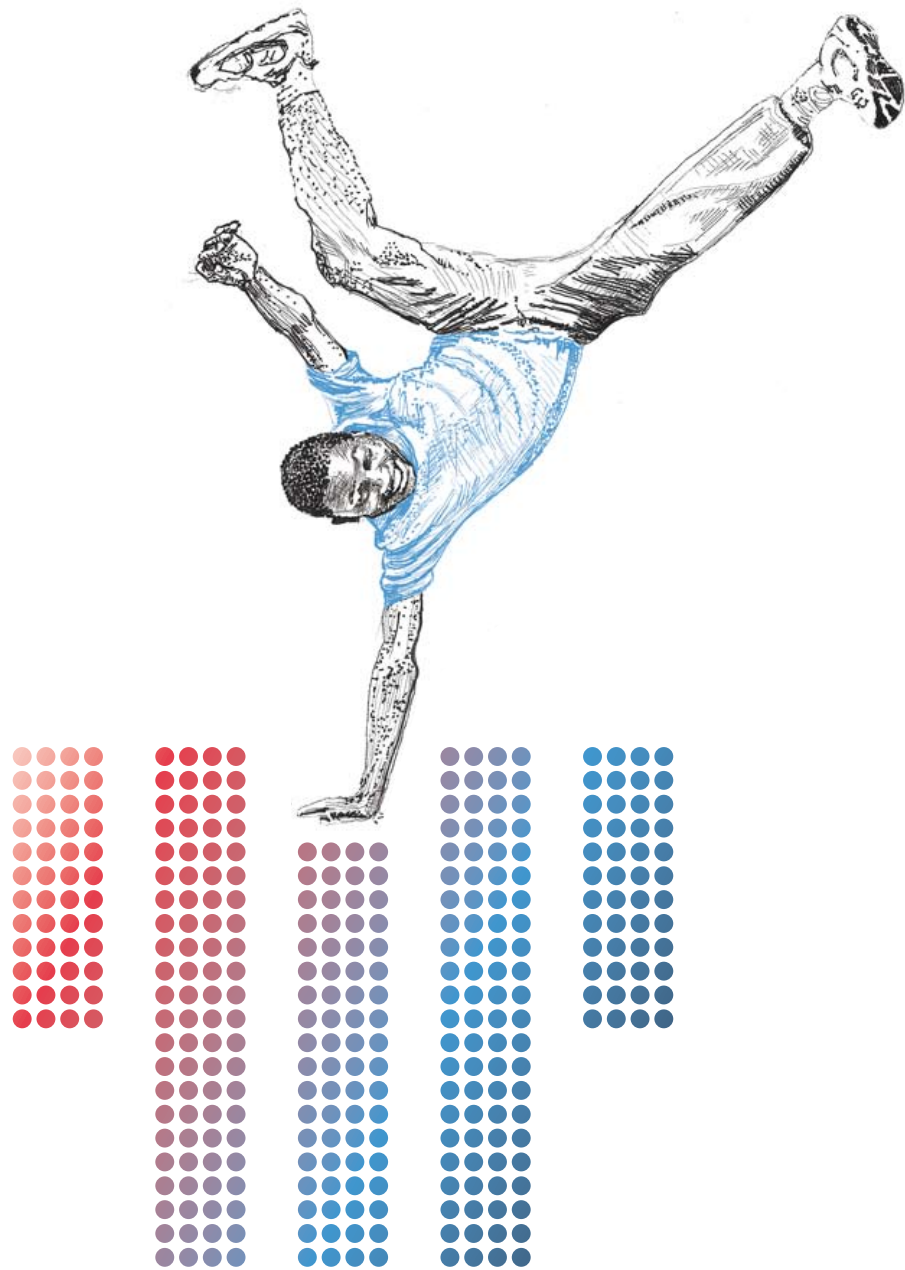


ANNUAL REPORT



YOUNG IN PRISON
2014

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1. Focus areas in 2014

Three themes symbolise the focus Young in Prison had in 2014.

- Human Rights approach to our work
- Expanding our international network
- Public support: both from the general public as well as from within the sector

2. 2014 in numbers

10	new facilitators trained in our COPOSO methodology	26	youth have started a small business after having participated in our post-release programme
32	facilitators received a deepening training in our COPOSO methodology	7	youth have gone back to school after having participated in our post-release programme
585	children participated in our project pre-release	51	prison officials have participated in social dialogues to increase their coping with youth
186	of these children received a COPOSO certificate	69	policy makers have been involved in policy dialogues
84	youth have participated in our post-release programmes		
14	youth found employment after having participated in our post-release programme		

3. Mission and goals

Vision

We pursue a world in which children and youth in conflict with the law get fair chances to realise their potential.

Mission

Creativity liberates the potential of every child in conflict with the law to contribute positively to society.

Main goal

YiP enables children and youth in conflict with the law to contribute positively to society by personal development and advocacy programmes.

Program Goals

Goal 1
YiP aims at increased resilience by improving life skills and practical skills that are of value for reintegrating young people in conflict with the law.

Goal 2
To advocate for and put in place more child friendly laws, policies and practices aimed at government, civil society, institutions and the public

Organisational Goal

Goal 3
To support and capacitate organisations, which are part of Young in Prison Network.

SUMMARY

4. Beliefs and core values

Beliefs

- Every child deserves a fair chance
- Change is possible; for individuals as well as institutions
- Every child has the potential to become a positive contributor to society
- Children should play an active role in developing solutions for their problems
- Creativity increases the resilience and fosters self-development
- Creativity opens doors to other, 'out-of-the-box' approaches
- Children should have their strengths, rather than weaknesses, affirmed, i.e. a positive approach has a greater effect than punishment
- Using peers as role models is an effective way to reach children

Core values

- Positivity*
Potential, empowerment, fair chance
- Inspiring*
Passion, motivation, dynamics
- Creative*
Original, refreshing
- Personal*
Engaged, equal, transparent

5. Governance structure

Supervisory Board			
Name	Function	Background	Member
Cazijn Langelier	Chairperson	Entrepreneur / owner of IMG Netherlands, www.imaginarium.nl	06/12/2006
Hans Heerema	Treasurer	Paradiso, Deputy CFO, www.paradiso.nl	18/08/2009
Edith Boekraad	Secretary	Cordaid, Director Agriculture and Food Security, www.cordaid.nl	09/10/2008
Wyke de Vos	General Board Member	Partner at ENVIR Advocaten B.V	29/05/2008
SarcarArseib	General Board Member	Forensisch centrum Teylingereind, manager, www.teylingereind.nl	15/08/2011
Rene Schelvis	General Board Member	Freelance Coach, vrml. COO van IMC, www.imc.nl	17/11/2011
Codert Zijlstra	General Board Member	Friesland Campina, Marketing Manager, www.frieslandcampina.com	06/03/2013

Advisory Board	
Name	Background
Gerrit Jan Wolffensperger	Ex-Dutch parliamentarian
Jop Ubbens	Auctioneer at Christie's Amsterdam
Daniela Petovic	Art curator at KPN
Dick Breebaart	Previous curator at Naarden festival
Wim van Sinderen	Director of Fotomuseum Den Haag
Diane van der Marel	Founder of MIAP

Committee of recommendation	
Name	Background
Taco Dibbits	Director of collections, Rijksmuseum
Hripsime Visser	Curator at Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam

Supervisory Board

The Board's principal task is to supervise the implementation of YiP's policy and strategy. All members of the Board are experienced and skilled professionals in the lines of business relevant to YiP. The Board functions on a voluntary basis and all members hold office for four years, with the potential to extend the term three times.

The Board analyses the feedback and financials provided to them by the Management Board and, where necessary, agrees on improvements and changes to financial and/or strategic policies. The Board is also responsible for contracting the Management Board.

The Board met four times in 2014.

SUMMARY

Advisory Board

The Advisory Board was set up to get more expertise on board to ensure sustainability of the YiP Art auctions, which contribute substantially to YiP's income. The Advisory Board is comprised of six members, all of whom come from the Dutch art world: Gerrit Jan Wolffensperger (ex-Dutch parliamentarian), Jop Ubbens (auctioneer at Christie's Amsterdam), Daniela Petovic (art curator at KPN), Dick Breebaart (prev. curator at Naarden festival) and two new members: Diane van de Marel (founder of MIAP) and Wim van Sinderen (Director of Fotomuseum Den Haag).

Committee of recommendation

This committee was installed to facilitate cooperation with partner organisations and potential funders. This committee is also closely linked to YiP Art and consists of two people: Taco Dibbits (Director of collections, Rijksmuseum) and Hripsime Visser (Curator at Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam).

