>[1]</sup> leDA : Integrated e-Diagnostic Approach

## Mobile midwives in Kabul

**Afghanistan has one of the highest maternal and child mortality rates in the world. According to UN estimates, around eight children in 1000 and four mothers in 1000 lose their lives during childbirth. Tdh's midwives work where they are most needed: in the families' homes.**

In Afghanistan, 25% of hospitals have no midwives or other staff qualified in childbirth. This situation is exacerbated by the cultural context, which prevents many women from being medically monitored: without the permission of her family or husband, a woman is often not allowed to visit a hospital. Therefore, many Afghan women give birth at home.

Given this situation, we set up a team of mobile midwives who visit women's homes in the areas surrounding Kabul. In 2017, this project enabled 230 mothers to be assisted by Tdh midwives to give birth at home.

Our Afghan midwives also raise pregnant and breastfeeding women's awareness of common health problems in early childhood by offering health education classes in communities. In 2017 alone, they reached out to more than 32,000 women and teenage girls, underlining the importance of breastfeeding, hygiene, vaccinations, personal care and access to health centres.

*« Tdh's midwives work in their own neighbourhoods. They know all the families we work with. »*

Dr Noor Khanum, midwife and Manager of Tdh's health project in Kabul

Currently, Tdh is the only organisation offering mobile services in Afghan communities. This approach has made it possible to promote and improve professional healthcare for pregnant women and newborn babies, while helping to change attitudes on this subject. By increasing the number of births monitored by qualified healthcare workers, positive results were obtained: the mortality rate for children under five has dropped every year since 2000. The maternal mortality rate has also dropped by around 20% in Afghanistan.



### Saving mothers and newborns through training in Mali

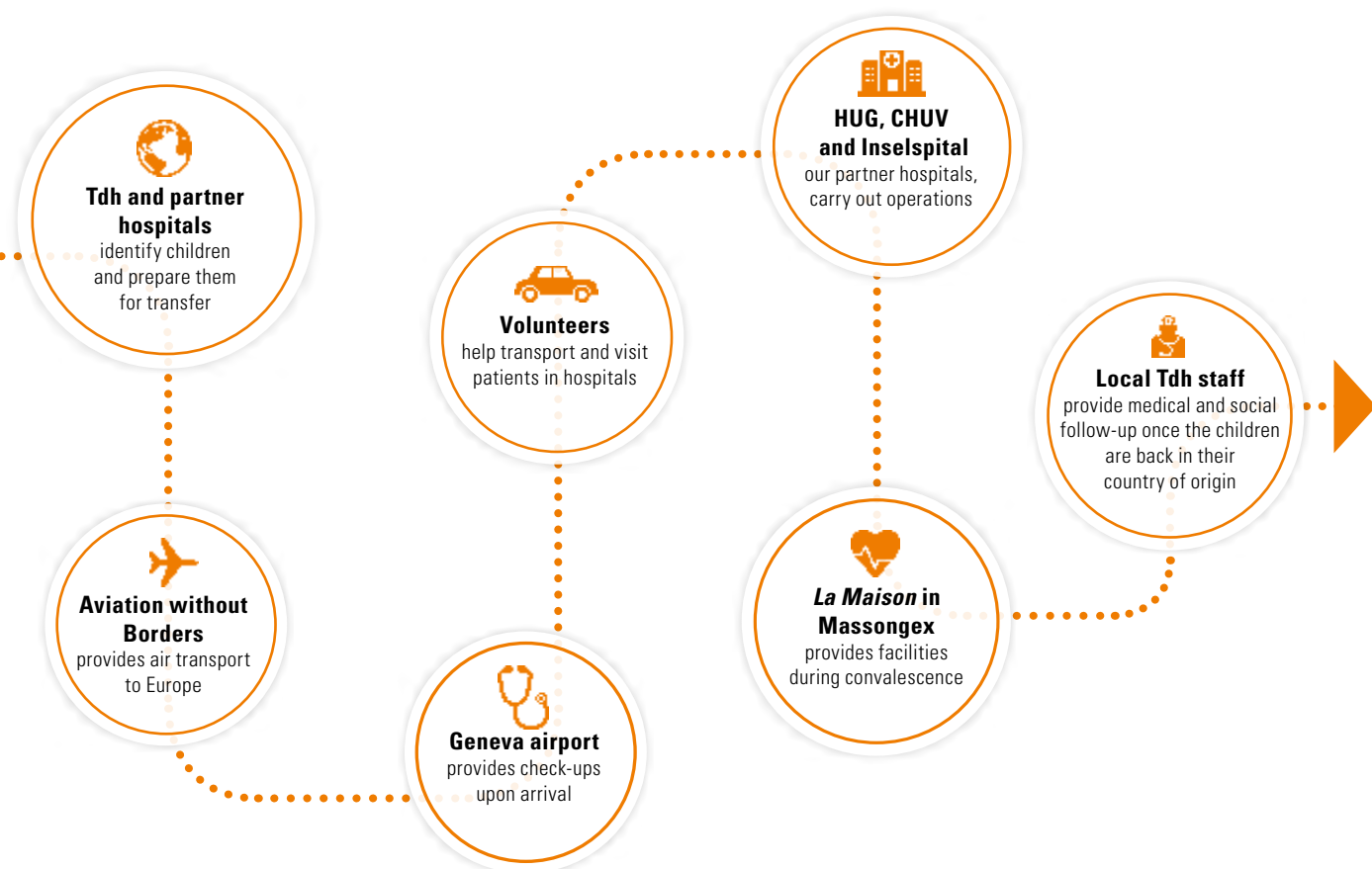
A doctor, two midwives, a resuscitation kit and simulation training materials: these are the components of SIMSONE (French abbreviation for simulation and essential newborn obstetric care), a project currently being implemented by Tdh. The project aims to use innovative methods to train midwives in rural health centres in Macina, in Mali, teaching them essential medical procedures that save the lives of mothers and newborns. In 2017, 180 neonatal resuscitations were performed and 100 post-partum haemorrhages were treated by 68 Malian midwives who had received our training.

# Specialised care

In 2017, Terre des hommes' specialised care programme won several battles in the area of heart disease. In the long term, more children will be able to receive treatment in their countries thanks to a network of dedicated doctors and an effective skills transfer strategy.

## 240 children were successfully operated on in Europe

Tdh's specialised care programme has been developed using the organisation's unique experience and expertise. Every year, it allows more than 200 seriously ill children from West Africa, most of whom have heart defects, to be transferred to Europe for medical and social care. The programme relies on a network of specialised personnel – doctors, nurses, social workers, activity leaders and volunteers – who work together to form a chain of solidarity.



 **Skills transfer**

The specialised care programme aims to establish a balance between treatment for pathologies in Africa and transfers to Europe. Every year, three Swiss medical teams – working with Tdh – travel to West Africa to carry out operations.

