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2.296 children participated in our project prerelease
2.748 workshops were delivered in prison
333 participants took part of our post release mentorship program
26 community events were organised
120 prison staff joined the Human Rights training

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Supervisory Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cazijn Langeler</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Entrepreneur/owner of IMG Netherlands, <a href="http://www.imaginarium.nl">www.imaginarium.nl</a></td>
<td>06/12/2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edith Boekraad</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Cordaid, Director Agriculture and Food Security, <a href="http://www.cordaid.nl">www.cordaid.nl</a></td>
<td>09/10/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyke de Vos</td>
<td>General Board Member</td>
<td>Partner at ENVIR Advocaten B.V</td>
<td>23/05/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarar Arseb</td>
<td>General Board Member</td>
<td>Youth detention center Teylingen, manager, <a href="http://www.teylingen.nl">www.teylingen.nl</a></td>
<td>15/08/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana Schevits</td>
<td>General Board Member</td>
<td>Freelance Coach, ex COO van IMC, <a href="http://www.imc.nl">www.imc.nl</a></td>
<td>17/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godert Zijlstra</td>
<td>General Board Member</td>
<td>Freeland Campina, Marketing Manager, <a href="http://www.freelandcampina.com">www.freelandcampina.com</a></td>
<td>06/03/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 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 are in office for four years, with the possibility of extending 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 2015.
1. South Africa

1.1. Activities

Workshops inside prison

The activities that YiPSA conducted in 2015 were all part of the EU grant (as main funder) related to ending impunity of Cruel Inhumane Degrading Treatment and Punishment (CIDTP). Throughout 2015 YiPSA has worked in six reformatory centres, with a total of 1,000 young offenders. The activities conducted inside prison were the creation of the Inside Out Magazine, Theatre Storm and the Arts and Sports Club.

In 2015 YiPSA distributed 3,800 copies of the Inside Out Magazine. These magazines have mainly been distributed in: (1) schools, as part of YiPSA’s peer education programme, (2) to the South African Police Services, as part of their crime prevention programme, (3) to other local NGOs working with young people. The partner organisations we distributed the magazines to have commended us for providing important information which acts as a motivational tool to discourage other youths from getting involved in criminal activities.

Inside the prisons, the number of youngsters that participated in the Inside Out workshops exceeded the targeted figures. This was the result of the excellent networking being done by the Leeuwkop team, which stimulated interest from two other youth prisons in the Gauteng region. An aspect worth mentioning is that in Johannesburg, some of the artworks that surfaced through the Inside Out workshops have been of a very sensitive nature. While this was useful in terms of understanding the levels and types of CIDTP occurrences at that specific prison, it did mean that the magazines could not be distributed to a majority of YiPSA’s external stakeholders for fear of jeopardising YiPSA’s access to the prison.

Apart from creative workshops, YiPSA also executed soccer workshops as part of the Arts and Sports Club activity. YiPSA’s Soccer Club uses sport as a means of fortifying discipline, leadership and social skills, as well as a strong and balanced sense of self and a genuine commitment to lead a crime-free life. As a result of Life Skills being taught through the Soccer programme at Drakenstein prison, three participants were transferred to the A section of the prison which is where well behaved inmates are “promoted” to.

Postrelease programme

YiPSA was able to conduct post-release activities with participants from Pollsmoor, Goodwood and Leeuwkop prison. Although the post-release programme is very challenging, many of the participants got the opportunity to gain relevant work experience or finish their education.

The Cape Town post-release programme has had a few highlights to report in 2015. For example, three participants found jobs as part of a film crew, working on a set in Cape Town for a period of six months. This experience helped them to develop several life skills and it gave them – along other participants and YiPSA – faith that there are companies willing to support post-release youth as long as they are prepared well enough.

In Johannesburg, the post-release participants’ team recorded three tracks with Skip N Die, a well-known music band from the Netherlands. One participant received help to register at an Arts Academy where he will complete a three-year creative arts course. YiPSA has managed to secure a full-time scholarship for him, as well as a sponsor to cover his travel costs and other expenses over the entire three year period. This success has been a welcome source of motivation for the remaining Johannesburg post-release participants.

An additional highlight from the Johannesburg post-release programme was the successful end of the year exhibition at Constitution Hill that was put together by the programme’s participants, that was on show until mid-2016.
Activities targeted at prison officials

YiPSA conducted two sets of social dialogues and 12 three-day human rights training courses, in each institution. The number of participants in these dialogues and courses exceeded the overall planned numbers and we noticed that a significant number of attendees – particularly in Johannesburg – was female. This was to be expected, given that there are more female than male warders in the centres as a whole.

In Johannesburg, the participating warders had a wrong impression of the training when we began. They were defensive at first, and worked under the assumption that the training would expose their violations of the children’s human rights within the institute. However, all turned for the best towards the third day of the training, when they realized the training would help them to create a better working environment.