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

1. Reviewing 2014

2014 was an exciting year for YiP. It was a very diverse year in which the highlights were: the sixth edition of the YiP Art photo auction, a photo exhibition of the dire situation in Malawian prisons made by Kadir van Lohuizen, the second Karavaan tour across five Dutch juvenile institutions and the start of our YiP programme in Kenya. The turnover in 2014 was at the record high of € 785.501. One of the reasons for this increase was the program we ran in Dutch prisons that was supported by many stakeholders, ranging from institutions, to participants, to funders. As a Board we have approved the following policy documents:

Annual Report 2014, including financial report

Year Plan for 2015, including budget

2. Budget overview

The total realised income in 2014 was €785.501 which almost corresponds to what was budgeted. We managed to generate a income of € 60.892, which is higher than budgeted as a result of lower costs on all three main cost items; spent on objectives, spent on obtaining funds and spent on management and administration.

3. The future

2015 will bring another exciting year! We will be organising the 7 th edition of the YiP Art photo auction again, at Christie's Amsterdam. This year we aim to generate revenues of €125.000 with the same numbers of art works as our last edition: a great ambition.

Furthermore we will expand our activities to more juvenile institutions in the Netherlands and continue our activities in Colombia, Kenya, South Africa and Malawi. As the Young in Prison network, we will embark on an aspiring new short-term project to bring YiP's activities to the next level. This project involves the creation of an international online platform where civil society, academics, social entrepreneurs and youth who have been in conflict with the law themselves, can share innovative initiatives and ideas to improve the situation of incarcerated children. Users will be able to provide feedback to each other, work towards future collaborations and join forces to attract potential funders, persuade governments to get involved and advocate for public support. This project aims to work towards a world in which alternatives to prison sentences for youths in conflict with the law are given the necessary support as well as changing the mind-set of the public to be more understanding and supportive of youth in conflict with the law.

4. Word of thanks

I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to YiP: the management, staff members, Advisory Board, Committee of Recommendation and especially the volunteers who have, once again, dedicated their spare time and best efforts. YiP is eternally grateful to all the sponsors and donors that enable us to delivery our project in the first place!

Cazijn Langelier – May 6 th 2015 – Chairman, Young in Prison



1.1. Activities

Workshops inside prison

The activities conducted by YiPSA in 2014 were all part of the EU grant on ending impunity on Cruel Inhumane Degrading Treatment and Punishment (CIDTP); projects carried out were the Inside Out Magazine workshops and the Sports Club.

A total of seven issues of the Inside Out magazine were published between January and December 2014. Issues 13 and 19 highlight the work produced at Leeuwkop, Issues 14 and 17 show work from Drakenstein, Issues 15 and 18 were created in Pollsmoor and issue 16 was created in Goodwood. Over the duration of the year, a total of 6000 hard copies were distributed across all correctional centres in which YiP is operates, CIEE offices, Southern Ambition offices, the Haven Night Shelter as well as during in-prison Presentations, Volunteer recruitment days, High school presentations and UCT lectures. The magazines distributed in schools also serve the purpose of being spread to the wider communities. The presumption is that parents get access to them via their children.



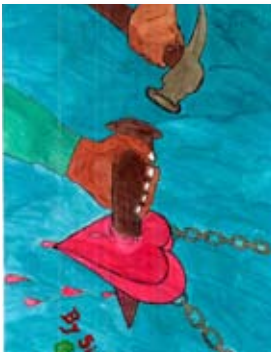
An unforeseen result worth mentioning is the high level of praise that Inside Out issue 12 received from the staff of Leeuwkop Correctional Centre in South Africa. The head of the centre took copies to a number of external meetings to showcase the amazing work done by YiPSA at his centre. As a result, both Johannesburg and Boksburg Correctional facilities have since invited YiPSA to re-submit their quality assurance application. It is worth noting, however, that due to the nature of the work created for the latest magazines from Leeuwkop – in which participants shared their experiences of degrading treatment - we are apprehensive about distributing this magazine within the centre itself.

In addition to the intense creative activities, YiPSA carried out soccer workshops in their Sports Club. The use of sports in this is aimed at positive uplift, acquiring leadership skills and other life skills. YiPSA's Sports Club uses sports as a means of fortifying discipline, leadership and people skills and strong and balanced sense of self as well a genuine commitment to lead a crime-free life. The YiPSA soccer program is based on 8 guiding principles. All drills in soccer workshops and practices must connect to one or more of these principles. By doing so, the drills allow for individuals to take more out of their soccer experience than just physical skills. If participants can connect drills, practices, and even games to broader life skills, they can more effectively use what they have learned to positively impact their communities.



For the 'Heal the body to Heal the Mind' activities, YiPSA created a partnership with the Trauma Centre in Cape Town and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) in Johannesburg. Through this partnership, all YiPSA facilitators received training on Torture and Violence at each of these institutions, which has prepared them to understand and incorporate the knowledge and skills of handling issues of torture and CIDTP. The Trauma Centre training was an introduction to help facilitators to understand what torture is, whereas the training at the CSVR deepened the facilitators' understanding of how to assist people who have been victims of inhumane and degrading treatment.

Throughout 2014, the facilitators introduced the concept of torture to the participants in prison and the DCS officials to help them become familiar with the concept. Over the coming few months we plan to go into more depth about the issue with children and youth that have suffered physically and mentally through torture and CIDTP. YiPSA is currently looking at recruiting an institution or a suitably qualified individual, who can provide debriefing for the staff to help them process the information they are receiving.



Post-release programme

Pollsmoor was the only institution where YiPSA was able to establish a regular and consistent pre-release group, however it was only established in the last quarter of the year. All of the participants who had attended the life skills workshops were eligible to be included but attendance was voluntary. The workshops made use of image theatre and drawing to unpack issues such as family, prison life and goal setting and then reflect on these topics in a group discussion. Most of the participants were very reliable and responsive and expressed a keen interest in joining the post-release programme once out.



A few sessions were held in Goodwood prison; these looked at setting goals, family relationships and reasons behind how the youths ended up in prison. In Johannesburg the participants were responsive to the programme, in which they focused on developing their artistic and creative skills and also looked at how to make a living from their art upon release.

In Cape Town the post-release programme was restructured into levels to create a system where participants are able to see a clear pathway through the programme and incentives are created to encourage their full participation. The restructuring had the desired effect, with participants being consistent with their attendance and mostly on time. Three rounds of level one were run from the YiPSA office and one round of level one took place at Belleville Community Corrections. Two participants came from inside prison upon release and completed the Inside-Out programme. CommCor referred ten participants and the rest came through word of mouth.



The post-release programme in Johannesburg started in March and only took place once a week, due to limited space and capacity. Johannesburg CommCor regularly refers people to the programme, indicating their belief in its effectiveness. Three of the post-release participants completed the Inside-Out programme inside Leeuwkop and are very keen to continue their reintegration process with YiPSA.

Activities targeted at prison officials



YiPSA conducted two social dialogues. At the one held in Pollsmoor, officials were introduced to the vision and goals of YiPSA before the dialogues began. This led to an intense question and answer session where DCS issues, DCS protocol and other concerns were raised. It was then stressed that YiPSA's aim is to create a platform for DCS members to improve the way they work with inmates and understand different approaches when working with inmates. The issue of torture and CIDTP was addressed using a human rights approach, more specifically section 10 of the South African constitution (right to human dignity). Officials began to see how torture and violence inside prison affects both inmates and DCS members' individual wellbeing by being either perpetrator or victim and commonly on their working relationship. Officials then had to come up with

solutions in order to prevent torture and create a better and safer working environment. In Cape Town the youth ambassadors exceeded the expectations of the post-release coordinator in terms of reliability and responsibility. They have become an integral part of the running of the post-release programme and consistently deliver great results in their workshops. In preparation for the dialogues, all ambassadors received public speaking and facilitation training over a number of weeks. On the 16th of June 2014 (Youth Day) two of the ambassadors were invited to speak to a youth group with whom they shared their personal stories and gave some words of encouragement to the youth. During the celebration, two other youth ambassadors shared a poem and a rap with the audience. The dialogue was attended by members of local government and took place in Vrygrond. This was an unexpected highlight. The policy dialogue as envisaged in the original proposal did not happen in 2014 due to the change of government and the need to institute new parliamentary committees.

1.2. The numbers

Activity	Number of sessions	Participants
Inside Out workshops	390 workshops	433 youth
Arts and Sports Club	92 workshops	135 youth
Post-release support and job coaching	Post-release support and job coaching	38 pre-release mentor sessions 268 post-release sessions
Inside Out Art exhibition	3 exhibitions	5 policy makers involved

1.3 Impact

We carried out surveys asking the youths what they thought was the most significant change in their own skills and behaviour after having been in our project. We had a total of 32 respondents. All of the participants reported that they had experienced a change in a particular attitude or behaviour, many of them relating to their relationships. One of the participants wrote that: "...did not talk to my mother before, now I do. Our relationship has improved. I did not know how to forgive a person; I learnt how to forgive. I must also forgive myself", the idea that forgiveness starts with oneself was quite strong, as it was repeated by two more of the participants.