In 2017, 150 children received on-site surgery, and 1200 were examined by specialists. This approach helps lower costs, establish local centres of excellence and avoid transferring sick children away from their families. Surgical missions also help develop the diagnostic expertise of local doctors and train students in heart surgery, paediatric cardiology, anaesthesia and resuscitation.

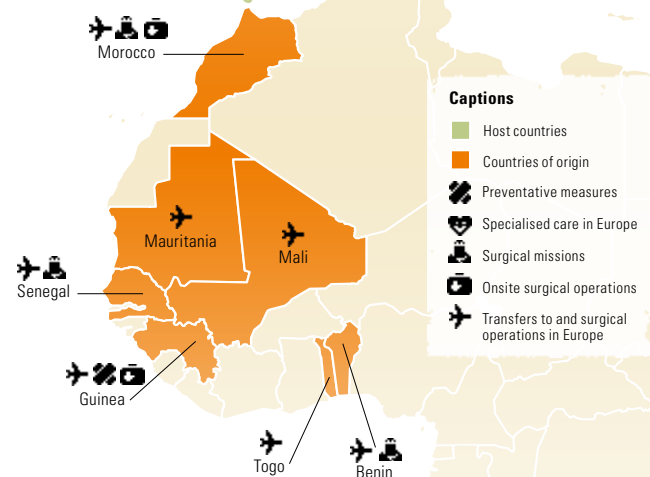
*« When I grow up, I want to be a doctor and come back to La Maison in Massongex. Someone saved me – now it's my turn to save someone else.»*

Fatimatou, 10 years old, who received surgery for a heart defect at CHUV on 26 September 2017

This year, five nurses (three men and two women) from Fann Hospital in Dakar, Senegal, travelled to Switzerland to receive theoretical and practical training on intensive care for patients resuscitated after heart surgery. In the long term, developing the skills of medical staff will make regional hospitals autonomous.

 **Specialised care 2.0**

The details of children who receive treatment through Tdh are systematically recorded in an electronic database. In 2015, we began working with a new software program called CASEnet, which allows us to offer more personalised follow-up to children and record detailed information such as their family and social environment. The details of more than 11,000 children's diagnoses, surgery locations, convalescence and return journeys are now recorded in this database. Children's files can be accessed in a secured way and monitored in real time by key care providers, whether they are working in Africa or in Europe.

 **Preventing accidents due to caustic soda**

Guinea has a high rate of deaths among children who ingested caustic soda. This highly toxic substance is widely used in homes to make soap and stored without protection. When accidentally swallowed by children because it looks like water, it causes internal burns and lesions which prevent children to eat normally. Tdh completed a three-year awareness project in 2017, which helped alert communities to the dangers of caustic soda for children and improve the care for young victims by the provision of first-aid training to more than 220 healthcare workers.



## Promoting children's rights

The goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development include reducing inequality and supporting access to justice. These goals, adopted by the international community, also apply in Switzerland, where too many migrant children are being unnecessarily placed in administrative detention.

Despite 2017 marking 20 years since Switzerland ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), some rights of migrant children are still being overlooked. During the year, a number of young people were placed in administrative detention due to their migratory status, an action which failed to respect their best interests. Given this situation, Tdh focused its efforts on protecting and supporting the rights of migrant children, who are considered vulnerable under the provisions of the CRC.

Tdh works to ensure that children's rights are respected by running advocacy initiatives targeting federal and cantonal authorities, professionals, experts and civil society. We actively take part in work carried out by Swiss alliances and networks to change the way in which migration is perceived – not as a threat to national security, but as a cultural and economic opportunity. Above all, we seek to underline that migrant children are first and foremost children.



## 20 years since Switzerland ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child

In 2017, Tdh took over the vice-presidency, then the interim presidency, of the Child Rights Network Switzerland. To celebrate the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Switzerland's ratification of the CRC, the organisation published a series of articles highlighting the importance of this Convention on the website of the Alliance for the Rights of Migrant Children (ADEM), of which Tdh is a founding member. This was also an opportunity to identify areas for improvement in Switzerland, especially concerning the rights of migrant children. As the CRC underlines, no child must be left behind.

*« When a child enters the territory of a State that is party to the CRC, he or she should enjoy the rights granted by the Convention to all those aged under 18. This principle also applies to migrant children, whether they are travelling alone or with their parents. »*

Jean Zermatten, member of the Terre des hommes Foundation Council and former Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child



## Alternatives to administrative detention for children in Switzerland

After carrying out a nationwide study on the administrative detention of migrant children in Switzerland in 2016, Tdh turned its focus in 2017 to raising awareness among Swiss asylum and migration experts and identifying possible solutions. In May, an international conference on this topic took place in Bern for specialists in the field. Participants discussed ways of improving the situation; for example, by implementing procedures and policies that respected children's rights, particularly the right to be seen and heard, and the right to have their best interests be given primary consideration. We also met with Swiss politicians and representatives of the federal and cantonal authorities to ensure that the issue was included in the political agenda and that long-term changes were being implemented for children, including alternatives to administrative detention.

## Helping migrant children overcome trauma

As a founding member of ADEM, Tdh organised a conference on trauma among migrant children and youths in December 2017, in coordination with the Swiss Red Cross and the Support for Torture Victims association. Around 400 specialists discussed conditions facing these young people and best practices for those providing aid. In 2017, we also addressed the issue of assessing the age of migrants by organising a hackathon – a two- to three-day event bringing together experts from all fields with the goal of finding solutions based on innovative methods.

## Advocating for migrant children at international level

As a member of the Terre des Hommes International Federation (TDHIF), Tdh took part in international advocacy efforts by participating in the *Destination Unknown* campaign. This campaign aims to protect and defend the rights of migrant children, and involves around 100 partners in more than 60 countries.

As co-Chair of an initiative supporting children's rights in global agreements on migrants and refugees, we worked to ensure that the unique situation of children was taken into account in international instruments on migration.

In West Africa, we succeeded in making child mobility a key issue for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). We also worked to include the idea of protective support for migrant children in child protection systems in several countries in the region.





## Raising the awareness of Swiss students through education

**Children's rights, sustainable development and solidarity are central to the new Terre des Hommes Education programme for Swiss students. The programme was piloted in the cantons of Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, Vaud and Valais in 2017, and will be rolled out to other new cantons during the 2018-19 academic year. In Geneva, for example, we helped students think critically about their consumer habits.**



«How many of you have ever replaced your mobile phone?» Most of the students taking part in the Terre des Hommes Education programme raise their hands. Their old phones represent just a few of the eight million devices thrown away in Switzerland. With broken screens, new features and amazing deals, it is difficult to resist the aggressive marketing tactics of brands. As a result, young people change their mobiles every 18 months on average. However, very few of them know that their phones contain precious metals obtained through child exploitation – for example, by children working in gold mines in Burkina Faso.

The discussion leader begins the debate and gives students some facts to help them make informed decisions. Some of these young consumers then continue the conversation at home.

