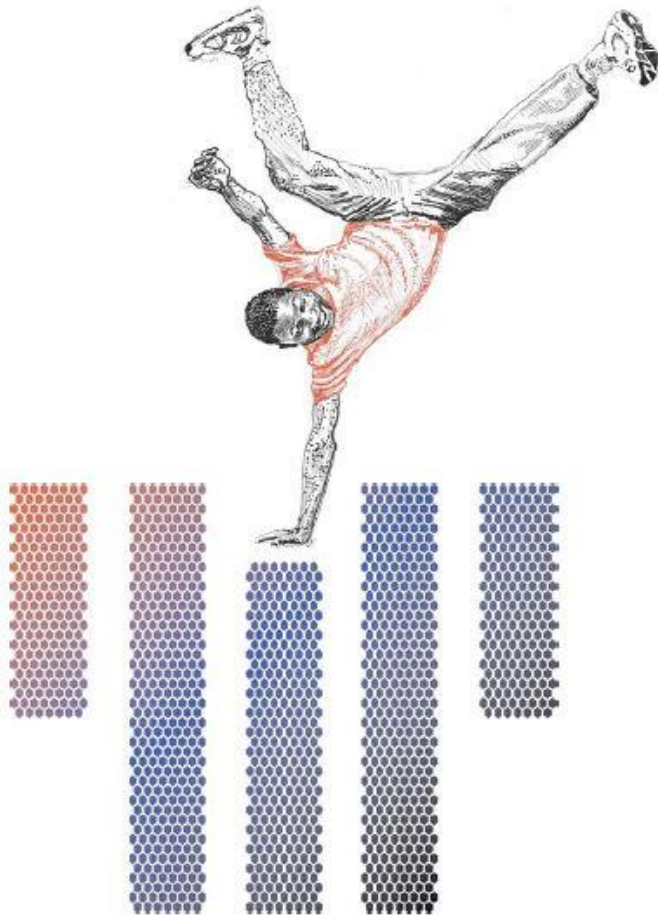


# ANNUAL REPORT



## Young in Prison 2016

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## SUMMARY

### SUMMARY

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Statutory name: Stichting Young in Prison  
Place: Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Legal entity: foundation (stichting)  
Latest change in statutes: November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2009

#### 1 Focus areas in 2016

In 2016, we

- Successfully brought to an end our 3 year Malawi - South Africa grand programme mainly funded by the EU.
- Started to produce and sell the Freedom Lamp as part of the YiPmade programme in Malawi.
- Were able to increase the number of mentor - mentee relations as part the Dutch prison programme.

#### 2 2016 in numbers

886 children participated in our pre-release projects  
1.340 workshops were delivered across 12 prisons in 4 countries  
83 participants took part in our post-release mentorship programme  
10 community events were organized  
10 prison staff joined our Human Rights training module

#### 3 Vision, Mission and goals

##### **Vision**

To create a world in which children and youth in conflict with the law get a fair chance to unlock 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 through personal development and advocacy programmes.

##### **Programme Goals**

###### *Goal 1*

YiP aims for increased resilience by improving life skills and developing practical skills that are of value when 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 those organisations that are part of the Young in Prison Network.

#### 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 to their problems
- Creativity increases resilience and fosters self-development
- Creativity opens doors to other, 'out-of-the-box' approaches
- Children should have their strengths rather than their 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

## SUMMARY

### Core values

**Positivity**      *Potential, empowerment, fair chance*

**Inspiring**      *Passion, motivation, dynamics*

**Creative**      *Original, refreshing*

**Personal**      *Engaged, equal, transparent*

## 5 Governance structure

### Supervisory Board

<i>Name</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Background</i>	<i>Member since</i>
Cazijn Langelier	Chairperson	main: independent consultant other: owner of IMG BV Netherlands	06-12-2006
Michiel van Wijk	Treasurer	main: independent consultant other: n/a	01-05-2016
Edith Boekraad	Secretary	main: interim manager/ former strategist at Cordaid other: n/a	09-10-2008
Wyke de Vos	General Board Member	main: lawyer and partner at ROHE advocaten other: n/a	29-05-2008
Rene Schelvis	General Board Member	main: Freelance Coach, former COO of IMC other: board chair of Opkikker, chair supervisory board Big Move	17-11-2011
Godert Zijlstra	General Board Member	main: FrieslandCampina, Marketing Manager other: n/a	06-03-2013

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 2016.