Another of the participants explained how the programme had affected his behaviour when he responded "I used to get into fights with other guys. Now I can control anger. Before I did not have respect, now I try to respect other people and think before I speak. If someone does not have something and I do have, then I will share." Another one of the participants explained how it had changed his entire outlook on life: "I feel happier and I feel good. One of these days I am going to see the world. What changed in me is my attitude towards people; my attitude was bad but when I did start doing the programme, it did help me change my attitude towards people".

- They all understood the importance of changing their behaviour. Some of the reasons that they gave were;
- They want to get parole
 - They don't want to return to prison
 - They need assistance from other people and having a bad attitude would preclude them from receiving the assistance they need.

They could also all express why change was important to them: "Cause what we as a human want and what our creator wants is different, and to come to a point were you just say I need a chance cause I would have self destruct", is a powerful statement that demonstrates how the participants recognise that it is necessary to change their

lifestyles in order to live a more fulfilling life. Another youth said “Because I didn’t know that I am capable of such potential and I had great confidence in me”, a statement that also shows how much motivation this participant received from the programme, an idea that was expressed by a number of other participants as well.

When asked how the programme had contributed to this change, they were able to indicate particular activities that happened that had helped them. It was not only particular activities that they made reference to, such as “Facilitator helped me how I could control my anger. When I have anger I breath in and out” but it was also the feeling of love and respect that they got from the facilitators that they felt contributed to their change. One of the participants summed up the sentiments that were also expressed by others when he wrote, “they showed me love and listened to me.”

Drugs were another common theme that most of youths referred to. When asked a question about what do they think had changed since they started the YiP programme, half of the participants said that they stopped taking drugs.

Many of the participants mentioned that they had learnt to co-operate positively with others during the workshops. 8 of them referred to this in their stories about how they had changed. One of them wrote “I’ve learnt how to express myself and communicate better with other people” and another wrote “I have more trust to speak to people about my feelings”, which also connects to his ability to reflect on himself. This was another aspect of the programme that many of them wrote about. “I were a person who were very sensitive in terms of whatever people tell me, I took it and reacted on it, also I were a person who took neglect cause it made me feel good to be alone but now I’ve learned to take words and learn character of people to understand people and find simple ways to get along.”

1.4 Communication

Newspaper

Cape Argus, Marked for Life

published on the 24 th of April 2014

Media reach : 53 400

Radio

Heart FM, broadcasted on the 28 March 2014

Radio gagasi, broadcasted on the 28 March 2014

Goodhope FM, broadcasted on the 19 March 2014

Television

Etv, Generation Free

broadcasted on the 30 March 2014

Website

Eye Witness News

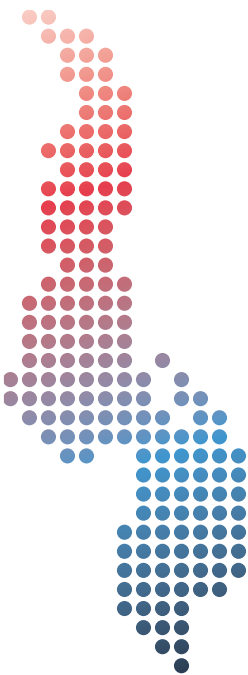
a new beginning for young prisoners,

published on the 16th of June 2014:

A new beginning for young prisoners

FACEBOOK (Young in Prison South Africa)

- Likes : 722
- Reach of FB-posts : 17533
- Engaged users : 8965



2.1 Activities

Workshops inside prison

The YiP activities executed by MCM in Malawi in 2014 were all within the EU CIDTP programme. Activities that took place at the three institutions in Kachere, Mzuzu and Bzyanzi were the Inside Out Magazine workshops, the Theatre Storm project, the Arts Club and ‘Heal the Body to Heal the Mind’. Please find to follow a number of highlights per activity.

The Inside Out Magazine workshop was the core activity of 2014: participants were introduced to different life skills through specific different creative sessions involving theatre, art, dance and story telling. Each workshop comprised of different creative activities meant to encourage intrinsic motivation and self-reflection of the participants. In all this, the emphasis was on covering life skills such as self-confidence, empathy, managing social relationship, creative and critical thinking, effective communication and cooperating positively, as per the requirements of the COPOS0 methodology.





It has been pleasing to see that the majority of the participants were able to express themselves through story telling, writing and reciting poetry, and via drawings and paintings. These materials were later captured and published in the Inside Out Magazine, of which two were published in 2014. Besides these intense creative activities, MCM executed Arts Club activities involving music, choir, dance, theatre, art and tailoring.

2014 was a successful year for the Theatre Storm projects as all three planned theatre projects were carried out and the prison officers were fully engaged throughout the sessions. MCM conducted one Theatre Storm project at each institution, during which participants worked on a presentation that they then performed at the end of the project. Participants of this activity were selected with the help of the prison warders as the project was specifically designed for the victims of torture and CIDTP to be able to voice their concerns with regard to prison life, in as far as their rights are concerned.



The 'Heal the Body to Heal the Mind' sessions were conducted both individually and in a group. Participants were able to develop and achieve a solid level of mental and behaviour modification skills. They managed to identify their problems and were assisted in finding the best ways to cope with them. This involved changing behaviours that contributed to their problems and finding constructive ways to deal with situations that seemed beyond their personal control. They also managed to acquire skills that enabled them to identify their negative thinking patterns that might have been feeding them with feelings of sadness, depression or anxiety. By helping and encouraging them to build upon personal strengths and suggesting skills that could overcome self-inflicted feelings of hopelessness, participants managed to develop a more positive attitude about themselves and their surroundings.

Post-release programme



In Malawi, MCM visited the post-release participants' homes and also invited them to workshops. The programme has helped to facilitate the reintegration process of the children whilst strengthening the relationship between the participants, their families and their communities. Through these visits, families and immediate community members were encouraged to take initiatives to support the post-release youth, thereby providing an environment for them to live differently. Again, the programme assisted in restoring participants' lives psychologically, emotionally and spiritually and provided them with a better understanding of life choices, especially in relation to their reintegration process in their communities. In addition, the post-release programme also made sure that a safe, non-judgmental and welcoming environment was available to the youths; this helped participants feel important, accepted, valued and gave them the ability to live a different life that would be appreciated by themselves and the people around them. To achieve this, MCM worked to build bridges between the participants and all people around them.

Activities targeted at prison officials

The development of the human rights training manual followed a co-creation process involving Young in Prison Netherlands, Young in Prison South Africa and Music Crossroads Malawi (who are partner organizations) and the Centre for Legal Assistance (CELA), a sub-grantee who was responsible for the programme design specifically for the target group that Young in Prison works with. CELA's participation would ensure the professional undertaking of all their responsibilities thanks to their expertise (legal) in carrying out their duties. An unexpected negative development, however, jeopardized this activity; CELA's own activities clashed with the timing of our plans. MCM tackled this by involving PASI (a sister organization to CELA) to assist in the consultation process related to the legal aspects of the training manual in respect to the laws of Malawi. This arrangement made it possible for us to finalise the development of the manual as spearheaded by YIP NL.

MCM carried out two policy dialogues at Bzyanzi and Mzuzu respectively and both dialogues were successful because they attracted audience from government ministries and departments, community leaders and prison stakeholders, all of whom responded positively to some of the human rights questions raised by the young offenders. The format, design and the presentations were uniform in context and style. The young offenders presented their actions to the audience that consisted of: The Ministries of Local government-Chiefs, Justice, Gender and Education. Other stakeholders included social welfare officers, Community leaders, prison service workers and employees from the Centre for legal Assistance and Para Legal Services International.

After the presentation, the young offenders had the chance to ask the officials in their respective capacities, relevant questions related to their situation in the prisons. Each official representative had ample time to respond or clarify issues related to their ministries or departments. This was an inter-face interaction. The questions went to the relevant authorities directly. All those who attended the interface meetings had a rude awakening when the youths came to realise that some of the issues they thought the authorities were not aware of, they were, in fact, very much aware. It became apparent that the authorities were either negligent or just helpless as the system was failing to help them discharge their duties in the manner everyone expected them to.

The positive outcomes from these dialogues were the direct (face-to-face) interaction between the young offenders and the authorities, the fact that the youths were able to pose questions directly to the authorities and the instant and direct responses from the authorities to the youths.

In Malawi MCM combined the policy dialogue activity with the Theatre Storm projects conducted at Kachere and Mzuzu. On the last day of each Theatre Storm project, we created a forum for discussion through an open and interactive theatre production.