### **Complying with the Swiss curriculums<sup>[1]</sup>**

This programme builds on the extensive expertise of our Terre des Hommes Switzerland colleagues, whose educational activities in Genevan schools have been welcomed by teachers. The pilot project launched in autumn 2017 aimed to extend these activities to four new cantons – primary and secondary schools in Bern, Fribourg, Vaud and Valais – before expanding to others. Teachers can choose from seven free programmes and discuss the themes of migration, food or specific countries. Each programme is composed of two 45-minute sessions.

*« We make them aware of how their actions impact the world around them, with the goal of making them responsible citizens. They are then free to make their own decisions. »*

Jean-Michel Koehler, Joint Manager of the Terre des Hommes Education project

<sup>[1]</sup> Lehrplan 21 and Plan d'études romand



# Volunteers and ambassadors



Volunteering has been part of Terre des hommes' DNA since the organisation was founded in 1960. In 2017, we also raised public awareness through the work of our ambassadors. In addition, we launched MyTdh, an online fundraising platform allowing individuals to create campaigns tailored to their own networks.



## 80,000 hours were contributed by volunteers

Last year, volunteers contributed more than 80,000 hours of their time, making a difference for children and raising nearly CHF 2 million for our projects. More than 2000 volunteers put their time and energy towards organising more than 200 events throughout Switzerland. Sponsors also welcomed and supported 200 children transferred to Switzerland for heart surgery. Our volunteer translators translated 2500 pages of text in 2017.



## MyTdh – fundraising in three clicks

In February 2017, we launched MyTdh, a new online fundraising platform. With this tool, anyone can launch a fundraising campaign in honour of a special event and support a cause they feel strongly about. More than 50 campaigns have been launched using [www.mytdh.ch](http://www.mytdh.ch), raising almost CHF 30,000 for underprivileged children.



**CHF 2 million**

were raised by our volunteers



**8 ambassadors**

were committed to working with us



MyTdh.ch

**50 individual campaigns**

were launched on MyTdh

## CHF 800,000 raised for children's health

In March 2017, volunteers raised CHF 800,000 during the traditional orange sale, with the proceeds being put towards projects to improve the health of children and their families. Approximately 1500 volunteers ran 230 stands throughout Switzerland, joining forces with many local businesses and selling 67.5 tonnes of oranges.

Also in 2017, we ran a number of activities in support of World Food Day, raising more than CHF 100,000 for child malnutrition, a 12% increase on last year. The event, which took place on 16 October, brought together twelve volunteer groups and more than 200 restaurants.

*« Volunteering lets you discover other ways of life. It's a cliché to say that giving is better than receiving, but it's the truth. »*

Suellen, a Tdh volunteer

## Bastian Baker joined Tdh

In 2017, we welcomed a new ambassador: Swiss singer Bastian Baker. Bastian travelled to Colombia to support improved living conditions for the population affected by armed conflict and the social reintegration of teenagers in conflict with the law. During his trip, he visited a prison and met with female inmates, who were able to attend a small private concert. This trip was an opportunity to showcase our juvenile justice projects in the region. It was given extensive media coverage in Switzerland and attracted the interest of our supporters on social media.

## Miss Switzerland's journey for sick children

Lauriane Sallin, Miss Switzerland 2017, set herself a challenge last year: to pass her heavy goods vehicle licence so she could transport medical equipment to hospitalised children in Rabat, Morocco. Not only did she get her licence, her MyTdh campaign also raised more than CHF 3200, which she put towards our projects supporting sick children.



**Tdh condemns all forms of violence and abuse against adults or children, whether they are beneficiaries or not. We require employees, partners and volunteers to act irreproachably, remaining non-violent and positive at all times. To help achieve this goal, the Risk Management Sector continued to improve its institutional procedures and policies in 2017 to ensure they met the strictest international standards.**

## **Guaranteeing child protection and well-being**

The Child Safeguarding Policy (CSP) is one of the organisation's core documents, and must be signed by all team members, partners and visitors involved in our activities. This policy seeks to structure Tdh's operations to guarantee the protection and well-being of the children we work with directly or indirectly. For this reason, the Risk Management Sector collects information on all incidents that arise in the field. It monitors and analyses these cases in order to make recommendations and provide support to managers during decision-making.

## **Managing operational risks**

Building on the experience of around 2000 team members working in complex and dangerous situations around the world, we have developed and consolidated a risk management system based on three key components: the Child Safeguarding Policy (CSP, see above), the Safety and Security Policy and the Anti-Fraud/Corruption Policy. A whistle-blowing procedure allows all employees to share information with managers or people in charge of dealing with cases, regardless of the incident type or location. In 2017, the Risk Management Sector dealt with a number of incidents, which can be broken down as follows: 5 child protection incidents, 112 safety and security incidents concerning team members (including road accidents and serious health issues) and 11 incidents of fraud.

Our new Code of Conduct, which compiles all of our institutional policies and rules provides team members with a professional framework that covers all forms of behaviour and action. It must be strictly respected by all.

## Training team members on risk management

Each Tdh country delegation has a reference person who has received training in child safeguarding. This person ensures the CSP is respected, advises and assists staff in implementing procedures, and liaises with head office when incidents arise. In 2017, our Risk management Sector recruited a Roving Risk Specialist who moves between different field operations to implement risk management procedures and train local team members.

To prepare team members for serious crisis situations, we also ran a two-day crisis management exercise at head office for around 20 key people involved in crisis management. In 2018, we plan to enhance the skills of team members by developing an online training module, implementing child safeguarding measures and setting up working groups in each region.

*« Our teams must be able to keep working despite the complexity of intervention areas. We must give them the tools they need to operate safely. »*

Baptiste Pocheluberry, Roving Risk Specialist

## Child Safeguarding Policy

Since the early 2000s, Tdh has gained an international reputation as one of the foremost child aid organisations in the child safeguarding field. The Terre des Hommes International Federation (TDHIF) has been certified by the independent organisation Keeping Children Safe as an example to follow in the international solidarity sector.

## Child Protection Minimum Standards

As a member of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, we work alongside Save the Children to run a joint working group on the implementation of Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) around the world. We provide technical support to ensure that efforts to protect children from violence and exploitation are effective. In 2016 and 2017, we developed a strategy to make these standards part of our own policies and practices in five pilot countries – Afghanistan, Egypt, Kenya, Nepal, and Ukraine. These standards were also adopted by two reference persons for the West Africa and Asia regions.

## Enhancing collection methods and tools

In 2017, the Quality and Accountability Sector continued working to structure and strengthen teams by developing skills in the fields of project cycle management (PCM), information management, and data collection methods and tools. Over the course of the year, 65 team members from 20 delegations received training on monitoring and evaluation and mobile data collection. A new guide was developed on managing projects in emergencies and humanitarian crises, as were various methodological and educational tools, including the *PCM Toolbox for Emergencies and Humanitarian Crises*, the *Methodological Pack on Surveying and Programme Result Indicators*. All these resources are available on the websites [www.tdh-qa-unit.com](http://www.tdh-qa-unit.com) and [www.mdc-toolkit.org](http://www.mdc-toolkit.org).