### Advisory Board- YiPAr

The Advisory Board was set up to get more expertise on board to ensure the sustainability of the YiPAr photography auctions, which are an important contributor to YiP's income. The Advisory Board is comprised of six members, all prominent figures from the Dutch art world: Gerrit Jan Wolffensperger (ex-Dutch parliamentarian), Jop Ubbens (prev. auctioneer at Christie's Amsterdam), Daniela Petovic (art curator at KPN), Dick Breebaart (prev. curator at Naarden festival), Diane van de Marel (founder of MIAP Foundation), Wim van Sinderen (senior curator Fotomuseum Den Haag), Claire Beke (Owner, Claire Beke - Communicatie in Cultuur) and Roel Sandvoort (Sandvoort Gallery fine art photography)

### Advisory Board- YiPMade

The YiPMade advisory board is comprised of Hester Ezra from Butterfly works, Renee de Kuyper, Commissioner at De Kuypers Holding, Diane and Edward van der Marel, board members of the MIAP foundation, Peggy Stein, founder One BigAgency, Nathalie Mangus, founder of Noosa Amsterdam, Helene van der Ven, Owner of Helene van der Ven Fine Art Consultancy and Eva Olde Monnikhof, from Atelier Van Lieshout.

### Committee of Recommendation

This committee was installed to facilitate cooperation with partner organizations and potential funders. It is also closely linked to YiPAr and consists of one person: Taco Dibbits (Director, Rijksmuseum).

## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

### **1 Looking back on 2016**

2016 was an important year for YiP. It has been a diverse year in which the highlights were:

The start of the YiPmade academy in Malawi and hence the start of the production of the Freedom Lamp designed by renowned Dutch artist Joep van Lieshout. In February 2016 a spectacular Freedom Lamp preview event was organised during which 20 Freedom Lamps were pre-ordered. Joep van Lieshout made Freedom Lamp number 1 was unique by welding a special element onto it.

2016 also marked the end of the 3 year EU funded programme in Malawi and South Africa. One of its final projects was the Ubuza Bam theatre project. Four post release participants created their own play that was directed by award winning director Thando Doni and produced by Theatre Arts Admin Collective from Cape Town. The result was a heart-breaking, powerful and very meaningful play that had a huge impact on audiences in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The prison programme in the Netherlands witnessed enormous growth, especially regarding the pre-release programme. Three juvenile detention centres requested and received higher budgets in order to hire us and, as such, Young in Prison was able to schedule a structural programme. We increased the number of ex-prisoners in our post-release programme and managed 25 mentorships during the year.

2016 was also the year that Young in prison founder and co –director, Noa Lodeizen, decided to step down and resign as a director. After serving Young in prison for almost 15 years, she felt it was time to seek a new challenge. As a board we opted for a single leadership structure for the organisation and appointed Raoul Nolen as director of Young in Prison.

As a Board we approved the following policy documents:

- Annual Report 2016, including financial report
- Year Plan for 2017, including budget

### **2 Budget overview**

The total realised income in 2016 was € 742,834. We did not meet the budget of € 819,000, mainly due to missed income for the Kenya programme. We succeeded in generating € 48.201 which reflects the amount that we had originally anticipated.

### **3 The future**

We had even more exciting plans for 2017! Firstly, it is the 15 year anniversary of Young in Prison which we celebrated in an event for current and former volunteers, employees, board members and our wider network. We also organised the 8<sup>th</sup> edition of YiP Art photo auction.

The prison programme in the Netherlands entered its second year of funding and, as such, new fundraising efforts need to be put into place for 2018 and beyond. The Young in Prison programme in Kenya, South Africa and Malawi continued in 2017 through funding generated by the partners themselves.

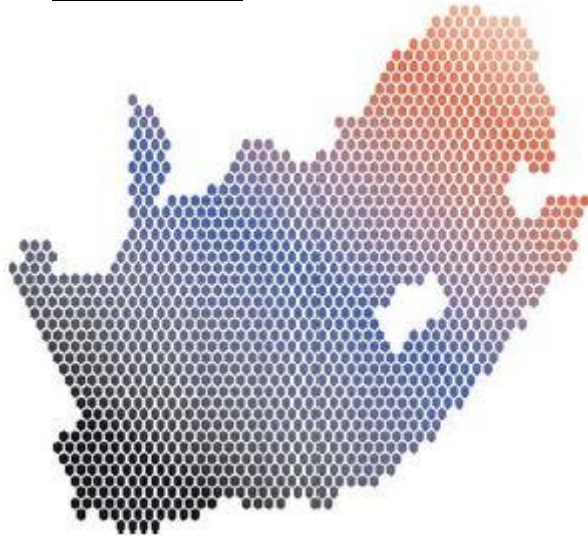
### **4 A word of thanks**

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 Langeler – October 30th 2016 – Chairman, Young in Prison*