In Cape Town, YiPSA was able to organize a three-day training course with officials at Pollsmoor Correctional Centre. Officials from different sections of the prison participated, which led to the wider dissemination of information across the institution. The training gave prison officials a better understanding of the environment the young offenders come from and the influences they grow up under. The discussions created a platform where officials came to the shocking realisation that the DCIS system lacks the capacity to create an environment conducive to the effective rehabilitation of young offenders. It also made them see and understand some of the reasons why they are not able to work effectively with offenders and how they themselves are also victims of a system that is not functioning well. Although some officials experienced remorse, this was the high point of learning during the training, since it provided insight into how an environment in which human rights are violated is created. As a result of the training, prison officials expressed an interest in educating their fellow colleagues about the importance of upholding human rights inside prison, to help reduce the abuse of offenders by officials and vice versa.

1.2. Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of sessions</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inside Out workshops</td>
<td>698 workshops</td>
<td>707 youths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Sports Club</td>
<td>255 workshops</td>
<td>135 youths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre Storm</td>
<td>9 workshops</td>
<td>36 youths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-release support and job coaching</td>
<td>468 pre-release mentor sessions</td>
<td>462 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Out Art exhibition</td>
<td>3 exhibitions</td>
<td>6 policy makers involved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3. Impact

Despite the challenges YiPSA faced in 2015, such as a leadership void in the organization and the outbreak of illness that negatively influenced the continuity of our activities inside the prisons, we believe that this has been a successful year for YiPSA. The Inside Out magazine received much positive feedback from different stakeholders and it has proven to be a powerful tool to change people’s perspective of young offenders and their potentials.

Throughout the whole project we were able to successfully work on the development of life skills through the use of creative and sporting activities. It has been great to notice that, thanks to the life skills being taught in our workshops, some participants have managed to improve their living conditions within the prison setting.

Furthermore, the post-release activities we carried out had a great impact on the participants’ lives. Many of them were able to obtain relevant work experience that can help them to continue on a positive path in their lives. Others have completed their education and are confident about their return to their communities and working towards their goals for the future.
the success of these activities largely depended on the involvement of family members in assisting the released inmate’s return to their homes. This is extremely important, given the fact that many ex-offenders return to neighbourhoods that are characterized by high degrees of social insecurity.

The post-release programme used the three phases that we associate with the re-entry of young offenders. These are:

1. Activities during incarceration, aimed at preparing offenders for their release.
2. Activities during the release period, aimed at connecting ex-offenders with the various services they may require.
3. Long term activities aimed at permanently reintegrating into the ex-offenders’ community, providing support and supervision.

The success of these activities largely depended on the involvement of family members in assisting the released inmate’s return to their homes. This is extremely important, given the fact that many ex-offenders return to neighbourhoods that are characterized by high degrees of social insecurity.

Reintegration 2. Malawi

Postrelease programme
The post-release programme has played a crucial role in facilitating the reintegration process of ex-offenders. While strengthening the relationship between the participants, their families and their communities, the post-release activities helped ex-offenders to positively reintegrate into their communities through well-informed decisions and positive behaviours. The post-release programme used the three phases that we associate with the re-entry of young offenders. These are:

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Reintegration 2. Malawi

Overall, the post-release activity has successfully contributed in lowering the percentage of recidivism. However, while this is important, what has been equally positive is that the programme has helped ex-offenders to connect with themselves and their communities and enabled them to establish different working networks, thus developing positive changes in their lives. Ultimately, the activities have helped to facilitate the increase in number of families and communities that have positively changed their attitude towards ex-offenders.

Activities targeted at prison officials
Together with our subgrantee Centre for Legal Assistance (CELA) we organized human rights trainings for warders in all the three institutions: Kachere, Bizaizi and Mzuuzu. The trainings were conducted in September and October 2015. At the same time we conducted social dialogues whereby participants deliberated on very pertinent issues affecting young offenders in their institutions.

The trainings highlighted the background of human rights. Participants were equipped with knowledge and skills of how to deal with conflicts and handle situations that have seen rights of people being violated. Our strategy for the training sessions focused on all warders working directly with young offenders in the three institutions. It was designed in such a way that participants acquire more human rights knowledge so that they gradually improve their social relationships with the offenders as well as among the prison staff themselves. Based on the number of challenges that young people have been facing regarding their rights while in custody, we made a selection of topics, such as why psychological torture and abuse seemed to be rampant with the prison system. Other issues included how to improve the social relationship among workers and young offenders.

We had a total number of 99 wardens and officers who attended the trainings. Music Crossroads Malawi used the training as a platform to explain details of the CIDTP project to the prison staff. We deliberately conducted the workshops away from the warders’ duty stations to create a free and relaxed environment to allow for a successful discussion. The trainings used real life experiences and case studies. Furthermore, we made hand outs and manuals available to them for reference after the training. Overall the trainings helped strengthen our relationship with the warders as well as their understanding of human rights issues inside the prison setting.

2.2. Numbers

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of sessions</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inside Out workshops</td>
<td>271 workshops</td>
<td>270 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Sports Club</td>
<td>945 workshops</td>
<td>899 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre Storm</td>
<td>6 projects</td>
<td>141 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heal the body to heal the mind</td>
<td>117 counselling visits</td>
<td>470 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-release support and job coaching</td>
<td>165 prerelease mentor sessions</td>
<td>98 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107 postrelease sessions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy dialogues</td>
<td>12 dialogues</td>
<td>99 staff participants</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 human rights trainings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Out Art exhibition</td>
<td>9 exhibitions</td>
<td>1200 policy makers involved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Malawi

2.3. Impact

We are excited to report that we have managed to conduct all planned activities for 2015 both inside the prisons as well as those done outside the prison setting. The main objective of these activities has been to improve the psycho-social wellbeing of the young offenders, particularly those who were victims of torture.