The lesson that we took away was that young offenders have a lot of issues that require the attention of policy makers and some stakeholders. Participants' concerns evolved around the areas of health, sanitation, education, accommodation and food. It was pleasing however to note that many of the responses from the policy makers were very positive that we hope will have a strong impact and will be reflected in new and/or amended policies. We hope also that in the near future some areas will improve at both institutions of Kachere and Mzuzu as a result of the discussions.



2.2 The numbers

Activity	Number of sessions	Participants
Inside Out workshops	48 workshops	78 youth
Theatre Storm	3 projects	52 youth
Arts and Sports Club	700 workshops	396 youth
Heal the Body to Heal the Mind	45 counselling visits	189 youth
Post-release support and job coaching	83 pre-release mentor sessions 50 post-release sessions	36 youth
Policy dialogues	2 dialogues	5 post-release youth participants 35 pre-release youth participants
Inside Out Art exhibition	2 exhibitions	150 policy makers involved

2.3 Impact

The project in Malawi benefits several target groups as referred to in the text about South Africa.

We observed that the youths used the skills they gained during the Inside Out Magazine workshops during other events, for example two participants were able to write and perform poems related to human rights during an International Human Rights day organized by Para Legal Services International. Their poems tackled issues that affect young offenders while serving their prison sentences.

Over the course of the program, the general perception of most young offenders changed positively. Our baseline shows that before they joined the YiP program most of the youths were violent, confused and used bullying behaviours inside their cells. There is always a challenge to sleeping space in Malawian prisons so fighting and bullying among young offenders used to be a common problem but this has been reduced as there is now more discipline inside the prison than before. The character and behaviour changes that really stood out were the youths' ability to interact with each other within their groups and their ability to understand and respect each other's opinions. In addition, many participants, whether they are Nyapalas (cell leaders) or not, have also taken on leadership roles and responsibility for daily issues that affect them, such as food and sanitation.

The Theatre Storm projects has proved to be a powerful tool that YiP will be able to use to help young offenders voice their concerns to the general public. We have also learnt that these projects can create a better platform for policy makers to deliberate on issues affecting youth in prison.

We have seen an important development following from the intensive programme that MCM is currently implementing, namely the improving relationship and understanding between the youths and the prison officials, as well as between the youths themselves. We foresee that this will eventually translate into better treatment of the children thereby reducing incidences of CIDTP. Children are already being allowed to do more activities (thereby reducing boredom) and the boys are developing better ways of coping with extreme conditions.

The 'Heal the body to Heal the Mind' counselling sessions have really paid off. The youths who participated are now able to identify better options to use in life thereby equipping themselves with knowledge, tools, skills and attitudes to live a better life even while in prison, thus healing their bodies to heal their minds. We saw participants who were able to manage the negative thought patterns that contributed to their feelings of sadness, depression and anxiety.

They were able to accept what had happened and, through talking about it, they were able to let go of the bitterness and/or resentment that had built up.

The post-release programme has continued to be received with tremendous excitement by the participating youths and their families as it has brought positive changes to their lives. Participants have been able to rediscover the true person within them, as well as their potential. It has provided them with insight on their past, present and prospective future life. Participants learnt that they could use the resources available in their communities to develop different social life styles that will eventually bring change to their lives and communities. Some of the participants are now have their own business, others are in agro farming or in general employment and still others have enrolled in school.

The social dialogues had a huge positive impact on the improved collaboration between YiP, the prisons and other stakeholders. We have also seen the coming together of stakeholders to share ideas on how best to improve the welfare of young offenders through the dialogues. It was wonderful to see that the youngsters were able to pose excellent questions concerning health issues, education, justifiable sentences food and shelter.

Our evaluation tells that the turning point for many of the boys were the special events arranged by Music Crossroads Malawi within and outside the prison walls. The events included performances at the Norwegian Embassy at the Ambassador's residence, open day activities, YiP graduations, studio project, theatre storm and prison tours. These examples were cited by an estimated 75 percent of the total number of youths in our program.

"I felt part of the society yet still serving my prison sentence. I felt the warmth of people and cherished their love for the first time since I was convicted to 3 years imprisonment. The support I was given on this day through Music Crossroads Malawi changed my perception towards the community I belong to."

– participant who performed with Kachere prison band at Norwegian Embassy.

2.4 Communication

Newspaper Daily Times Newspaper (2 publications) Media reach : 81 000 X 2 = 162 000	Television Timveni TV Media reach : 330 000
Nation Newspaper (3 publications) Media reach : 108 000 X 3 = 324 000	Luso TV Media reach : 1 200 000
Radio STAR FM Media reach : 750 000	Galaxy (2 productions) Media reach : 1 100 000 X 2 = 2 200 000



3.1 Activities

Workshops inside prisons

The main activities of the program in Colombia (executed by our partner La Familia Ayara in the E I Redentor and HOFLA institutions), were the weekly artistic and social workshops based on rap, break dance and graffiti that were held and the monthly conversational forums, during which, for example, the participants would discuss the history of Hip Hop and how it transforms people's lives, based on the experiences of the participants themselves.

During the workshops the "High Impact" methodology was proven to stimulate the involvement of the participants and to raise their awareness of issues, as well as training them artistically. Each session has five steps, starting with the "circle of collective motivation". This is a platform for motivation and also serves as an introduction to artistic expression and helps participants overcome the fear of presenting their art to others. This exercise also served to evaluate artistic skills and forge relationships between participants of different artistic levels. Teachers as well as other participants encouraged shy people to come forward, which gave them a positive first experience of artistic creation. This behaviour also fostered cooperation between the beneficiaries, which was essential to the success of the process.



The teacher then initiated the second step of the methodology, which involved group work and making participants aware of the topic of the day, for example self-esteem, non-violence etc. When the subject had been discussed and reflected on, the participants would start the artistic process by creating rhymes about the topic in question as a group. The lyrics of the chorus of the song were created based on the results of the group discussion.

Once the group work was completed, participants continued on their own to create a verse that was a reflection of their personal experience of their environment. Each verse was then put together to create the final product.

The next step involved the entire group rehearsing the lyrics, during which we observed increased confidence in those who had initially expressed fear. Working through the previous steps had helped them feel more comfortable and the bonds created among the participants meant that each person's work was received with enthusiasm and a spirit of support.

The final step was the 'closing circle' that served as a space for reflection on the activity, encouraging the participants to maintain the same discipline, love and commitment. The teachers gave them recognition for their efforts and close the activity by emphasizing the potential of Hip Hop and the urban arts in social construction and personal improvement.

Across all stages of the learning process, participants were encouraged to reflect on what they were learning, provide insights, communicate feelings and evaluate themselves artistically and in terms of their performance in the group and/or their personal development. At the end of the workshop, or series of workshops, participants were invited to evaluate the process, methodology and the trainers.

At the HOFLA, participants were given the chance to present their work across a number of locations in the prison, as the institution celebrates many occasions, such as mother's day, and always invited Ayara to participate. The process closed with final event during which participants expressed that they were happy to show off their skills but sad to see their classes come to an end.

Workshops post-release

In addition to the main component of the project, namely the 250 workshops held at the institutions, Ayara also gave workshops, at their cultural center and in schools, to help foster post-institutional integration. These institutions are both recipients of youths who have been in conflict with the law and are also affected by a high crime rate and are in need of prevention programs (72). The Arborizadora Baja school for example, is located next to the Redentor Prison and is greatly affected by the environment around the penitentiary center, such as the sale of narcotics and violence.



3.2 Numbers

Activity	Number of sessions	Participants
Pre-release workshops	Three cycles of three months of around 20 workshops in each cycle	152 young people in El Redentor 126 young people in HOFLA 105 young people in Centro Forjar
Post-release sessions	2 sessions per week for 3 months	30 young people were trained 125 young people were benefitted
Prevention programme	3 visits to high schools	171 students
Festivals	2 festivals	All the youth from the pre-release workshops 640 indirect beneficiaries

3.3 Impact

The main beneficiaries of the program were secluded youth located within the detention centers. The program aimed to prepare them for reintegration into society. Overall, there was a visible change in attitudes, including a more positive attitude towards the fellow participants, as well as more self-confidence and the will to change the path their lives had been taking.

At the HOFLA, for example, there were two sisters who were known within the institution for not participating in other workshops. The institution considered them to be negative instigators who were very much involved in the rivalries between the different sections. They had been convicted for murder and had previously displayed a very negative attitude during other workshops and towards group work in general. When they took part in the graffiti workshop, however, the teacher really encouraged their participation and they were always eager to complete the exercises they were given.