## REINTEGRATION

### 1. South Africa



#### 1.1 Activities

The activities that YiPSA conducted in 2016 were all part of the EU grant (as main funder) related to ending impunity of Cruel Inhumane Degrading Treatment and Punishment (CIDTP). Throughout 2016, YiPSA achieved many of the targets set for the year. We reached a total of 300 additional participants in 2016, both inside prison and outside prison, and delivered a sum of 231 workshops with both pre- and post-release inmates. Close to 10 post-release participants have been assisted with post-programme placement opportunities such as employment, further study and training. We also received a lot of media attention which helped to profile the work of the organization and draw increased attention to our cause.

While 2016 ended on a high for YiPSA, the organization also had some low points, such as the Parliamentary submissions not being delivered as planned. However, not achieving the targets in this activity has taught us that our strengths lie with programme delivery and advocacy at a community and institution level (with warders) rather than at policy level.

These are lessons that we leveraged more in 2017 and will continue to do so.

#### Workshops inside prison

The activities conducted inside prison in 2016 were the InsideOut programme and Theatre Storm. YiPSA introduced Art Therapy as the vehicle for delivering the InsideOut in the correctional centre we work in. We contracted four qualified Art and Music Therapists who rendered creative and therapeutic workshops based on the YiP COPOSO units.

In the Cape Town centres – Pollsmoor, Brandvlei, Drakenstein and Goodwood – the new programmes were met with enthusiasm by the inmates and the warders. The biggest highlight was at Pollsmoor where our Music Therapy programme was nominated by the prison as the most innovative programme in the rehabilitation of youth offenders. To add to that success, one of the groups in our Pollsmoor programme wrote and recorded a song about their journey towards change, which ended up being produced professionally.

In the Johannesburg centre – Leeuwkop – the programme was met with increasing support over time with participants demonstrating important shifts in their psychosocial development through the art therapy process. The biggest highlight in Leeuwkop was seeing the warders participate in the sessions; they also found the safe therapy space to be conducive to their own personal reflection. One of the warders that took part in the course has recommended to Leeuwkop Management that it be included as part of the staff development at the centre.





## REINTEGRATION

Two more magazines were published in 2016. We redesigned the InsideOut Magazine in 2016, where we moved from having one issue per centre to having one issue per cycle, covering work done across the centres throughout each cycle. These were distributed mainly in; (1) schools, as part of YiPSA's Peer Education programme and (2) to other local NGOs working with young people.

The new design of the magazine received a positive response from readers as the content provided an holistic view of YiPSA and its programmes ,and the kind of impact they are having. Many have commented that the new design is professional and easy to engage with.

With regard to the Theatre Storm programme, in the first six months of 2016, four participants from the post-release programme were given an opportunity to use their acting and storytelling talents to script a play that told the stories of how they got into and out of prison and criminal activity. The purpose of this project was two-fold: (1) for these participants to create a product that they could market, sell and live off upon graduating from the programme and (2) for YiPSA so use a play of this kind to facilitate social dialogues about the issue of youth and crime in South Africa. The play that was developed is called Ubuze Bam ('My Nakedness' in IsiXhosa) and is about regret, forgiveness and healing for the participants. , It became a powerful tool to facilitate social dialogues in the following settings:

- a. In May 2016: The Theatre Arts Admin Collective hosted a mixed audience of school children, retired people, young professionals and other NGO practitioners (1)
- b. Township tour of the play and post-performance social dialogues in Khayelitsha, Gugulethu, Delft and Crossroads townships in Cape Town in May 2016. (4)
- c. Social Dialogue at the Artscape Theatre in June 2016 with school children from various high schools in Cape Town (1)
- d. Grahamstown Arts Festival post-performance social dialogue in July 2016 (1)
- e. Cape Town Fringe Festival in September 2016, in which they received an award for best new performance at the festival.



### Post-release programme

As mentioned earlier, 4 participants from YiPSA's post release programme were given the opportunity to develop a play based on their personal stories. The play was shown in theatres around Cape Town, the Grahamstown Arts Festival and the Cape Town Fringe Festival, where they won an award for their performance. These four participants are now able to earn living through the sale of tickets at each performance.