The delivery of our creative workshops – Inside Out Magazine, Theatre Storm and Arts Club – followed the usual pattern of two workshops per week at all three institutions. The Inside Out Magazine workshops not only helped the participating youth to develop life skills, it also exposed the project to a great extent. Policy makers, parliamentarians, NGOs and several media have committed to supporting the project. In addition, the Inside Out Magazine has contributed to a gradually changing perception of young offenders.

Theatre Storm has again proven to be a powerful tool that can help young offenders voice their concerns to the general public. Despite the participants’ initial fear of speaking out about their experiences in prison, through the development of self-expression skills they eventually felt confident enough to share their personal stories. Furthermore, the Arts Club showed that participants learnt how to implement the acquired life skills in real-life situations.

During the ‘Healing the Body to Heal the Mind’ sessions we engaged volunteers from the Guidance Counselling and Youth Development Centre for Africa (GCYDCA). They supported MCM in providing psycho-social counselling sessions to young offenders both individually and in groups. This has been a successful activity that has led to the offenders developing a greater degree of self-awareness. They are now able to reflect on their actions and make positive decisions about their own lives.

The post-release programme has changed the lives of ex-offenders and their families for the better. Providing ex-offenders with career guidance has been crucial to making a successful transition from a life in detention back into being part of a community. The post-release programme has provided basic guidance and counselling sessions for them to explore and identify their potential.

One of the most important activities of the last year has been the parliamentary submissions. MCM, accompanied by youth ambassadors, managed to make two submissions at the Malawi National Assembly; one focusses on ‘food challenges in prison’, the other one on ‘education challenges in prison’. Both issues were presented before the parliamentarians with legal backing and included personal experiences of the youth ambassadors, which drove the parliamentarians to commit to these issues and inspired them to visit the Kachere reformatory centre.

Overall, 2015 was a successful year for YiP and MCM. Important work was done both inside and outside the prison setting, with both (ex-)offenders and prison staff being positively impacted. In fact, this project has had a great impact on all parties involved, including policy makers, civil society organisations and the wider public in general.

3. Colombia

3.1. Activities

Workshops inside prison

In Colombia, our partner La Familia Ayara continued to work with Colombian youth in conflict with the law throughout 2015. The programme ‘Jovenes Renaciendo en el Hip Hop’ (‘Youth being reborn in Hip Hop’), has been implemented in two new juvenile institutions, ACJ and FORJAR. Programme exercises and activities were all based on rap, graffiti and break-dance, and helped us achieve positive results with the young participants. The overarching focus of each session was to stimulate the creative and artistic abilities of the participants and increase respect and trust between them.
In 2015 we also continued to implement activities that formed part of the COPOSO methodology and the Alto Impacto Ayara methodology (High Impact Ayara). Activities were set up as “debate” sessions and were very successful in promoting creative and critical thinking amongst participants. The Colombian Debating League helped us to formulate the various activities in this Life Skill unit. The activities have yielded success, generating fast and concrete results: the youth acquired a range of skills through education.

At the beginning and end of each workshop cycle, we organised a Hip Hop festival. During the festival at the start of each cycle we sought to encourage the youngsters to participate in our workshops within the institutions. The Familia Ayara workshop facilitators were well-known artists and role models for the young participants and were able to motivate and positively influence them.

The closing festivals were intended to keep the youths motivated and involved but were also a way for them to invite members from their communities, such as their friends and families and other stakeholders such as the heads of institutions and members of the wider community in general. During these festivals, the youths presented themselves, through their performances, as more than offenders: they were now young artists. This was a great achievement for all concerned.

Due to changing operating conditions at the ACJ center, we were not able to finish our workshop cycles there. However, participants at FORJAR made a significant improvement and gained recognition for their efforts at the district level. They were invited to participate in the inaugurations of the ‘Casa de la Juventud’ (a local government youth programme), during which the youngsters received public recognition for the artistic and life skills that they had acquired through our programme. This important public statement made it clear that, despite being in conflict with the law, these young people could be seen as agents of positive change in their communities.

Workshops post-release
Additional to the main workshop component of the project, Ayara continued to carry out workshops aimed at those youngsters who had been released from prison. Developing the workshops outside the institution was presented challenges for a number of reasons. For example, ensuring that those who had participated while serving their sentences also went on to participate in the post-release workshops was a task difficult because the prison system in Colombia does not take responsibility for adolescent criminals; once released, youths are out of the system and not followed-up one. Furthermore, managing the logistics of the post-release workshops presented challenges, since there was no clarity on the duration or location of sentences as judges were under no time pressure to rule on them.

For the reasons mentioned above, we had a lower number of participants than we originally anticipated. 26 of the original 36 youths participated and were able to complete the entire post-release workshop cycle. However, the quality of the project was high and we were able to train the participants to be competent in community debates, following the COPOSO methodology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of sessions</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-release workshops</td>
<td>108 workshops</td>
<td>74 youth (mainly in FORJAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-release sessions</td>
<td>48 workshops</td>
<td>26 young people were trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Debates</td>
<td>6 debates</td>
<td>26 youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festivals</td>
<td>6 festivals</td>
<td>All the youth from the pre-release workshops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3. Impact

The institutions have expressed their satisfaction with the workshops and the methodology implemented, mainly because the youths became increasingly receptive to authority after their participation in our workshops. Both the participants and the institutions were genuinely surprised by the level of acceptance and the impact this project has had, the highlight being the public recognition the participants received while performing at the inauguration of the Casa de la Juventud.