# Our projects in 2017

Country	Programme	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees*	Budget in CHF	Country	Programme	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees*	Budget in CHF
Afghanistan		111,510	168	4,363,756	Kosovo		3,095	13	449,712
Albania		14,813	23	1,602,624	Lebanon		91,894 <sup>(4)</sup>	105	4,325,029
Bangladesh		432,660	212	2,472,950	Mali		243,770	98	2,667,514
Brazil		6,172	13	449,591	Mauritania		55,101	28	810,031
Burkina Faso		1,016,747	125	6,281,512	Moldova		11,197	16	472,124
Burundi		4,684	40	1,526,425	Morocco		427	1	174,734
Colombia		26,627	41	1,100,017	Myanmar		21,896	56	849,368
Ecuador		15,062	9	847,486	Nepal		36,819	25	1,091,991
Egypt		105,658	46	2,526,020	Nicaragua		1,163	3	174,539
Greece		4,003 <sup>(1)</sup>	151	6,053,213	Nigeria		40,782	46	198,000
Guinea		60,995	21	1,014,741	Palestine		3,614	15	1,099,879
Gulf of Guinea (Togo, Benin, Nigeria)		22,444 <sup>(2)</sup>	47	1,741,853	Panama		968	4	684,621
Haiti		80,259	51	2,318,852	Romania		16,271	20	1,418,565
Hungary		8,047 <sup>(3)</sup>	11	1,595,499	Senegal		717	8	328,292
India		52,521	15	1,019,689	South Sudan		106,836	47	3,088,675
Iraq		426,822	153	18,531,359	Southern Cone Peru & Paraguay		2,431	15	611,475
Jordan		13,399	66	2,797,254	Switzerland		237	161	
Kenya		110,922	50	2,415,774	Ukraine		7,694	43	793,711

\* Expatriates and nationals

<sup>(1)</sup> This includes the number of people supported in Macedonia and Bulgaria

<sup>(2)</sup> This includes the number of people supported in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

<sup>(3)</sup> This includes the number of people supported in Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia

<sup>(4)</sup> This includes the number of people supported in Syria

## Legend

**Humanitarian aid**  
p.10-15

**Protection**  
p.16-23

**Health**  
p.24-29

Migration

Juvenile justice

Tackling child labour

Protection systems\*\*

Mother and child health

WaSH\*\*\*

Specialised care

\*\* Protection systems include all the procedures, laws, policies and services mobilised to protect and improve the well-being of children, including in the prevention field.

\*\*\* WaSH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene. Access to WaSH is part of our multisectoral projects in health, protection and humanitarian aid.



**The controlled growth of our projects in 2017 resulted in a turnover of more than 100 million Swiss francs (CHF), a record for Tdh. We recorded a total income of CHF 102 million, compared to CHF 78.9 million in 2016 (an increase of 29%). Expenditure increased to CHF 105.3 million, compared to CHF 83 million in 2016 (an increase of 27%).**

In 2017, we continued strengthening the organisation in accordance with our 2016-2020 strategic plan. This resulted in an operating loss of CHF 3.2 million, which was partly offset by contributions from the general public and income from our real estate and financial investments. Our net loss for the year was CHF 1.6 million, a slight improvement on figures in the budget forecast. As this loss was included in our financial planning, we can continue to provide aid to children in the future in the strategic fields of protection, health and humanitarian aid.

Eighty-six per cent of the Foundation's expenditure was invested directly in child aid projects in 48 countries. The budget of the Humanitarian Aid Division grew to CHF 30.8 million, enabling it to more than double its activity compared to 2016, in keeping with the goals in our strategic plan.

General administrative costs (finance, IT, human resources and management) were CHF 8.7 million, representing 8.2% of total expenditure. Fundraising and communication costs amounted to CHF 6 million, 5.6% of total expenditure. Total administrative costs amounted to 13.8%, which complies with the strategic threshold of 17% set by the Foundation Council for 2017.

An independent auditor has examined the annual financial statements presented in the following pages, certifying that they are a true reflection of Tdh's assets, financial situation and results (see page 50). The auditor has also ensured that requirements for the quality label attributed by the ZEWO foundation have been respected.

**Thierry Sabaux**

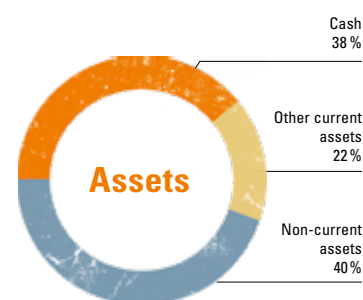
*Director of the Finance, Administration and IT Department*



# Consolidated balance sheet as per 31 December 2017

## Assets

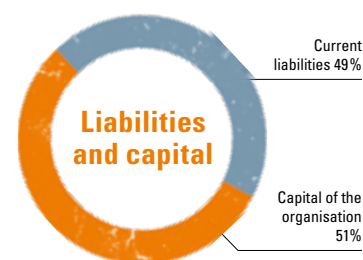
(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2017	2016
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>36'426</b>	<b>34'712</b>
Cash	1	22'478	26'342
Receivables	2	4'260	3'958
Contribution receivables	3	9'575	4'339
Prepayments and accrued income	4	113	73
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>23'955</b>	<b>23'734</b>
Investment properties	5	22'796	22'440
Other fixed assets	5	650	701
Financial assets	6	371	390
Intangible assets	7	138	203
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60'382</b>	<b>58'447</b>



(Percentages of the total balance sheet)

## Liabilities, funds and capital

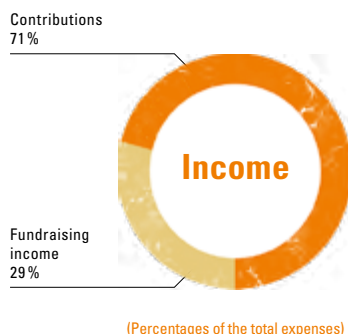
(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2017	2016
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>26'867</b>	<b>23'250</b>
Creditors	8	4'721	1'973
Funds received in advance	9	13'947	14'779
Accrued liabilities and deferred income	10	5'763	3'823
Short-term provisions	12	2'436	2'675
<b>Liabilities in the long term</b>		<b>3'875</b>	<b>3'970</b>
Long-term interest-bearing debts	11	1'679	1'300
Long-term provisions	12	2'196	2'670
<b>Capital of the organisation</b>		<b>29'640</b>	<b>31'227</b>
Paid-in capital		5	5
Fund capital (funds allocated)		1'784	1'212
Tied capital	13	2'485	2'282
Free capital		25'366	27'728
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60'382</b>	<b>58'447</b>



(Percentages of the total balance sheet)

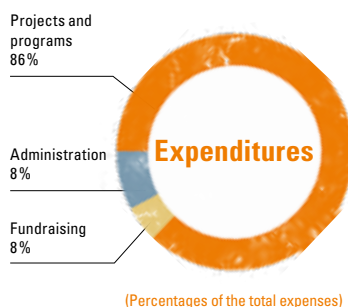
A large proportion of capital is readily available in cash in Switzerland or directly in the field at the various project sites or invested in property