Furthermore, two other participants found jobs with the City of Cape Town clean-up project. Four participants from the Johannesburg programme were placed in the NYDA's accelerator programme thanks to the quality of the business plans they produced while enrolled in our programme. Nine participants from both the Cape Town and Johannesburg programmes graduated in December 2016 and will be helped to find placements in either a skills training programme, job-shadowing or internship opportunities. One of them enrolled with the National Association of Child Care Workers to obtain a qualification as a Child and Youth Worker. He also intends to obtain a Degree in Social Work. Two participants from the 2015 year in Leeuwkop returned to YiPSA this year to receive mentoring to start their own businesses.

On the downside, in December 2016 one of the Johannesburg participants attempted to break into the Johannesburg office. He was caught by the building's security guard who then notified the YiPSA staff. It turned out that he was back on drugs. We contacted his family but when they did not offer much support, the a decision was taken to not report him to the

## REINTEGRATION

police, but to refer him to a rehab centre and ban him from the office until he is clean and ready to change.

### Activities targeted at prison officials

On 21-22 September 2016, we conducted a two-day Human Rights Sensitization training session at Brandvlei Correctional Centre, where 10 prison officials were capacitated with a rights-based approach to working with youth in conflict with the law. In addition, we were able to include two design-thinking sessions with these prison officials as part of the training. The topic of these sessions was: *To Design a Correctional Centre that promotes the Human Rights of Offenders*.

We had hoped to conduct the design-thinking workshops with warders and ex-offenders, however getting access granted for participants who are still on parole presented challenges for us, and requesting permission for the warders to attend sessions at our premises was unsuccessful as the dates we had proposed clashed with the calendar of the correctional centre. We were advised to request permission for these combined sessions at the Regional Office level as opposed to the Head of Centre (of the correctional centres we work in). We worked on this request early in 2017 as we believe that these joint thinking sessions between offenders and prison officials are more impactful than working with each group in isolation.

### 1.2 Numbers

Activity	Number of sessions	Participants
Inside Out workshops	159 workshops	246 youths
Theatre Storm	9 workshops	19 youths
Post-release support and Job coaching	95 post-release sessions	22 youths
social dialogue and human rights training for prison guards	1 human rights training	10 prison staff officers

### 1.3 Impact

Integrating Art Therapy into the InsideOut Magazine workshops has proven to have great impact on the programme and therefore to the participants. The activity was better facilitated than previously and as a result the participants were able to achieve a number of personal shifts and milestones. Through these sessions, participant learned how to connect their mind and body, and to become more aware of themselves from the inside out. They were taught the importance of being able to control one's body and mind even in the most stressful of settings such as prisons.

Furthermore, the Ubuze Bam play has also had great impact in how it facilitates social dialogue about issues like youth and crime in South Africa.



## REINTEGRATION

### 2. Malawi



#### 2.1 Activities

##### Workshops inside prison

The YiP activities executed in 2016 by MCM in Malawi were all part of the EU grant related to ending impunity on Cruel Inhumane Degrading Treatment and Punishment (CIDTP). The programme for Malawi ended on July 1st 2016. MCM carried out a number of activities - namely the Inside Out Magazine, Arts Club, and the Healing the Body to Heal the Mind workshops - in three institutions; Kachere, Mzuzu and Byanzi.

The InsideOut Magazine workshop in Malawi was targeted at youths who had faced some challenges with regards to their rights inside the prison, such as poor access to education and health services. The participants were engaged through the use of different life skills in specific, different creative sessions that incorporated art, theatre, dance and storytelling. Each workshop was comprised of a number of creative activities designed to stimulate the intrinsic motivation and self-reflection of participants. The

emphasis of the workshops was on covering life skills such as coping with emotions, managing stress and frustration, coping with conflict as well as goal setting and planning effectively.

In 2016 we conducted 48 workshops at Kachere, 55 at Byanzi and 46 workshops at Mzuzu prison as part of the InsideOut Magazine activity. Some of the materials collected from the participants, such as poems, stories, and drawings, were compiled and published in the InsideOut magazines. Over the course of the entire project, we published 4200 copies of the magazine.

Through the Arts Club, participants got engaged in artistic sessions aiming at improving their wellbeing. These activities were used as tools to achieve the main goals outlined in our COPOSO methodology, but also to bring out the most of the participant's talents and make them aware of their own potential.