Through the use of rap, dance and graffiti we are able to reach the youth much more easily and attain results much more quickly than programmes that use more traditional teaching methods. In interviews, the youngsters told us how much they appreciated the COPOSO programme and how much they learnt, not only artistic skills but through personal reflection at the end of each session. They stated that the programme offered them development in areas that they were actually interested in. The youths believe they can use their newly acquired artistic skills in their everyday life as they have helped them to think more creatively.

Because our workshops encourage collaboration between participants, they are more willing to co-operate and avoid conflict and physical violence. This is exactly what we aim at with COPOSO: using creative activities to work on the development of life skills that the youth can apply successfully to their everyday lives and return to their communities.

As for the future, Familia Ayara and the FORJAR centre are considering whether to extend their activities. The ‘Jóvenes Renaciendo en el Hip Hop’ project was considered so successful that the institution has asked Ayara to continue providing workshops.
4. The Netherlands

4.1. Activities

Pre-release workshops
Over the past year YIP NL has been working in five Dutch juvenile detention centres: JJI Den Hey-Acker, JJI De Hunnerberg, JJI Juvaid Het Poortje, Forensic Treatment Centre Teylingen, and JJI De Hartelborgt. In 2014 YIP visited these juvenile detention centres as a traveling Karavaan in order to pave the way for a more structural presence with our workshops inside these institutions.

This worked out very well: in 2015 our presence in the 5 juvenile detention centres became increasingly structural. In addition, the detention centres are willing to fully pay for the workshops, as such, we expect to run the 2016-2017 pre-release programme using minimal external recourses.

In total, 23 cycles of workshops were given, 13 more than planned. Over the course of 2015 we conducted 168 sessions, 39 more than expected. Around 450 juvenile detainees participated in the workshops, which are aimed at inspiring and motivating young people to look at their futures in a positive way. In each workshop young offenders worked on different Life Skills, as defined by the COPOSO methodology.

Now that YIP NL has a stronger structural presence in several institutions, the Dutch team is working towards a more extensive workshops series: one COPOSO (36 hours) and 7 YIP Inspires (21 hours) were conducted. The Dutch juvenile detention centres however mostly ask YIP to provide workshops during their (school) holidays. In these periods the institutions have no regular programme, so YIP was able to fill this gap and provide a creative programme for the detainees.

Although this has allowed YIP NL to grow and become more active inside the Dutch prisons, it has also created some logistical challenges. As a result of being unable to meet the demand created by a number of institutions YIP NL is now investing in finding and training extra workshop facilitators, in order to deliver our workshops simultaneously across multiple institutions while maintaining our quality levels. We also hope to become more engrained in the prisons’ regular programme to create a stronger presence throughout the whole year and not just during school holidays.
Post-release programme #1: mentor programme
While in 2014 twelve volunteer professionals helped YiP develop a strong methodology based on best practices, in 2015 the post-release programme really got under way and YiP NL started offering the post-release mentor programme to all the detention centres we work with.

This programme has been designed to offer young people a follow-up to our prison workshops but the inflow from detainees participating in YiP pre-release workshops into our post-release programme still remains low. Our initial objective was to have 25 to 30 participants but only 11 youngsters were working with YiP mentors in 2015. It has turned out to be more difficult to reach potential participants than we expected. Ideally prison staff should be tasked to bring the YiP mentor programme to the attention of young offenders but in reality prison staff tend to be more focussed on their official obligations. As such, in 2016 YiP will strengthen its ties with the prison staff in order to increase the flow of youngsters into our post-release mentor programme.

Post-release programme #2: Youthlab & advocacy
Youthlab was an initiative of Young in Prison NL in which seven post-release participants developed ideas for an alternative type of punishment. Over a period of 8 weeks seven young ex-offenders used their experience with the system as a starting point to design their ‘ideal’ punishment and/or juvenile detention centre. Their findings, compiled into a 10 minute documentary, were presented at a conference organized by Young in Prison in October 2015 in Rotterdam. The participants’ ideas and initiatives were very well received. The Head of the Dutch Public Prosecution Office Herman Bolhaar, Member of Parliament Marith Volp (PvdA/LabourParty) and Esther Overweter, the director of JJI Teylingereind were present to listen to the participants’ findings and exchange thoughts with them. Also in attendance were 80 policy makers and professionals that work with youth in conflict with the law.

Following the presentation, the seven participants were invited to screen their documentary at the Dutch National parliament. YiP is also exploring further cooperation with the Dutch Prosecution Office, the Ministry of Justice and Security and the Municipality of Amsterdam – in all these potential initiatives, post-release participants will be trained to advise policymakers in working with (ex-) youth offenders.