The team had to give a great deal of thought on how to motivate these sisters, get them to participate and create a relationship between them and other participants. The strategy involved giving them group homework for the workshops, where they girls were obliged to share materials with others and between sections. As the girls were very enthusiastic about the graffiti workshops, they would complete the shared homework and they actually started to help others who were experiencing difficulties with their work. Throughout the project, they became positive leaders and started planning activities instead of focusing on the rivalry between the sections. In the end, they were also given tasks by prison staff, such as making posters and billboards for other activities.

Overall, the impact at the female institution was larger as the staff displayed more confidence in the team, would cooperate more and also shared their worries and hopes with Ayara, which meant that the team could help them address problems they had.

The impact at the men's prison, Redentor, was also noticeable however. For example one participant, Harold, became a leader during the workshops and always motivated other participants to work harder. Ayara gave him a letter of recommendation and he was then transferred to another institution where he has more freedom. His example was incredibly inspiring to the other boys who also referred to him in their final evaluations. Another participant, Nicholas, who had been considered a troublemaker in the institution, finally opened up in a session and shared his life story with the other participants. His mother was assassinated when he was six and his whole family was involved in the drug trade, which led him to think that his options for the future were very limited. The reactions from the other participants were incredibly encouraging and he has said that he is motivated to work and to achieve a better future for his daughter.

3.4 Communication

With the exception of the process in Centro Forjar, which is a more open institution, Ayara was not allowed to distribute information of the project in order to protect the identity of the youths. However, we implemented several campaigns with messages highlighting the importance of working towards a society where children and adolescents have full access to their rights and do not see crime as the only legitimate way to make a living.

Some examples:

With the support of OIM, Ayara organized the Ciclo PA Zeo, spreading the message of the campaign “Soñares un Derecho” (Dreaming Is A Right) in order to prevent the induction of children and adolescents into the conflict: [CicloPAZeo](#)

La casa: A song encouraging youth to create art, instead of becoming involved in illicit activities: [La Casa](#)





4.1 Activities

Karavaan

Over the past year our activities have taken place across six juvenile detention centres; JJI Den Hey-Acker, JJI De Hunnerberg, JJI Juvaïd, Forensic Treatment Centre, Teylingereind, Forensic Treatment Centre, Amsterbaken, and JJI De Hartelborgt. After an extensive recruitment process in 2013, we selected skilled trainers and volunteers, based on their ability to become role models, their pedagogical skills, their ability to use sport or creativity as a tool for the teaching of life skills, and finally, on their personalities. We then visited the juvenile detention centres in October 2014, as a traveling Karavaan, with the new recruits and 4 experienced workshop facilitators from South Africa, Colombia, Kenya and Malawi (our partner countries), as we had done in 2013. About 400 juvenile detainees and sixty staff members participated. Every visit consisted of a day during which inspiration, connection, empowerment and motivation were central themes. This year's edition exceeded the one held the year before when it came to intensity and effectiveness. An important contributor to this could be the visibility YiP now has, which helped us to create a better programme in cooperation with the detention centres. In addition, some juvenile detainees from the special long stay groups recognised some of the facilitators of YiP from last year's Karavaan. This created support amongst the young people, because they had fond memories of the impact the day had made on them.



The personal stories of role models Lazola and Geore, respectively from South Africa and Malawi, were of great value. Lazola and Geore had been in prison in South Africa and Malawi, and had experienced a positive change in their lives thanks to their contact with Young in Prison. After their release, they continued their work for YiP and they now act as ambassadors for the Young in Prison programme in their respective countries. Lazola has now also developed himself as a trainer and trains young people in prison and post-release programs.

Workshops on a structural basis

In 2014, sixty juvenile detainees participated in the structural workshops, which are aimed at inspiring young people and encouraging them to and look at their future in a positive way. In each workshop the young people worked on their Life Skills according to the COPOSO methodology.

At this point in time, we feel that it is too soon to carry out a complete evaluation since workshops are still underway across some of the detention centres. However it appears, from interim evaluations, that the participants and staff consider the workshop facilitators to be highly skilled, positive and empathetic. They have a flexible approach and are able to go along with the, sometimes complex, dynamics of the institutions. Also, across all of the applied disciplines (i.e. basketball, song writing, capoeira, boxing and physical theatre), the facilitators are able to connect with the young people. In the workshop series, which consists of seven sessions, the participants always work towards a specific end product. For example, in the Basketball workshops in the Forensic Treatment Centre, Teylingereind, the youngsters have been in training for a match between the detainees and staff members. Another example is the performance but together by the participants of the Physical Theatre workshops. Both staff members and YiP were invited to come and watch.



Our methodology helps participants to work on their life skills in a disciplined, focused manner and contributes to their increasingly positive identity, especially when they are able to look back proudly on their contributions.

The use of ten newly recruited volunteer 'Skills Observers' in the structural workshops has already proved to be very successful. The Skills Observers also act as workshop assistants and they monitor the progress and results of the methodology. To hire these Skills Observers, we created a competency profile and a vacancy notice was spread amongst our network of colleges and universities. Many students responded and we made a selection of 10 most appropriately skilled students who exhibited the core values of Young in Prison. The students underwent training in the Young in Prison methodology.



Post Release

We realize that in the Netherlands there are many programs for former detainees. To sharply define our position and also because of our lack of experience and expertise in working in the Dutch context, we decided to begin a co-creation process in conjunction with a group of stakeholders. This cooperation will help us to fully develop the post release project and to create a methodology manual for mentors.

Twelve volunteer professionals are also involved in the development of a new post-release guide, in cooperation with YiP and their stakeholders. This diverse and experienced group of professionals is creating a strong methodology based on best practices, with specific focus on the Dutch context. So far, the group has created a solid document that is full of knowledge. A voluntary project assistant summarized this document in a general guide on the trajectory of YiP's post-release project in the Netherlands. While this document serves as a good reference, it does not yet ready to provide to new mentors, for which a trainer's manual and training sessions was created in the spring of 2015.

Currently, we have three young people participating in our mentorship program. Our experience with these youngsters demonstrates that there is no 'one size fits all' approach to the mentoring process, for example one young person can be very open and dependent on his mentor, while another young person may be very difficult to communicate with. The approach taken by the mentors can also differ from person to person; one mentor may offer to accompany the youngster to their development meetings whereas another mentor may only want to support the creative process. The learning needs of the young person will be taken into consideration in the process of allocating mentors.

Strengthening capacities

Prior to the Karavaan Days, YiP NL facilitated a number of training sessions and meetings over the course of five days, in order to contextualise the situation for our international colleagues. The international participants came from our partner organisations and the Dutch participants consisted of workshop facilitators and volunteers. There were two in-depth training and evaluation sessions about the current COPOS0 methodology and the abridged version, named YiPInspire. In addition, two master classes took place on the themes of Mindfulness in Prison and Storytelling. Both master classes included new methods and new themes within the current COPOS0 methodology. Finally, a Stakeholder Meeting took place to discuss the theme of Post Release. For this, again both international and national YiP staff and volunteers were present. We also invited a number of stakeholders from the Dutch context who specialise in aftercare.

Particulars

Following the media attention we received, described in the table below, a conversation took place with the former State Secretary Fred Teeven of the Ministry of Security and Justice, in the spring of 2014. We used this meeting to explain Young in Prison's work both internationally and nationally. We also expressed the need for a more structured form of cooperation. The Secretary of State responded enthusiastically and expressed the intention to introduce us to the main board of the Ministry, to give meaning to the meeting in a more practical manner.



4.2 Numbers

Activity	Number of sessions	Participants
Karavaan	5 days	400 young people 60 prison staff members
Structural workshops	Six series of 7 workshops	60 young people 10 facilitators 10 voluntary skills observers
Post-release sessions	8 meet-ups	3 young people 3 voluntary mentors
Co-creation post-release	6 sessions	12 voluntary professionals
Building capacity	4 trainings 1 stakeholder meeting	25 participants

4.3 Impact

Evaluations done by staff in the institutions and the juvenile detainees themselves showed that the YiP program in the Netherlands is innovative, thanks to its focus on creativity and sports as a means of development, through its use of role models and through the development of the potential of each individual. There is some overlap with the existing behavioural interventions which institutions are obliged to work with (YOUTURN, Equip, Tops, etc.). However, our unique approach is what really helps us stand out.

The YiP program suits the ambition of youth prisons to shape a daily programme on an integral basis in cooperation with internal schools, Internal Route Supervisors and leisure departments. Institutions are giving off signals that they do not have enough resources to carry out their plans. Over 2015, YiP will play a role in this need for capacity. Using a more integrated approach, it will be possible to provide resources to build some 'free time' sessions into the curriculum, during which we will provide structural activities with a more educational character. At the request of Forensic Treatment Centre, Teylingereind and JJI De Hartelborgt YiP will offer an in-depth program, which can be worked with on a more structural basis. These institutions will finance this themselves to a large extent.