## Consolidated statement of operations 2017



### Income

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2017	2016
<b>General public fundraising</b>		<b>21'807</b>	<b>17'832</b>
Periodic donations		4'778	4'976
Orange sales and Children's Rights Day		869	886
Regional activities		534	738
Non-periodic donations		1'388	1'222
Direct marketing		8'753	7'770
Legacies		5'485	2'241
<b>Semi-institutional fundraising</b>		<b>8'004</b>	<b>6'870</b>
Institutions and foundations		6'296	5'227
Sponsoring and companies		504	698
Swiss cantons		1'204	944
<b>Total fundraising income</b>		<b>29'811</b>	<b>24'702</b>
<b>Contributions</b>		<b>72'171</b>	<b>53'887</b>
Partner organisations TDH International Federation		1'857	2'448
Swiss solidarity (Chaîne du Bonheur)		7'493	7'059
Swiss Government – SDC	18	16'168	18'198
Income abroad		17'352	15'244
Foreign governments and organisations		29'301	10'938
<b>Diverse products</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>102'053</b>	<b>78'891</b>
of which unrestricted funds		22'684	14'953
of which restricted funds		79'369	63'935



### Expenditures

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2017	2016
<b>Projects and programs abroad</b>		<b>87'240</b>	<b>69'464</b>
Projects in West Africa		14'430	14'109
Projects in Europe and Eastern Africa		5'543	8'364
Projects in the Middle East and North Africa		15'345	14'481
Projects in Asia		5'106	5'689
Projects in Latin America		6'237	6'103
Projects Humanitarian Aid		31'402	12'945
Innovation and Operational Reserve		263	535
Projects in Switzerland		1'204	1'189
Programs with thematic topics		4'442	2'093
Projects and programs support		3'267	3'956
<b>Networking and information</b>		<b>3'333</b>	<b>3'379</b>
TDH International Federation and Partners		492	593
Information and awareness in Switzerland		2'841	2'786
<b>Fundraising and administration</b>		<b>14'745</b>	<b>10'263</b>
Communication and Fundraising		6'015	5'670
Administration		8'730	4'593
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>	16	<b>105'318</b>	<b>83'106</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL RESULT</b>		<b>-3'265</b>	<b>-4'214</b>
<b>Financial result</b>	14	<b>115</b>	<b>-178</b>
Financial income		448	76
Financial expenditure		-333	-254
<b>Other results</b>	15	<b>1'130</b>	<b>6'731</b>
Investment property income		1'226	1'150
Investment property revaluation		0	6'091
Investment property expenditure		-419	-511
Extraordinary VAT income		323	0
<b>Direct taxes</b>		<b>-43</b>	<b>-49</b>
<b>Allocation to provisions</b>	12	<b>474</b>	<b>-1'153</b>
<b>ANNUAL RESULT before allocation/withdrawal to the capital of the organization</b>		<b>-1'589</b>	<b>1'136</b>
(+) Withdrawal from affected funds		-573	480
<b>ANNUAL RESULT before Allocation to capital + Reserves</b>		<b>-2'162</b>	<b>1'616</b>
Withdrawal from /(-) Allocation to tied capital	13	-203	-618
Withdrawal from /(-) Allocation to free capital		2'365	-998
<b>ANNUAL RESULT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Cash flow statement 2017**

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Appendix	2017	2016
<b>ANNUAL RESULT before allocation to/withdrawal from the organisation's capital</b>		<b>-1'589</b>	<b>1'136</b>
Depreciations		331	383
Revaluation		-	-6'091
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) allocation to provisions		-713	1'153
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) receivables		-302	-657
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) contribution receivables		-5'236	-359
Increase (-) / Decrease (+) prepayments and accrued income		-40	-34
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) creditors		2'748	-403
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) funds received in advance		-832	5'251
Increase (+) / Decrease (-) accrued liabilities and deferred income		1'940	-272
<b>Cash flow from operation</b>		<b>-3'693</b>	<b>183</b>
Investments (-) of fixed assets	5	-570	-368
Disposal (+) in participation	7	-	-
Investments (-) of financial assets	6	19	-7
Disposal (+) (sale) of financial assets	6	-	-
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-551</b>	<b>-375</b>
Increase in long-term interest-bearing debts		379	0
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>379</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INCREASE (+) / DECREASE (-) IN CASH</b>		<b>-3'864</b>	<b>-192</b>
Cash on January 1 <sup>st</sup>		26'342	26'534
Cash on December 31 <sup>st</sup>		22'478	26'342
<b>INCREASE (+) / DECREASE (-) IN CASH</b>		<b>-3'864</b>	<b>-192</b>

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**

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Balance 31/12/2015	Allocation	With-drawal	Balance 31/12/2016	Allocation	With-drawal	Balance 31/12/2017
<b>Paid-in capital</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Fund capital (funds allocated)</b>	<b>1'692</b>	<b>2'490</b>	<b>-2'970</b>	<b>1'212</b>	<b>4'316</b>	<b>-3'744</b>	<b>1'784</b>
<i>Eastern Europe reserve</i>	-	11	-11	-	205	-5	200
<i>Middle East reserve</i>	316	87	-189	214	205	-205	214
<i>West Africa reserve</i>	43	183	-205	21	448	-194	275
<i>Asia reserve</i>	130	127	-127	130	223	-223	130
<i>Latin America reserve</i>	290	150	-150	290	183	-183	290
<i>Humanitarian Aid reserve</i>	260	29	-29	260	51	-51	260
<i>Health reserve</i>	171	1'472	-1'643	-	1'704	-1'704	-
<i>Vulnerability reserve</i>	-	258	-258	-	295	-295	-
<i>Trafficking and exploitation reserve</i>	-	43	-43	-	38	-38	-
<i>Refugee crisis</i>	270	111	-296	85	554	-554	85
<i>Balkan winter crisis</i>	-	-	-	-	385	-267	118
<i>Reserve for projects outside priority areas</i>	213	19	-19	213	25	-25	213
<b>Tied capital</b>	<b>1'664</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>-112</b>	<b>2'282</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>-262</b>	<b>2'485</b>
<i>Severance payments</i>	1'664	-	-112	1'552	465	-262	1'752
<i>Exchange rate risk</i>	-	450	-	450	-	0	450
<i>Tdh UK</i>	-	280	-	280	-	-	280
<b>Free capital</b>	<b>26'730</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27'728</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-2'365</b>	<b>25'366</b>
<b>CAPITAL OF THE ORGANISATION</b>	<b>30'091</b>	<b>4'218</b>	<b>-3'082</b>	<b>31'227</b>	<b>4'781</b>	<b>-6'371</b>	<b>29'640</b>

# Annex to the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 december 2017

Presented in thousands of Swiss francs

## 1/ Principles of accounting and presentation

### a) General remarks

The presentation of the financial statements of the Terre des hommes – Helping children worldwide – Foundation (« Terre des hommes » or « Tdh ») is based on the global model of recommendations made by Swiss GAAP FER (in compliance with the conceptual framework, core FER and other Swiss GAAP FER). The presentation provides a true and fair view of the organisation's assets, financial position and revenues. The consolidated financial statements comply with Swiss law, the requirements of the ZEWO Foundation (the Swiss Central Office for Charitable Organisations) and the Foundation's statutes.