4.2. Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of sessions</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-release workshops</td>
<td>23 cycles in 5 juvenile detention centre, 165 sessions</td>
<td>450 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-release mentor program</td>
<td>11 mentors / mentees, 149 meetings</td>
<td>11 mentors / mentees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building capacity</td>
<td>5 training sessions for potential mentees and facilitators</td>
<td>23 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Youthlab conference</td>
<td>1 session</td>
<td>140 attendees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3. Impact

Using creative methods and having a focus on non-formal education, supports the development of a positive identity. The staff of the different juvenile detention centres usually report a visible change in the behaviour of young offenders, during and after their participation in the pre-release workshops. The workshops also help to break through existing group patterns. Boys that had displayed introverted behaviour started to participate and speak up more in sessions.

The impact of our international conference and the Youthlab was overwhelming; our post-release participants were invited to speak in the Dutch National Parliament, with the Chief Public Prosecutor and an Alderman of the Municipality of Amsterdam present; several national newspapers reported on project. For the participants’ personal development the Youthlab has also been very important to the participants’ self-development: the genuine interest in them helped them see that they have valuable knowledge to share with those who work with (ex-) offenders.

The YiP programme fits the ambition of youth prisons to shape a daily programme, on an integral basis, in cooperation with the internal schools, but the schools themselves do not have the required capacity. YiP highlighted this need for resources and we expect to become a more structural partner to many of the Dutch juvenile detention centres in 2016.
4. The Netherlands

4.4. YIP NL in the media

Newspaper
- Article in Dagblad Trouw
  Media reach: 320,000
- Article in NRC NEXT & NRC Handelsblad
  Media reach: 807,000

Radio
- Dit is de Dag (2x)
  Media reach: 2x 186,000

Television
- PAUW
  Media reach: 800,000

5. Kenya

5.1. Activities

Activities inside prison
2015 has been an exciting year for Young in Prison and YADEN, our local partner in Kenya. YADEN has carried out several activities within two juvenile detention centres; Kamiti Youth Correction and Training Centre (YCTC), and Nairobi Medium, and has gained the support for its work from different stakeholders, from grassroots and regular prison warders, up to the highest prison authorities.

At both prisons, YADEN has been able to realise two workshop cycles as part of the Unlocking Skills through Art Training activity: Two 4-month cycles in Nairobi Medium and two 3-month cycles in YTCT. After consultation with the prison wardens, YADEN decided to focus its workshops on three main disciplines: visual arts, modern dance and acro-yoga. All disciplines were very popular in both institutions. However, although at the start of the workshop cycles many youths showed their interest in participating in the workshops, only half of them were able to finish the entire programme. Some would receive their sentence halfway and move to prison without being able to complete the workshops.

The Sharing and Exchange activity consisted of organising showcases at the institutions. We held a total of 5 showcases, giving us the opportunity to share our work with the rest of the prison community as well as with our partners and other stakeholders. Participating received certificates that confirmed their positive contribution and participation. In some cases, due to planning difficulties, young offenders would be released from prison before receiving their certificate. As a solution, we arranged transport for those youths who were willing and able to come back to the prison to attend their graduation. This allowed us to reach at
least half of those who left without graduating. Facilitating their transport turned out to be very positive as we were also able to encourage returning youth to enrol in our post-release programme.

The reflection and support activities were well received in both institutions. Activities would start with group sessions, ending with one-on-one sessions between a participant and one of the workshop facilitators. Initially, participants would use the one-on-one session to complain about their living conditions in prison or to ask the facilitators for a favour (for example, to contact family or borrow money), however after a couple of sessions, they would start talking about themselves and reflecting on their situation and on how they got into prison. They would also talk about how they hoped to improve their lives after their release. This activity has been an important component in grounding the youths and giving them hope for a better future.

Post-release activities
This has been, without a doubt, the most difficult element of the programme in Kenya. One of the challenges we faced while trying to run the post-release workshops was the fact that participants come from all over Kenya. However, we managed to organise 2 group sessions a month with participants from Nairobi Medium, in which they worked on a business plan. In addition, we continued the one-on-one mentor sessions and have delivered several activity-based projects.

We were able to create a class of 10 ex-offenders from YTCT and work with them on enhancing their jewellery and sandal making skills.

Activity Number of sessions Participants
Unlocking Skills through Art 275 workshops 165 youth
Sharing and Exchange 10 in-prison presentations 154 youth
Reflections and Continuous support 144 sessions 36 youth
Postrelease opportunity groups 240 mentorship sessions, 2 trainings 20 participant ambassadors
Training of prison staff 4 trainings 20 staff participants
Stakeholder forums 6 forums 12 participants
Community Awareness 5 outreach activities 16 ambassadors

5.2. Numbers

We have been able to achieve incredible results that have facilitated our work at the different institutions, such as negotiating with prisons not to transfer inmates who are part of our program and making sure that inmates have time during weekends and evenings to continue their rehearsals uninterrupted. The youths in our program were also assigned to lighter work duties near the prison; not only has this made our program popular with the youths, but also made it easier to implement.

The testimonials from the youths and prison staff members that participated in our program show the impact the activities have had in their lives, both inside prison as well as after their release. Participants told us that the YiP program helped them gain confidence in themselves and made them realize that they have potentials and are able to change their lives for the better. They now have plans and dreams for the future, and are motivated to help other youngsters in their communities to prevent them from getting in conflict with the law too.