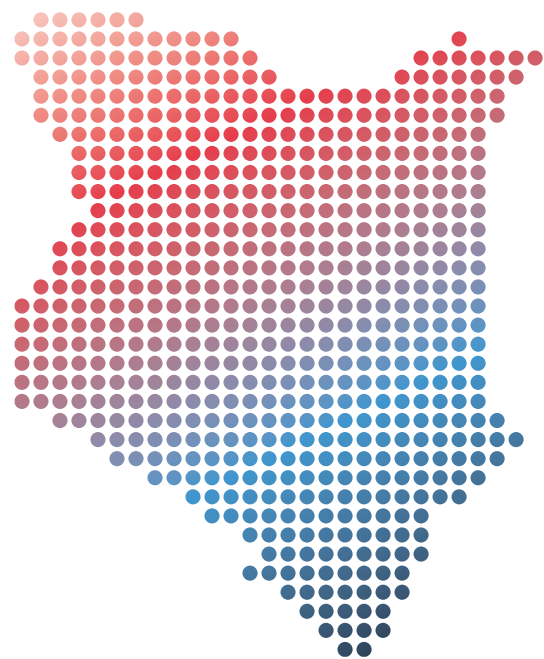
4.4 Communication

The association for prisoners and ex-prisoners with 60 member organizations posted a press release in the December edition the BONJO monthly newspaper. 7 days, online youth magazine, published an article in response to the press release.

Our photography auction, Young in Prison Art (YiPart) received a great deal of media attention in March 2014 with many newspapers using the art auction as a reason to highlight the work done by Young in Prison abroad (including publications in De Groene Amsterdammer, NRC and De Volkskrant). Director Noa Lodeizen was invited to take part in a live television talk show called RTL Late Night during which the host, Humberto Tan, asked a number of questions about YiP's program in Dutch prisons.

The piece was accompanied by a number of photographs of the Dutch project workshops in action. Coincidentally, one of the other talk show guests was Secretary of State of the Ministry of Security and Justice, Fred Teeven, who agreed to meet with us as a result of appearing on the show with Noa. Overall, the television appearance generated a lot of attention for our Dutch project, judging by the many comments on Twitter.

Throughout 2014, many people took to social media to spread the message about our Dutch program. Institutions, directors, volunteers, YiP staff, etc. respond to this in large numbers by sharing and responding to messages they receive.



After a thorough feasibility study, several stakeholder meetings and a period of fundraising, taking a total of 18 months, we started work in two institutions in Kenya in November 2014. We are very excited about this new step. Both institutions, as well as our local partner in Kenya, YADEN (Youth, Arts, Development & Entrepreneurship Network), have high expectations of our projects and are really looking forward to the YiP program.

The feasibility study revealed some significant gaps in the juvenile justice system and programmes available to young incarcerated people in Kenya, which Young in Prison is very likely to be able to fill. The main issues with juvenile justice in Kenya that Young in Prison feels it can tackle are:

- The lack of prison staff who are fully trained in child protection and early child development issues
- The low level of awareness of child protection policies (much less implemented and acted upon)
- The fact that the existing Kenyan juvenile justice network focuses on issues related to the law and less on other issues
- Most NGOs only tend to work with the same children post-release that they worked with during their incarceration phase
- The prison department finds it difficult to involve NGOs in the post release phase.

We will most definitely also come across a few challenges that are inevitable when a project is started in a new country. The challenges we expect to find are related to the follow-up of post-release participants, specifically in the prison with under 18 year olds. There are only three institutions like this in Kenya, which means that the participants in the Young in Prison program would be coming from all areas of the country and it is not realistic to follow up on all of them. Another challenge is the high expectation from both the participants and the prisons. Our experience has taught us that prison officials believe we can solve all their problems, from nutrition to funding.

In 2014, the primary role of the secretariat (called the YiPHub) of the YiPIN in regard to methodology development has become increasingly clear. The Hub has been responsible for developing new content and has functioned as liaison between the members of the YiPIN.

6.1 Human Rights manual

The members of the YiPIN network in Malawi and South Africa co-created a manual of Human Rights sensitisation training for prison officials as direct a result of their participation in the EU programme related to fighting impunity in torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

The sensitisation is a combination of awareness raising training in Human Rights and social dialogues and is divided into four parts

1. Introduction into local rights of juveniles
2. A discussion about torture and cruel inhumane degrading treatment and punishment (hereafter CIDTP) related cases,
3. Social dialogues
4. An action plan.

The training program began in early 2015.

6.2 Mindfulness

2014 was the first year that the complete COPOS0 methodology had been fully implemented across all the YiPIN network member countries. As the implementation went quite smoothly, there was room to add some additional depth to our activities, allowing us to add a mindfulness component to our training. The session was given during the annual partner meeting at the time of the YiPNL Karavaan in October 2014 at a workshop that included one facilitator from each network member organisation. The training was very well received and all members expressed their interest in having deeper training in the Mindfulness approach over the course of the coming year. This project will be picked up in the network once funding has been secured to provide this training.

6.3 Storytelling

In 2014 the need arose to add a storytelling component to the existing COPOS0 methodology. As such, we prepared a storytelling training course in conjunction with storyteller Simon Hodges, to be given by him during the partner meeting in October. Preceding this, three Dutch facilitators went to Malawi and South Africa, as part of an international exchange program, to work with Malawian and South African facilitators on Storytelling. They co-created storytelling workshops along with post-release participants. In Johannesburg the facilitators focused on storytelling by using visual art (see photo on the right); in Cape Town and Lilongwe the facilitators focused on oral storytelling. It was a worthwhile experience for both the facilitators and the post-release participants.

Dutch facilitator about post-release participant:

Lazola taught me about being pure. He has been through a lot and does not hide behind his story. I've never seen anyone so determined about realizing his life goals, determined to make a better living, instead of using his background as an excuse.

6.4 YiPIInspire

Due to the lack of extended access to juvenile justice centres for our project in The Netherlands, the suggestion was born to create a shorter version of the COPOS0 methodology: a methodology which still enabled youths to develop their life skills and work towards certification but over a shorter period of time. The YiPIInspire methodology was created for use during intense workshops that covered a few days or that may only occur as a one-off. The youngsters work towards a Proof of Performance certificate and used the work carried out in the YiPIInspire workshops as evidence that they have worked hard and are able to excel in a number of different social skills. It is basically the same structure as COPOS0 except that the life skills they are working on are less deeply covered.

1 YiPArt Photo Auction

The sixth YiPArt photo auction took place at Christie's Amsterdam on March 23rd 2014. More than 80 photos donated by Dutch photographers have now found a new owner. The auction raised a total of €107.000. This amount allows us to continue our creative reintegration projects in juvenile prisons worldwide.

In this sixth edition of the YiPArt Photo auction photography lovers bid on works from photographers such as Viviane Sassen, Pieter Henket, Rob Hornstra and Erwin Olaf. The highest bid was for a picture not even taken yet: a portrait of choice made by Koos Breukel.

As with every edition of the YiPArt Photo auction, we are very grateful for the in-kind sponsors that contributed to the success of YiPArt. This year's edition brought us a few new sponsors, amongst them were Het Beeldgebouw who provided prints and Sylvius Gin who offered all YiPArt visitors a fantastic gin cocktail. Please refer to the box (on page 27) to see a full list of YiPArt 2014 sponsors.

2 YiPArt Made

During the course of 2014 we developed a new project focused on increasing access to employability for youths in our programme in Malawi. This project will start in 2015. YiPArt Made is a programme specially developed for incarcerated and newly released youth in Malawi with the aim of supporting them in setting up their own businesses, allowing them to live a successful and independent life after prison.

YiPArt Made consists of three parts that take place over a 15 month period:

1. A pre-release element offering workshops on vital entrepreneurial skills. Where possible, participants will begin to practice some art production skills (3 months).
2. A post-release element, offering participants the opportunity to further develop art production skills during a training and internship period (6 months).
3. A period of work experience during which participants create the YiPArt Made products and start to earn an income (6 months).

This project will be executed in collaboration with the famous international artist Joep van Lieshout who will design limited edition artworks specifically for YiPArt Made. The works will be sold in interior design shops in the Netherlands and each piece will be unique, since the design allows the creator to add his or her own personal touch. All revenue generated from the sales of the artworks flows back into the YiPMade project: part of it as income for the young producers; the remainder used to continue to fund the YiPArt Made project.



PUBLIC SUPPORT

3 Cell Stories

In January 2014 the Dutch documentary photographer Kadir van Lohuizen went to Malawi and visited the Mzuzu prison, one of the three prisons in which Young in Prison works with incarcerated youth. Mzuzu prison is located in the city of Mzuzu in the north of Malawi. The prison was built in the early 60s by the British to house 50 inmates. Today the prison houses 450 prisoners of whom 60 are juveniles.