The consolidated financial statements are based on the annual financial statements of all consolidated entities as at 31 December 2017 which were drawn up based on uniform principles. All consolidated entities have a fiscal year end of 31 December.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical-cost basis (using acquisition values) and presented in thousands of Swiss francs (KCHF). For this reason, there may be differences in totals due to rounding.

The presentation and evaluation principles are the same as in previous fiscal years. There have been no significant changes in the hypotheses or estimations used in the annual financial statements.

The Foundation Board approved the consolidated financial statements of Terre des hommes at its meeting on 27 April 2018.

### b) Scope of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the annual financial statements of all group entities in which Terre des hommes directly or indirectly holds 50% or more of the voting rights (principle of control). The real estate company Rumine-Lucinge C. S.A. with the seat in 1003 Lausanne is included in the consolidated financial statements under the global integration method. The company is entirely owned by Tdh.

There were no changes to the scope of consolidation during the 2017 fiscal year.

### c) Principles of consolidation

In accordance with the global integration method, all assets and liabilities are included.

Capital consolidation is performed using the acquisition method. At the date of first-time consolidation, the assets

and liabilities of newly consolidated subsidiaries are evaluated at fair market value. The goodwill resulting from this revaluation (the difference between the acquisition cost and net assets as evaluated at fair market value) is listed as an asset and amortized against profit on a straight-line basis over five years.

Claims, debts, income and expenditure between consolidated entities have been eliminated. Intragroup transactions have in principle been carried out under market conditions.

### 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 31<sup>st</sup> in the balance sheet are converted into Swiss francs at the rates effective on December 31<sup>st</sup>. 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

Investment properties appear in the balance sheet at their market value as estimated by an expert member of the Swiss Chamber of Expert Property Valuers. We request new estimates at least every five years.

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

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 are entered in the balance sheet at acquisition value, taking into account any necessary adjustments.

#### 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

Income from financing contracts with donors (governments, foundations, cantons, companies and other bodies) is listed as income in the year the expenditure being financed was 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 3.

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. The Rumine – Lucinge C SA company is subject to direct tax. The rate used is at 29.64%.

#### n) Reclassifications

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

## Comments on financial statements

### 1/ Cash

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Cash	24	28
Post cheque accounts	3'552	4'965
Banks	4'415	9'354
<b>Total of cash at Headquarters</b>	<b>7'991</b>	<b>14'348</b>
Cash	460	382
Banks	14'026	11'613
<b>Total cash abroad</b>	<b>14'486</b>	<b>11'995</b>
	<b>22'478</b>	<b>26'342</b>

### 2/ Receivables

Receivables at Headquarters	598	459
VAT receivables	2'480	2'673
Receivables abroad	1'182	826
	<b>4'260</b>	<b>3'958</b>

### 3/ Contributions receivable

Fundraising from Volunteer Groups	0	59
VAT receivables (Federal Tax Administration)	864	0
SDC (Swiss Confederation)* contributions	360	168
Donor	4'709	3'502
Donor abroad	3'642	610
	<b>9'575</b>	<b>4'339</b>

#### Contribution to be received (conditional assets)

2017	-	18'216
2018	44'103	6'264
2019	6'473	3'557
	<b>50'576</b>	<b>28'037</b>
<i>Exposure in USD</i>	<i>6'653</i>	<i>6'037</i>
<i>Exposure in EUR</i>	<i>5'165</i>	<i>11'511</i>

\* Swiss development and cooperation.  
In 2017, KCHF 65 concern the Wash Consortium  
Helvetas contract (KCHF 35 in 2016)

### 4/ Prepayments and accrued income

Prepaid expenses	42	2
Withholding taxes	71	71
	<b>113</b>	<b>73</b>

### 5/ Fixed assets

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Investment properties		Other fixed assets	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>Net accounting value on January 1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>22'440</b>	<b>16'475</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>523</b>
<b>Acquisition values</b>				
Balances on January 1 <sup>st</sup>	22'440	21'148	3'796	3'302
Additions	356	0	214	368
Additions <i>legacy</i>	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	0	1'292	0	126
Balance on 31 December	22'796	22'440	4'010	3'796
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balances on January 1 <sup>st</sup>	0	-4'674	-3'095	-2'779
Depreciation	0	0	-265	-316
Revaluation through the cancellation of depreciation	0	4'674	0	0
Balances on 31 December	0	0	-3'360	-3'095
<b>Net accounting value on 31 December</b>	<b>22'796</b>	<b>22'440</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>701</b>

### Investment properties

Detailed information on investment properties	Net accounting values on the 31/12/2017	Net accounting values on the 31/12/2016
Le Mont sur Lausanne	8'830	8'830
Chaumière 08, Lausanne	2'780	2'780
Chaumière 12, Lausanne	2'870	2'870
Lucinge 12, Lausanne	7'960	7'960
Work in progress Chaumière 12	356	0
	<b>22'796</b>	<b>22'440</b>

**Other fixed assets**

Detailed of other fixed assets	Net accounting values on the 31/12/2017	Net accounting values on the 31/12/2016
IT infrastructure	188	296
Other fixed assets	77	20
Assets intended for sale*	385	385
	<b>650</b>	<b>701</b>

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

**6/ Financial Assets\***

Details of financial assets	2017	2016
Deposits and guarantees	301	247
Safe custody account from a legacy	70	143
	<b>371</b>	<b>390</b>

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

**7/ Fixed assets – Goodwill**

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2017	2016
<b>Net accounting value on January 1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>203</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Acquisition values</b>		
Balances on January 1 <sup>st</sup>	336	336
Additions	0	0
Additions «legacy»	0	0
Balance on 31 December	336	336
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
Balances on January 1 <sup>st</sup>	-132	-66
Depreciation	-66	-67
Revaluation	0	0
Balances on 31 December	-198	-132
<b>Net accounting value on 31 December</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>203</b>

**8/ Creditors**

	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Creditors at Headquarters	3'519	1'751
Creditors abroad	1'202	222
	<b>4'721</b>	<b>1'973</b>

**9/ Funds received in advance**

SDC (Swiss Confederation)* funds received in advance	827	973
Funds received in advance from other donors	7'031	11'736
Foreign funds received in advance abroad	6'089	2'070
	<b>13'947</b>	<b>14'779</b>

\* Swiss development and cooperation. In 2017, KCHF 0 concern the Wash Consortium Helvetas contract (KCHF 172 in 2016)