Many of the prison warders who participated in our training sessions pointed out that thanks to the YiP program they gained new insights on how to treat and interact with the young offenders they work with. One prison official said: "I realized that these kids are like my own children; I need to treat them as I would my own son if I am to correct them and create a change in their minds and attitudes."

5.3. Impact

"This YiP program has improved my self-esteem. Initially I felt useless, a good-for-nothing drug addict with no potential. But after the life skills discussions we had at the end of every class, I have realized that I am somebody and I have potential like any other youth out there, and can achieve my dreams. My self-confidence is up now and I’ve also learnt how to talk to people as well as work in a team because doing acrobatics is all about teamwork." 

Participant at YTCT, Kenya
Innovate2Empower identified four target groups. The first were children and youth in conflict with the law, both incarcerated and newly-released, that are not given the best opportunities to explore their full potential by the prison system and the prison authorities. Many youth participants of the projects of all YIP International Network members in five different countries were reached through so-called YouthLabs. In all partner countries post-release youth from the Young in Prison programme took part in the YouthLab sessions. In these sessions they discussed the innovative projects that were highlighted on the I2E platform, they developed ideas on how these innovations would work in their specific country and they provided feedback on this on the platform.

The second target group were all the YIP International Network members who all, except one, fulfilled their roles and responsibilities as Community Managers as planned. The third target group is the 50 initiatives (academics, non-governmental organisations, entrepreneurs, individuals) with innovative ideas and plans for the improvement of the treatment of children in conflict with the law. Halfway through the project we realised that this was a target set too high. We reviewed the target and concluded that it was more effective for the project to focus more on quality of the stories and community engagement on the platform than on reaching this predefined target of 50 initiatives.

The fourth target group is the general public who interacts on the I2E platform on and who visited the International Conference. The amount of people that got involved on the I2E platform turned out to be below expectations, possibly because the I2E platform is too specific. We have learned that we should have adopted a digital strategy to reach out to all of our target groups. We focused almost of our full attention on the quality of the online stories and realised too late that we had to shift our priority to community engagement. The amount and type of people visiting the International Conference was as planned. An amazing energy arose between our international members that will hopefully spin off into future projects.

Creating an I2E community on the online platform turned out to be a challenge because it is not a priority for organisations to be actively involved on an online platform. Most organisations struggle to fund their core-business so they tend to see the platform as something that takes up valuable time that could have been spent on fundraising. We learned that the platform is a means to an end, which is to create a community of professionals working with youth in conflict with the law, in order to stand stronger together and serve the youth better. The platform did manage to gather over 40 stories of inspiring innovators in the field, which are still available online. It also brought 10 organisations together at the I2E conference.

Ten innovative organisations from 3 different continents were represented by the I2E members present at the I2E conference in Rotterdam: Growing change (USA), Heilige Boontjes (Netherlands), De Huizen (Belgium), Civil Society in the Penal System (Turkey), Nueva Oportunidad (Costa Rica), RODI (Kenya), Music Crossroads (Malawi), Yaden (Kenya), YIP Nederland (the Netherlands) and YIP South Africa (South Africa). The community managers approached innovators from all over the world and interviewed them about their work with youth in conflict with the law. Their stories were shared on the platform and readers would become excited to connect, share and collaborate. All platform members were invited to join the International Conference in the Netherlands in October 2015, of which the 9 participants who were most active online got their trips funded.

An online platform, that facilitates the meeting of professionals working with youth in conflict with the law was built by E-motive. We worked with a team of 5 community managers from each organisation that YIP International partners with: Ayara (Colombia), Yaden (Kenya), Music Crossroads (Malawi), YIP Nederland (the Netherlands) and YIP South Africa (South Africa). The community managers approached innovators from all over the world and interviewed them about their work with youth in conflict with the law. Their stories were shared on the platform and readers would become excited to connect, share and collaborate. All platform members were invited to join the International Conference in the Netherlands in October 2015, of which the 9 participants who were most active online got their trips funded.
Some of the members invited to the international conference felt incredibly empowered by being part of an international community, more so than we had expected. In some countries, participating in such international conferences can give organisations the credibility they need to be taken seriously locally. On the third day of the conference we invited 80 Dutch professionals in the field, including politicians, directors of juvenile prisons and the Head of Public Prosecution in the Netherlands. The day was opened by the participants of the Dutch organisation committed to reducing recidivism and discussing their way of working with young (ex-)offenders. Lucy herself works at Yaden, a Kenyan organisation dedicated to reducing recidivism through the creation of a plan to move the community forward. It created co-ownership and a lot of inspiration and positive energy. We felt incredibly empowered by being part of an international community, more so than we had expected. In some countries, participating in such international conferences can give organisations the credibility they need to be taken seriously locally.

The I2E conference was very effective because the face-to-face relations were improved through the collaboration on the creation of a plan to move the community forward. It created co-ownership and a lot of inspiration and positive energy. We are now able to continue and progress our work online through the relationships that have been built. Having a core group of 3 or 4 participants presented their pilot project developed during the conference. The international guests had the opportunity to mingle with the Dutch professionals and present their experiences and innovations in meetings and workshops. At the end of the conference each group of 3 or 4 participants presented their project developed during the conference.