In collaboration with Nikon, who provided the Coolpix cameras used in the workshops, Kadir gave a workshop to 11 boys. It was the first time ten of the boys had even touched a camera. The results on the first day were to be expected: the boys posed for each other, made strange faces and engaged in macho behavior. Kadir taught them the basics of composition and light and taught them to become 'invisible' observers. Every afternoon they shot inside the prison: their lives between four walls. They improved quickly. Every morning throughout the project, they examined each other's work and edited it.



The reason for conducting this project is two-fold. Photography is a great tool to work on the development of life skills, especially emotions. The camera becomes like a mirror to the youth: it makes them look at who they actually are within a prison environment. The camera allowed the boys to reflect on where they wanted to go with their lives and, as such, is completely in line with our COPOSO methodology. The second reason we undertook this project is that it helps us raise awareness in The Netherlands, especially amongst the public who visited YiP Art. During the pre-auction viewing days, prior to the YiP Art Photo auction, the photos made by Kadir and the boys were exhibited at Christie's in Amsterdam.



FUNDRAISING

Funding is essential for YiP to continue its important work. In 2014, YiP obtained financial support through donations, sales and subsidies.

Young in Prison staff and volunteers in the Netherlands work tirelessly to generate income through applications for grants from private charitable organisations, fundraising organisations and the government.

What follows is an overview of our fundraising results, categorised according to Dutch reporting standards for fundraising organisations.

1. Own fundraising efforts

Donations

Regular YiP supporters donate on average €5 a month. We now have a total of 98 supporters who generate an annual total of €4.647 for the charity. In addition, YiP receives one-off donations from individuals and companies.

Private charitable foundations

A number of private Dutch charitable foundations gave us substantial gifts, many of which were aimed at specific projects in our partner countries:

- 1) The CIDTP (combined South Africa / Malawi) program received donations from the Scalleta Foundation, Dr. Hofstee foundation, and Liberty foundation.
- 2) The Kenya program received donations from Tejcheve foundation
- 3) The Janivo foundation and VSB foundation donated to the YiP program in Netherlands



YiP Art

The YiP Art photo auction resulted in sales of €108.416 from the auction of 86 photographs. Christie's Amsterdam was again willing to sponsor us and act as the host for the exhibition and auction. We were hugely thankful to 28 in-kind sponsors that helped make YiP Art a huge success. Their capital sponsor value amounted to almost €34.708 (see the next page for details of our in-kind sponsors).

FUNDRAISING

list of in-kind sponsors



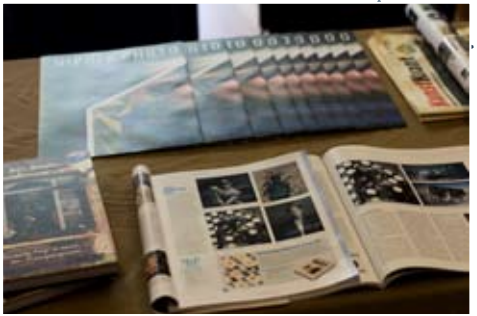
2. Grants from fundraising organisations

We received grants from other fundraising organisations, including Impulsis (ICCO), who donated to projects in South Africa, Cordaid who donated to our projects in Malawi and Oxfam Novib, Skan Fonds and Oranje Fonds who all donated to our program in the Netherlands.

3. Government subsidies

Government funding was realised through a grant from the EU for our CIDTP Programs carried out in South Africa and Malawi. In addition, we received small grants from the EU for exchange projects within Europe.

FUNDRAISING



THE ORGANISATION

1. What are we here for?

More than any other age group, young people are most likely to be the victims of, or be involved in, legal infractions. Education, employment and upward mobility are generally less available to larger numbers of youths in developing countries thanks to more widespread and deeper levels of poverty, inequality and social exclusion. Environments associated with those in low-income brackets are often riddled with drugs, crime and gang activity.

Because of myriad intersecting factors, young people in developing nations are at great risk of coming into conflict with the law. The vast majority of young offenders that we have worked with come from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds.

Close to 200 nations have ratified the UN Conference on the Rights of the Child (CRC), even though few of them manage to actually comply with it. Worldwide, about a million children are incarcerated, the vast majority of them in poor conditions (including overpopulated prisons, unsanitary conditions and frequent violence) and without access to counselling or support. Children and youth are frequently imprisoned with adults and are often abused and assaulted, despite the fact that this is in violation of the CRC. Children who have been arrested are often forced to await trial and serve their sentences around other youths who may have extensive criminal histories. Learning how to survive in prison also results in the acquisition of criminal skills that some youths may otherwise not have been exposed to.

This toxic environment means that youngsters often emerge from correctional facilities, more damaged on their release than they were at the time of arrest. These young people become trapped in a vicious circle of criminality.

After their release, many of these children return to the same lifestyle they had prior to their incarceration, therefore perpetuating a cycle of negativity due to their lack of positive alternatives. This creates a downward spiral where the potential of so many children is lost and they are left powerless, lacking essential life skills and unable to contribute to a prosperous and safer society. These children are out of sight, forgotten, unwanted.

Young people are most receptive to learning when they are in a supportive, loving and trusting environment and learning from people with whom they can identify and are able to look up to; unfortunately, this tends not to be the environment in most correctional facilities. YiP tries to create such encouraging and nurturing surroundings. Our focus is on helping children that are either incarcerated or still awaiting trial, ranging in age between 8 and 18. We are an ambitious organisation that contributes to safer societies in South Africa, Kenya, Malawi, Netherlands and Colombia by encouraging imprisoned youth to embrace their potential and make a positive change in their own lives, their communities and their country. At Young in Prison, we believe that every child deserves a second chance and by developing and implementing effective programs, we can aid young people in their successful return to society.

2. Our approach: interventions at three levels

We have developed interventions addressing each of our sub-goals and, subsequently, tackling our primary goal at three levels: the government, the community and the individual.

While in prison, we offer the individual various reintegration programs during which we encourage self-development by utilising an holistic approach involving a combination of sports, creativity and self expression, as well as teaching social and emotional skills. Alongside these creative programs, we support the youngsters through mentoring and coaching projects.

¹ SHAWANDTSCHIWULA (2002: 59), *Developing citizenship among urban youth in conflict with the law*, *Environment Urbanization*, 1, pp. 59-69
² STAN MEUWESE, ed. (2005: 9) *Kids behind bars, A study on children in conflict with the law: towards investing in prevention, stopping incarceration and meeting international standards*
³ DEFENCE FOR CHILDREN (2009) www.defenceforchildren.nl/p/21/370/mo89-mci87/jongeren-in-detentie

THE ORGANISATION

Our projects are conducted in cooperation with the local communities and the children themselves, ensuring that our projects are relevant to the local context. Therefore, not only do we focus on the personal development of individual children but we are also committed to pursuing change in the attitudes, structures and policies of the surrounding community and government.

In order to strive for necessary and sustainable change, we lobby local governments to address root problems such as over-incarceration and stigma. We also advocate for the use of diversion and alternative sentencing.

3. Organisational structure

In 2012 Young in Prison Netherlands and its partners became a network, in which all are equal members. Between 2012 and 2014, we embedded the new structure. It has since become apparent that Stichting Young in Prison is composed of three parts:

- Prison Programme NL (YiP-PPNL)
- The Hub (YiP-Hub).
- Fundraising and grants Management (YiP-Fundraising)

YiP- PPNL

Within the YiP International Network, YiP- PPNL, is an equal partner to all other members of the network, which include Music Crossroads Malawi, YADEN, Ayara and Young in Prison South Africa. The relationship between the members is based around knowledge gaining and knowledge sharing about how each member implements the YiP program in the prisons in their country.

YiP -Hub

The hub serves the entire network and is responsible for the implementation of activities decided upon by the network. The network thus defines the tasks of the hub, all of which relate to developments within the shared methodology and fundraising for shared projects.

YiP - Fundraising

Where YiPNL has raised funds for a network member to implement a YiP programme, YiPNL becomes the grants manager of this member. The network member needs to report to YiPNL and the relationship is thus vertical.



THE FUTURE

After an inspiring 2014, with some great successes in fundraising to kick-start the project in Kenya, re-boot the project in Colombia, continue the project in Malawi and South Africa and expand the project in The Netherlands, we are very much looking forward to 2015.

In October 2015 we will be hosting the 7th edition of the YiPart Photo Auction. We kicked off the new YiPart season in January with an exclusive event in the famous Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. A selection of photographers, photography lovers and connoisseurs were invited to this event to celebrate a new successful year with us.