**10/ Accrued liabilities and deferred income**

Accrued liabilities Headquarters	2'447	1'784
Income received in advance	26	15
Accrued vacation not taken	515	349
Accrued liabilities abroad	2'775	1'675
	<b>5'763</b>	<b>3'823</b>

**11/ Long-term interest-bearing debts**

Mortgage – UBS SA	1'679	1'300
	<b>1'679</b>	<b>1'300</b>

Assets pledged as collateral for liabilities and assets with reservation of title

<b>Immeuble – Lucinge 12, Lausanne</b>	<b>7'960</b>	<b>7'960</b>
Creation of pledges	1'500	1'500
First mortgage certificate	1'300	1'300
Second mortgage certificate	200	200
Use of pledges	1'300	1'300

## 12/ Provisions

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Short-term provisions		Long-term provisions	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>Net accounting value at 1<sup>st</sup> January</b>	<b>2'675</b>	<b>2'242</b>	<b>2'670</b>	<b>1'950</b>
Audit risks Burkina Faso	-239	433	-	-
Institutional audit risks on institutional funding	-	-	-	-280
Provisions for latent tax on revaluation	-	-	-474	1'000
<b>Net accounting value at 31<sup>st</sup> December</b>	<b>2'436</b>	<b>2'675</b>	<b>2'196</b>	<b>2'670</b>

## 13/ Tied capital

**Severance payments:** These reserves are used to cover severance payments for local staff in the event of the unscheduled shutdown of projects abroad.

**Exchange rate risks:** These reserves are used to cover exchange rate differences for our cash reserves.

**Tdh UK:** These reserves make it possible for Tdh UK to get funding from institutional donors from the UK.

## 14/ Financial result

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Interest	18	10
Exchange gains	17	66
Unrealized exchange gains	414	0
<b>Financial income</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>76</b>
Financial charges	-96	-104
Realized exchange losses	-79	-150
Unrealized exchange losses	-158	0
<b>Financial expenditure</b>	<b>-333</b>	<b>-254</b>
<b>FINANCIAL RESULT</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>-178</b>

## 15/ Other results

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Rents	1'226	1'150
<b>Investment property income</b>	<b>1'226</b>	<b>1'150</b>
Capital gain on Le Mont sur Lausanne building	0	5'965
Capital gain on life interest in Les Uttins apartment	0	126
<b>Total fixed asset revaluation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6'091</b>
Expenditure	-419	-511
<b>Investment property expenditure</b>	<b>-419</b>	<b>-511</b>
Extraordinary VAT income	865	0
Extraordinary VAT expenditure	-542	0
Total extraordinary income and expenditure	323	0
<b>FINANCIAL RESULT</b>	<b>1'130</b>	<b>6'731</b>

## 16/ Global expenditures

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	Costs of projects	Networks & Information	Fund-raising	Admini-stration	Charges shared	TOTAL costs 2017	TOTAL costs 2016
<b>Direct project costs</b>	<b>31'626</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31'994</b>	<b>25'849</b>
<i>Including Partner contributions</i>	<i>6'784</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7'096</i>	<i>9'524</i>
<b>Human resources costs</b>	<b>42'452</b>	<b>1'116</b>	<b>2'730</b>	<b>6'297</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>52'818</b>	<b>42'221</b>
<i>Including Recruitment costs</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Training expenses</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>229</i>
<i>Travelling expenses</i>	<i>1'964</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>2'410</i>	<i>1'489</i>
<b>Costs of operations</b>	<b>12'671</b>	<b>2'116</b>	<b>3'071</b>	<b>1'556</b>	<b>1'034</b>	<b>20'448</b>	<b>15'396</b>
<i>Including Cost of premises, insurance, vehicles</i>	<i>7'544</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>8'410</i>	<i>6'080</i>
<i>Administration and IT costs</i>	<i>4'913</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>2'109</i>	<i>1'383</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>8'936</i>	<i>5'521</i>
<i>Costs of campaigns and fundraising</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2'570</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>3'120</i>	<i>3'242</i>
<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>380</i>
<b>Non-operational costs &amp; products</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-428</b>
<b>Shared costs allocation</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>-1'257</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>87'240</b>	<b>3'333</b>	<b>6'014</b>	<b>8'730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105'318</b>	<b>83'106</b>

**Institutional audit risk on institutional funding:** Following estimates produced by our Finance Department, provisions to cover risks related to ineligible expenditure on donor contracts have been reduced from KCHF 1,000 to KCHF 526.

**VAT provisions:** The Federal Tax Administration (AFC) issued its decision on 8 January 2018. Today, VAT conditions have been clearly defined and the years 2010 through 2012 have been closed following the payment of the taxes owed. Tdh must now produce statements for the years 2013 through 2017 based on the decision issued. The amount owed is not known at the date of publication. Provisions have therefore been maintained for the years 2013 through 2017.

**Provisions for latent tax on revaluation:** This provision has been calculated following the revaluation of the property owned by the real estate company Lucinge C SA, based on the difference between the book value and the expert estimate.



## 17/ Contributions in kind

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2017	2016
Transport and supplying service for providing specialised care for children	361	342
Volunteer work for providing specialised care for children	2'495	2'447
Volunteering of Office and the Board of the Foundation	42	36
Volunteering and Service from the activity of our Volunteer Groups	1'750	1'862
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4'648</b>	<b>4'687</b>
% of operating revenue of the Foundation	4.55%	5.94%

## 18/ Breakdown of contributions of SDC\*

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2017	2016
Contribution to the development programme	9'500	10'000
Contribution to the aid programme for Eastern Europe countries	500	500
Humanitarian aid	0	1'400
Helvetas wash consortium	436	572
Other : mandates	5'732	5'726
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16'168</b>	<b>18'198</b>

\* Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

## 19/ Payments to members of the executive bodies

Members of the Executive Board and Foundation Council are volunteers. They receive a fixed indemnity for expenses related to meetings. In 2017, the 17 members of these bodies received a total of KCHF 21 (including KCHF 10 for the President) for expenses related to participation in two Foundation Council meetings and six Executive Board meetings (2016: KCHF 21 including KCHF 10 for the President). The payroll of Tdh's eight executives totalled KCHF 1,132 in 2017 (2016: KCHF 751).

## 20/ Provident fund

Terre des hommes Foundation employees under Swiss contract and submitted to the mandatory Swiss social insurances, namely 180 people (2016: 148) of a total of 1930 collaborators as of 31 December 2017 (2016: 1,726) 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 *defined contribution plan*. 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)	2017	2016
The cost coverage rate	undisclosed	107.8%
Changes compared to the previous	none	none
Change compared to the previous year / difference recorded with effect on the result of the year	none	none
Pension expenses as part of staff costs, in KCHF	1'272	1'056

## 21/ Employees

Tdh employs 180 people in Switzerland and 127 abroad with Swiss employment contracts (2016: 143 in Switzerland and 88 abroad). 1,623 employees have been hired by Tdh's delegations via its projects abroad (2016: 1,583 employees).