The seventh edition of the YiPArt Photo auction took place on October the 18th at CHRISTIE’s Amsterdam. Over 80 photos, donated by Dutch photographers and photography collectors, were sold to raise a total amount of €99,522. These proceeds allow us to continue and develop our creative projects in juvenile prisons worldwide.

Amongst this years’ most popular photographs were the works of Pieter Herkest (Young Gauchos), Mark Nettenbroekers (Rise & Fall XV), Isabelle van Zeijl (Rendezvous), and Jasper de Beijer’s 7-10-2011 (‘Mr. Knight’s World Band Receiver’).

We want to thank all of our wonderful in-kind sponsors who contributed to the seventh edition of the YiPArt Photo auction and, by doing so, helped us to help youth in conflict with the law. One of this edition’s new sponsors was Star Frame who provided the frames for the greater part of all donated photos.

Please refer to the box below to see a full list of all YiPNet 2015 sponsors.
In 2015 we started YiPmade, a new project focused on increasing the access to employability for youth in our programme in Malawi. It is also our first attempt to establish a programme that can eventually pay for itself. YiPmade is marketed as an art and design label with social impact: YiPmade items are produced in the YiPmade academy, by youths that have left prison. The academy gives these youths the opportunity to learn a craft and become an entrepreneur, helping them to break the vicious cycle of poverty and start a life in freedom in which they contribute positively to society. 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 will be used to continue to fund the YiPmade project.

YiPmade consists of three parts, across 15 months:

1. A pre-release element offering workshops on 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 an intense training and internship period in a small scale boarding school called the YiPmade Academy (6 months).
3. A period of work experience during which participants create the YiPmade products and start to earn an income (6 months).

The first YiPmade soft skills workshops started in August 2015 in juvenile prison Kachere, in Lilongwe, Malawi. In January 2016 the YiPmade academy, a physical place that functions as a boarding school for post-release youth, was officially opened by Dutch artist Joep van Lieshout, the designer of the first YiPmade art object, the Freedom Lamp. At the academy the youth learn to weld the lamp, they learn about entrepreneurship and marketing and thirdly, they learn social skills and to live together in peace outside prison. The facilitators of the YiPmade programme saw a noticeable positive change in the boys’ development over the first few months, in both craftsmanship and social development. The youth were very excited to learn to weld, because welding is a highly marketable skill in Malawi. The youth have received no or very limited education because of poverty, homelessness and/or living in remote areas. The overall level of enthusiasm amongst the YiPmade academy students for this programme is very high. The all dream of giving back to society what they felt they received in opportunity through YiPmade.

The Freedom Lamp, the first YiPmade item, has been designed by Joep van Lieshout and a limited edition has been produced by the youth of the YiPmade academy. The youth were very excited to meet Joep van Lieshout and to learn from him. They were very impressed to meet a man of his stature who came all the way from the Netherlands, just to meet them. Feeling the stigma (formerly) imprisoned youth face, they would have never thought of themselves as worthy of such attention. YiPmade builds the confidence of the youth by developing their skills. YiPmade academy further gives the youths the chance to make amends with their family. YiPmade employees accompany them on house visits to their village, where they talk to the community about the change they have made in their lives and how they want to make amends with their family and community. The affirmative words and presence of the YiPmade staff give the youth the credibility they need to become accepted back into the community.

In the week of the opening Noa Lodeizen and Esther Maagdenberg filmed Joep van Lieshout and the YiPmade activities. They gathered film material of the youth in the YiPmade programme in the Kachere prison, of the youth at the YiPmade academy and of a house visit to one of the remote villages of one of the post-release youth in the YiPmade programme. This material is very useful for the branding of YiPmade as an art and design label with social impact.
Funding is essential to allow YiP to continue its important work. In 2015, 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

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) programme received donations from the Scalleta Foundation, Dr. Hofstee Foundation, and Liberty Foundation.
2. The Kenya programme received donations from Tejcheve Foundation
3. The Jarivo Foundation and VSB Foundation donated to the programme in Netherlands

YiPArt

The YiPArt photo auction resulted in sales of € 82,250,- (ex VAT). Christies auction house Amsterdam was again willing to support us and be the host for the exhibition and auction. We are hugely thankful to have many in-kind sponsors on board, which helped make YiPArt a huge success. Their capital sponsor value amounted to almost € 23,834 (see above for detail of in-kind sponsors).

Donations

Regular YiP supporters donate on average €5 a month. We now have a total of 70 supporters who generate an annual total of € 4,484 for the charity. In addition, YiP receives one-off donations from individuals and companies.

2. Grants from fundraising organisations

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

3. Government subsidies

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

1. What we are 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 overcrowded prisons, unsanitary conditions and frequent violence) and with little 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 acquiring 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 from prison, 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 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 23. We are an ambitious organisation that contributes to safer societies in South Africa, Kenya, Malawi, Colombia and the Netherlands 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 programmes, 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 programmes during which we encourage self-development by utilising a holistic approach involving a combination of sports, creativity and self-expression, as well as teaching social and emotional skills. Alongside these creative programmes we support the youngsters through mentoring and coaching projects.

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(2000) www.defenceforchildren.nl/p/21/370/mo89mc187/Jongerenindetentie
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 committed to pursuing change in the attitudes, structures and policies in 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.