At Kachere prison, our aim was to give young offenders a safe and open platform where they could learn and display different skills such as singing, dancing and reciting poetry. Through these different art forms, young offenders gained greater confidence and became able to articulate their concerns. In Byanzi the Arts Club workshops focused on fashion and design - as well as theatre workshops - through which the participants gained both soft and vocational skills. At Mzuzu prison, participants developed skills in song writing and contemporary dance workshops. These skills were displayed during open day activities.

Another important part of our work in Malawi was the Healing the Body to Heal the Mind activity. This activity has had an enormous impact on the participants. Many of them have gone through major personal growth and have confessed that after going through the psychosocial counselling sessions provided as part of this activity, their way of thinking changed for the better. They are now able to relate to others better than before. The counselling sessions enabled the participants to obtain insights about their own thoughts and behaviours and this has helped them become committed to making some difficult but positive changes in their behaviour and/or thinking patterns. The sessions have provided healing; treatment and most of all have introduced new ways of thinking about a more meaningful life, while at the same time dealing with the challenges of serving a sentence.

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### Post-release programme

The post release activity, like in previous years, consisted of visits to the participants' homes and involvement of their family members, as well as life skill workshops. The life skill workshops started weeks prior to the participants' release from prison. These sessions, that included, for example, effective communication skills, helped them to prepare for life after prison and build confidence before their release. In addition, we worked on raising their awareness about the world outside prison.

Starting the activity while they were still in prison improved the reintegration process of ex-offenders. We put more emphasis on developing tailor made mentoring activities in order to facilitate the participants' learning process and help them develop and adapt the necessary skills. The activity has helped in (re)establishing ex-inmates' support networks upon release from prison which in turn has been important for their successful reintegration.

However, while running this activity in Malawi, we faced the challenge of participants being rejected by their communities and/or family members because of their criminal background. This was tackled by engaging the community and its leadership in discussions aimed at rebuilding their mutual trust and support systems. This helped to increase the number of families and communities that had a positive change of attitude to the ex-offenders.

### 2.2 Numbers

Activity	Number of sessions	Participants
Inside Out workshops	149 workshops	146 youth
Arts and Sports Club	187 workshops	225 youth
Heal the body to heal the mind	32 counselling visits	143 youth
Post-release support and Job coaching	17 pre-release mentor sessions 39 post-release sessions	33 youth
Policy dialogues		10 trained ambassadors
Silently report cases of torture		4 cases



### 2.3 Impact

In terms of workshops conducted inside the youth prisons, we noticed that the InsideOut workshops proved to be a powerful tool to enhance positive (social) change within the participants. In all three institutions participants were able to express their feelings through different forms of art. This helped them identify and control their emotions. In addition, the activities diverted their attention from depression towards a more positive attitude.

We were surprised to see that some prison warders expressed interest in this activity; they gradually engaged in some creative productions where they interacted with participants and shared their positive ideas during workshops. We learned that creative workshops are an effective tool to enhance positive relationships between the warders and the young offenders and that it is possible to engage both warders and inmates in activities that will have a gradual positive impact on them.

The Healing the Body to Heal the Mind activity also had great impact on the participants. It is important to realise that many if not all inmates have little or no chances in life to become their own change agents. While in prison, or after their return to their communities, little is done to assist their

## REINTEGRATION

mental wellbeing. This makes the need for counselling sessions – which helped them get in touch with their emotions, problems and thoughts – even more fundamental.

The programme we also addressed issues such as nutrition and access to medicine and health with policy makers. Several parliamentarians pledged to lobby parliament for more resources to improve the living conditions, and therefore the wellbeing, of young inmates.

As regards our activities outside the prison walls, MCM was pleasantly surprised by the ex-offenders' willingness to positively reintegrate, and their efforts to work with the people that were ready to help them. Many of the ex-offenders stayed focused on their personal goals in order to be successful and to avoid falling back into the same habits and, therefore face re-incarceration. Involving the participants' family members proved to be a key element in the success of our post-release programme. Through family visits and continuous follow-ups many families have been equipped with the necessary skills to re-establish their relationships. We have seen forgiveness, and efforts have been made by all involved to achieve a healthy family support system.

Many participants became financially stable through establishing their own businesses, which obviously has contributed greatly to their successful reintegration. Finally, participants proved to be mentally stable and sufficiently empowered to fight stigma and discrimination, gaining their sense of belonging, and becoming part of their communities again.