The YiP International network has to bring fundraising efforts and best practices together in order to continue the projects across all member countries. In 2015 we will focus on capacity building within fundraising by creating a shared international database and co-creating a fundraising manual in which all best practices will be combined and shared.

As a network, we will embark on an interesting new project in 2015 that will allow use to extend our network in a very time- and cost-effective way. With a grant from Emotive we will build an international online platform through which civil society, academics, social entrepreneurs and youth who have been in conflict with the law themselves can share innovative initiatives and ideas, give feedback to each other, work towards future collaborations and join forces to get potential funders interested, convince governments and advocate for public support. With this project we aim to work towards a world in which alternatives to prison sentences for youth in conflict with the law are given the necessary support and the mind set of the public has shifted to be more understanding and supportive towards those youngsters.

Budget 2015

INCOME		
Income own fundraising		401.604
Income actions third parties		176.512
Governmental grants		482.375
Total income		1.060.491
EXPENDITURES		
Spent on objectives		
Societal support and awareness		50.273
South Africa	352.301	
Columbia	17.423	
Malawi	132.827	
Netherlands	110.342	
Kenya	55.304	
New Project	89.006	
Social and educational support		757.203
Spent on obtaining funds		
Cost own fundraising	91.694	
Cost actions third parties	12.568	
Cost obtaining governmental grants	12.568	
		116.830
Management and administration		37.705
Total expenditures		962.011
RESULT		98.480

FINANCIAL ANNUAL REPORT

1. Balance sheet

	December 31st 2014		December 31st 2013	
	€	€	€	€
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables and accruals				
Other receivables		86.546		101.075
Cash & cash equivalents		256.501		20.223
Total		343.047		121.298
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES				
RESERVES AND FUNDS				
Continuity reserves	110.118		49.226	
		110.118		49.226
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Grants	197.278		41.947	
Other Liabilities	35.651		30.125	
		232.929		72.072
Total		343.047		121.298

FINANCIAL ANNUAL REPORT

2. Statement of Income and Expenditure

	actual	budget	actual
	2014	2014	2013
	€	€	€
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	329.903	314.192	124.473
Income actions third parties	144.690	121.534	99.353
Governmental grants	310.481	354.920	195.707
Other income	427	-	685
TOTAL	785.501	790.646	420.219
EXPENDITURES			
Spent on objectives			
Societal support and awareness	21.163	39.473	15.864
Social and educational support	604.853	594.199	390.916
	626.016	633.672	406.780
Spent on obtaining funds			
Costs own fundraising	63.882	74.144	20.137
Costs actions third parties	8.163	9.868	6.735
Costs obtaining governmental grants	8.250	9.868	3.257
	80.295	93.880	30.129
Management and administration			
	18.297	29.605	14.293
TOTAL	724.609	757.157	451.202
RESULT			
	60.892	33.489	-30.982

FINANCIAL ANNUAL REPORT

3. Statement of division of expenditures

Destination	objective		Costs of fundraising						
	A	B	own funds	Third parties	govern. grants	Man. Admin	Total 2014	Budget 2014	Total 2013
Costs of implementation									
Grants and contributions	-	521.407	-	-	-	-	521.407	549.792	257.046
Personnel costs	18.244	70.310	42.488	7.373	7.465	10.891	156.771	173.687	134.486
Housing costs	2.033	2.287	2.731	508	508	1.525	9.593	13.928	9.936
Office and general costs	885	10.849	18.663	282	277	5.882	36.839	19.750	49.735
Total	21.163	604.852	63.882	8.163	8.250	18.297	724.610	757.157	451.203

	2014	2013
Spent on own fundraising/income own fundraising		
Expenditures	63.882	20.137
Income	329.903	124.473
Percentage	19%	16%
Spent on objectives/total income		
Spent on objectives	626.016	406.780
Total income	785.501	420.219
Percentage	80%	97%
Management and administration costs/total expenditure		
Management and administration costs	18.297	14.293
Total expenditures	724.609	451.202
Percentage	3%	3%
Utilization rate costs		
Spent on objectives	626.016	406.780
Total expenditures	724.609	451.202
Percentage	86%	90%

Personnel costs 2014 (excl volunteers and free-lance)			
budget			
	2014	2014	2013
Salary	68.739	71.318	59.986
Social Insurance	13.026	12.365	10.131
Pensions	0	0	0
Others	1.335	2.754	2.257
Total	83.100	86.437	72.375
Number of fte's	1,89	1,89	1,59

FINANCIAL ANNUAL REPORT

4. Accounting principles for valuation and determination of results

1. General

The Young in Prison (YiP) Foundation was founded on 26 August 2002 in Amsterdam. The organisation's most important aim is easing and improving the situation of young offenders in prisons in the developing world and latterly in the Netherlands and offering alternatives for their future once they have been released. YiP offers reintegration programmes that promise to give offenders self-confidence, self-esteem and the hard skills that will help them earn money and avoid the cycle of crime. We fund these schemes by raising public awareness and gathering financial support from individuals, charities and businesses.

2. Reporting guidelines for fundraising institutions

The annual report is laid out according to Guideline 650 Fundraising Institutions published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. This guideline was reviewed by the Accounting Standards Board in 2009. The objective of this guideline is to provide insight into the running costs of the organisation and to ensure that funds are being spent correctly and for the purposes for which they were obtained. In 2014, YiP has not been a CBF certified organisation. We are studying the value of the CBF at the moment.

3. Accounting principles for valuation and determination of results

Insofar as not otherwise stated, the items on the balance sheet are included at an amortised cost price. The income and expenditure, based on historical costs and proceeds, are allocated to the year which they concerned unless otherwise stated. In the receivables account has been held with a deduction for a provision for bad debts, as long as provided for.

4. Reserves and funds

The total assets are available for use for YiP's projects. The continuity reserve is currently at €110.118.

5. Project obligations

Project obligations and spending on objectives is processed after a contractual subsidy commitment has taken place. The obligation for subsidies provided to partner organisations for running projects is the balance of contracts actually concluded with partner organisations less the advance funding for these partner organisations. Once the definitive approval for the project report has been provided to adopt the financial statements any differences are settled and processed in the financial statements.

6. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are converted into euros at the exchange rate on the transaction date. At the end of the financial year all assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into euros at the final exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The ensuing exchange results are processed in the statement of income and expenditure.

7. Donations and general gifts

Donations and general gifts are justified in the year when they were made.

8. Subsidies and special gifts

This income is allocated based on the realised indirect and direct spending on the objectives within the framework set by the subsidy decision.

9. Charging on of costs

Objectives fall into two groups at YiP: Re-integration and public support. In addition there are costs allocated to 'own fundraising', obtaining subsidies from third parties and governments and costs for management and administration. These costs are allocated to the year that they concern and are charged on to the activities previously referred to, based on a fixed apportionment formula for staff costs and office costs.

FINANCIAL ANNUAL REPORT

5. Audit report



Young in Prison Foundation
De Kempenaerstraat 11 B
1051 CJ Amsterdam

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 and the summary statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements of Young in Prison Foundation, for the year ended 31 December 2014. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 24 June 2015.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the Guidelines for annual reporting of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, especially Guideline 650 'Fundraising Institutions'. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of Young in Prison Foundation.

Board's responsibility

The Board is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements on the basis described on page 35 and 36.

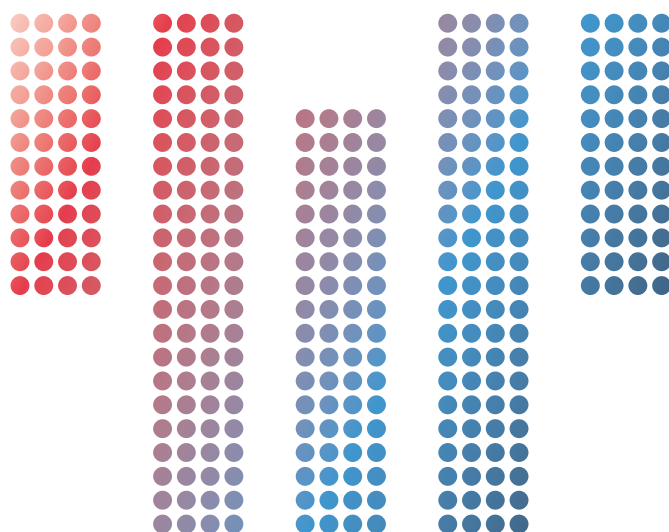
Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standard on Auditing 810 'Engagements to report on summary financial statements'.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of Young in Prison Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2014 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, in accordance with the accounting policies described on page 35 and 36.

Was signed,
Slidrecht, 24 June 2015.
WITH accountants B.V.
P. Alblas RA



Organisational Information

YOUNG IN PRISON FOUNDATION (NETHERLANDS)

Annual Report 2014 (Summarised Financial Report)

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