### Organisational structure

Since 2012 Young in Prison has become an international network, in which all partners are equal members. Since 2015 we have communicated this by using the name Young in Prison International. As of 2013, we started implementing a programme for Dutch youth in conflict with the law, called YIP-PPNL.

- The Hub (YIP-Hub)
- Fundraising and Grants Management (YIP-Fundraising)
- Prison Programme NL (YIP-PPNL)

The YIP partners are five peer organisations who collaborate and support each other on a basis of equality: Ayara, YADEN, Music Crossroads Malawi, Young in Prison South Africa and Young in Prison the Netherlands. The relationship between the members is based around knowledge acquisition and sharing how each member implements the YIP programme in the prisons in their country.

**YIP - Hub**

The Hub serves the network and is responsible for the implementation of activities decided upon by the network. The network thus defines the tasks of the Hub. The relationship between the members and the Hub is that the Hub serves the members.

**YIP - Fundraising**

Whenever YIP International has raised funds for a network member to implement a YIP programme, YIP International becomes the grants manager of this member. This particular member needs to report to YIP International and the relationship is thus vertical.

**YIP - PPNL**

Within the YIP International Network, YIP-PPNL, is an equal partner to all other members of the network, namely Music Crossroads Malawi, YADEN, Ayara and Young in Prison South Africa. The relation between the members is based around knowledge acquisition and sharing how each member implements the YIP programme in the prisons in their country.

### The Future

2015 has been a fantastic year that involved a lot of activity. In 2016 our aim is the consolidation of our achievements in 2015. YIPmade will enter a crucial phase in 2016 as we will launch the sale of the lamps produced by the students of the YIPmade academy in Malawi.

The three year CIDTP programme in Malawi and South Africa will come to an end in 2016. An external evaluation will be executed to see what the impact has been for our beneficiaries. We also need to develop a strategy for continuing the programme and lessons learned lessons can be applied to a new programme.

Activities in the Netherlands will only grow in 2016. Our activities in prisons will intensify which means we will need to find and train more workshop facilitators. This growth will lead to more presence and visibility among the youth which hopeful also leads to increased interest in our post-release mentorship programme.

The local partner in Kenya, YADEN, is very willing to continue the programme. However this will programme depend on fundraising opportunities.

### Financial Annual Report

#### Budget 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount (€)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Income own fundraising</td>
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<td>Income actions third parties</td>
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<td>Governmental grants</td>
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<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social and educational support</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>763,584</strong></td>
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**RESULT**

55,416
### Introduction
In 2015 we put much effort into securing funding for 2016 which was realised through a multitude of funds. We secured funding for the prison program 2016 in the Netherlands and for YIP made.

### 1. Balance sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 31st 2015</th>
<th>December 31st 2014</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
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<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td>
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<td>343,047</td>
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<td><strong>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>RESERVES AND FUNDS</strong></td>
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<td>Continuity reserves</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>370,322</td>
<td>343,047</td>
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### 2. Statement of income and expenditure

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<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
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<th>2014</th>
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<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
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<td>Income from own fundraising</td>
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<td>Income actions third parties</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spent on objectives</td>
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<td>Societal support and awareness</td>
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<td>Costs actions third parties</td>
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<td>8,163</td>
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<td>Costs obtaining governmental grants</td>
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<td>26,701</td>
<td>98,480</td>
<td>60,892</td>
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<td><strong>Distribution of result</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Addition to Continuity reserve</td>
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<td>60,892</td>
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### 3. Statement of division of expenditures

#### Costs of fundraising

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<th>Destination</th>
<th>objective</th>
<th>Costs of implementation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants and contributions</td>
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<td>Office and general costs</td>
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<td>6,224</td>
<td>35,073</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,947</td>
<td>661,703</td>
<td>43,432</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Spent on own fundraising/income own fundraising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>43,432</td>
<td>63,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>311,949</td>
<td>329,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>13,92%</td>
<td>19,36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Spent on objectives/total income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spent on objectives</td>
<td>673,651</td>
<td>626,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>777,970</td>
<td>785,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>86,59%</td>
<td>79,70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Management and administration costs/total expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management and administration costs</td>
<td>19,624</td>
<td>18,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures</td>
<td>751,269</td>
<td>724,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>2,61%</td>
<td>2,53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Utilization rate costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spent on objectives</td>
<td>673,651</td>
<td>626,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures</td>
<td>751,269</td>
<td>724,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>89,67%</td>
<td>86,39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Operational activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNTS x € 1,000</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents January 1st</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Investments activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNTS x € 1,000</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents December 31st.</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Personnel costs 2015 (excl volunteers and free-lance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>151,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance</td>
<td>26,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>7,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>185,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of full-time equivalents</td>
<td>4.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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 they concern 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 €156,819.

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.

**5. Audit report**

Young in Prison Foundation
De Kempenaarstraat 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 2015 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 2015. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 16 September 2016.

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 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 2015 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, in accordance with the accounting policies described on page 36.

Was signed,
Sliedrecht, 16 September 2016.
WITH accountants B.V.
P. Alblas RA
Organisational Information

YOUNG IN PRISON FOUNDATION (NETHERLANDS)
Annual Report 2015 (Summarised Financial Report)

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info@younginprison.nl

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Chamber of Commerce (KvK): 34170342