## 22/ Audit Fees

(in thousands of Swiss francs)	2017	2016
Audit services	64	64
Other services	0	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>

## Report of the statutory auditor on the consolidated financial statements

**To the Council of the Foundation Terre des hommes – Helping children worldwide – Foundation, Lausanne**

**Lausanne, 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

As statutory auditor, we have audited the consolidated financial statements of Terre des Hommes – Helping children worldwide – Foundation, which comprise the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in funds and in capital and notes (pages 41 to 49), for the year ended 31 December 2017. According to the Swiss GAAP FER 21, the Performance report is not subject to the audit of the financial statements.

### Foundation Council's responsibility

The Foundation Council is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER, 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER, 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 consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

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

**Ernst & Young SA**



**Karine Badertscher Chamoso,  
Licensed audit expert, (Auditor in charge)**



**Jérémie Rouillard**



# Council of the Foundation

on 27 April 2018

**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 Supervisory 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  
Supervisory Board – Lawyer



**Felix E. Bollmann**  
Vice-President of the Council and the  
Supervisory Board – Economist, former  
Director of Swiss Solidarity



**Philippe Lienhard**  
Vice-President of the Council  
and the Supervisory Board  
Accounting expert



**Patrick Aebischer**  
Council Member  
Prof. of Medicine, former  
President of the EPFL



**Charles Beer**  
Supervisory Board Member  
President of the Pro Helvetia Foundation,  
former member of the Swiss Parliament



**Christine Brosteaux**  
Supervisory Board Member  
Doctor



**Marianne Cafilisch**  
Council Member  
Paediatrician



**Xavier Colin**  
Council Member  
Journalist



**Pascal Couchepin**  
Council Member  
Lawyer, former Federal  
Council President



**Philippe de Preux**  
Council Member  
Economist



**Tamara Erez**  
Supervisory Board Member  
Lawyer



**Yvon Heller**  
Council Member  
Paediatrician



**Michel Mottiez**  
Council Member  
HR Director



**René Prêtre**  
Council Member  
Head of cardiovascular surgery  
dpt CHUV



**Michel Roulet**  
Supervisory Board Member  
Paediatrician, former Head of  
Department at the CHUV



**Jean Zermatten**  
Supervisory Board Member  
Lawyer, former President  
of UN Committee on the Rights  
of the Child

## Executive Board

on 27 April 2018



**Vito Angelillo**  
Director General



**Franck Eloi**  
Director of Human  
Resources



**Steven Fricaud**  
Director Humanitarian Aid



**Marc Kempe**  
Director of Communication  
and Fundraising



**Pierre Philippe**  
Director of Programmes and  
Technical Resources



**Claudio Rini**  
Director of Geographic  
Regions



**Thierry Sabaux**  
Director of Finance, IT  
and Administration



**Jessica Schweizer**  
Chief Strategy Officer



# Special thanks

## We especially wish to thank:

### Our generous donors in Switzerland and abroad

#### Our partners

Aviation without Borders, Bioforce Institute, Caritas Germany, Centre for Children's Rights Studies (UNIGE), ChildFund Alliance, Comic Relief, EPER, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Geneva Centre for Education and Research in Humanitarian Action (CERAH), International Institute for Environment and Development, International Institute for the Rights of the Child, International Olympic Committee, International Rescue Committee, Kindernothilfe, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Micronutrient initiative, Paléo, Plan UK, Plan USA, Shiree Consortium, Society for Public Utility of the Canton of Vaud (SVUP), University of Geneva.

Hospitals in Switzerland (Lausanne University Hospital in Lausanne, Riviera-Chablais Hospital in Aigle, Geneva University Hospital in Geneva, Bern University Hospital in Bern), Spain (Madrid, Sevilla, Pamplona, Malaga, Córdoba, A Coruña), and France (Lille).

We would particularly like to thank the Terre des Hommes International Federation (TDHIF), its members and its international secretariat, as well as Terre des Hommes Valais and Terre des hommes UK.

#### Institutional donors and UN agencies

Austrian Development Agency, Belgian Development Cooperation, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration at the US Department of State, the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Canton of Vaud Development Cooperation (FEDEVACO), the European Commission (EuropeAid and ECHO), the French Cooperation Service, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Liechtenstein Development Service (LED), the Lottery Fund of the Canton of Zurich, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swiss Solidarity, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the UK International Organisation for Cultural Relations and Educational Opportunities, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Department of Labor (DOL).

The Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF), the United Nations Stabilization Mission In Haiti (UNSTAMIH), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The embassies of Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America.

#### Cantons, municipalities and local organisations

Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Arlesheim, Basel-Land, Delémont, Echandens, Fribourg, Geneva (Service de la solidarité internationale and Délégation Genève Ville Solidaire), Glarus, Graubünden, Heimberg, Luzern, Muttentz, Nidwalden, Oberentfelden, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, Uri, Zurich and all the other municipalities and parishes that gave us their support.

#### Foundations

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Carl und Elise Elsener-Gut Stiftung, Christa Foundation, Ernst Göhner Stiftung, Fondazione aiuto alla cooperazione e allo sviluppo, Fondation Alfred et Eugénie Baur, Dr. Ernst-Günther Bröder Stiftung, Fondation Alta Mane, Countess Moira Charitable Foundation, Fondation d'Aide à l'Enfance et au Tiers-Monde (FAET), Pictet Group Charitable Foundation, Fondation Gourgas, Fondation Grand d'Hauteville, Fondation Le Petit Cœur, Fondation Lucien Picard, Fondation Lusavi, Fondation Madeleine, Fondazione Montarina, Fondation Philanthropia – Lombard Odier, Fondation Tamie, UEFA Foundation for Children, Fondation Vajra, Gebauer Stiftung, Green Leaves Education Foundation, IKEA Foundation, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Loterie Romande, Medicor Foundation, Novartis Foundation, Oak Foundation, Rosa und Bernhard Merz Stiftung, Sinoma Foundation, Smartpeace Foundation, the Peter Cundill Foundation and all the other foundations that wish to remain anonymous.

#### Companies

Axa, Bindella Terra Vita Vite SA, COOP, Dcarte Engineering SA, Démarche Société Coopérative, DPD (Switzerland) SA, Elcotron AG, Ericsson AG, Genève Aéroport, Groupe Payot, ISS Facility Services SA, Pharmacieplus SA, Phida Invest SA, SICPA SA, SGA/APG AG, TEXAID Textilverwertungs AG.

Every child in the world  
has the right to a childhood.  
It's that simple.



Siège | Hauptsitz | Sede | Headquarters  
Av. 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

 [www.tdh.ch](http://www.tdh.ch)  
 [www.facebook.com/tdh.ch](https://www.facebook.com/tdh.ch)  
 [www.twitter.com/tdh\\_ch](https://www.twitter.com/tdh_ch)  
 [www.instagram.com/tdh\\_ch](https://www.instagram.com/tdh_ch)



**Terre des hommes**  
Helping children worldwide.