## 3. Netherlands



### 3.1 Activities

#### Pre-release workshops

YiP NL provided a total of 1035 hours of workshops in 15 different art- and sports workshops, double the number of hours than expected, and four times the number of workshops held in 2015. Over the past year YiP NL has worked in five Dutch juvenile detention centres: JJI Den Hey-Acker, JJI Juvaaid Het Poortje Veenhuizen, JJI Intermezzo Lelystad, Forensic Treatment Centre Teylingereind, and JJI De Hartelborgt. Due to the enormous growth, our pool of trained facilitators grew from 11 to 19.

The pre-release programme improved its financial independence. Almost all workshops were paid for by, in most cases, the schools of the juvenile detention centres. YiP NL also gained a structural position within two detention centres. YiP now designs the holiday programmes in JJI Hartelborgt and in Teylingereind boys from the long-stay groups can programme their own YiP workshop cycles.

Our structural presence has changed the workshop cycles. Before 2016,



## REINTEGRATION

YiP NL aimed at providing long series in one type of sport or art, but since 2016 the detention centres requested shorter series to accommodate the high turnover of youngsters in the institutions (85% stay for an average of 3 weeks). YiP NL therefore developed shorter series that connect with each other. In this way YiP NL both accommodates the desire for short workshops, and keeps its focus on longer cycles in order to be able to incorporate the core elements of the COPOSO methodology in our workshops; the development of life skills is an important part of the YiP workshops.



### Post-release programme #1: mentor programme

In 2016, 28 boys were mentored by volunteers. All mentees were introduced to YiP in JJI Hartelborgt giving us a very strong presence in the Rotterdam / Den Haag region. In 2016 the pre-release mentor programme was finally kicked off, due to our structural presence within the two Juvenile institutions. In JJI Hartelborgt our post-release coordinator has been given full permission to work with detained youth and can therefore offer them the post-release programme on a structural basis.

The post-release mentor programme is provided in close cooperation with JJI Hartelborgt. To ensure the safety of our volunteers and to meet the difficult needs of the formal institutions, many protocols and procedures had to be written. It's the institution that now formally gives permission, after a short screening, to start a mentor programme – YiP writes short reports per participant.

The mentor programme is heavily represented in one institution so now we would like to extend the post-release programme to two or three other institutions. Only one institution is showing signs of interest, but so far they tend to see more difficulties than benefits. On the other hand we have noticed that our activities in JJI Hartelborgt haven created plenty of goodwill, giving us hope that we can still grow.

### Post-release programme #2: Youthlab

The Youthlab has transformed itself into a small consultancy firm. Youthlab was an initiative of Young in Prison NL in 2015 in which seven post-release participants developed ideas for an alternative type of punishment. The project gained wide attention in the Dutch media, resulting in a number of invitations from several institutions (egthe Public Prosecution Office, Municipalities, etc.). As a result we decided to transformed the Youthlab into a 'consultancy office', that allows institutions to request advice from previouslydetained youth. Youngsters receive training from YiP and get paid per advice/assignment.

The transformation was more spontaneous than planned, but the number of requests grew over the year. Youthlab participants trained public prosecutors, advised the mayor of Amsterdam gave appearances on national radio and helped to launch a documentary about a Dutch Juvenile centre. During the year Youthlab members requested more training from YiP so we co-created a Youthlab training programme. At the end of 2016 we also appointed a separate coordinator for the Youthlab which turned out to to have a great effect on the coherence and quality of the programme.



## REINTEGRATION

### 3.2 Numbers

Activity	Number of session	Participants
Pre-release workshops	1035 hours of workshops: - 430 High Impact (1 – 4hrs) - 19 Short Inspires (6 – 18hrs) - 27 Inspires (18 – 30hrs)	494 unique participants
Post-release mentor programme	421 meetings	28 mentees
Building capacity		7 new trained facilitators, 36 new trained volunteers

### 3.3 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.

Our Summer program in JJI Hartelborgt was evaluated by 'Lectoraat residentiele jeugdzorg' of the Hogeschool Leiden. Participants were asked to rate YiP workshops with the same set of questions with which they evaluate their normal, non-YiP programmes. The YiP workshops gained significantly higher rates than the 'normal' activities. Participants were also asked whether they experienced themselves approving of the COPOSO life-skills, which was confirmed by at least 70% of the participants.

## 4. Kenya



### 4.1 Activities

After an exciting start to the Young in Prison programme in Kenya in 2015, the funding for the activities inside the youth prisons unfortunately stopped by the end of that year. Our local partner YADEN however, did not stop their activities and continued to deliver creative workshops to the youths and developing new projects for the future.

#### #ithechange

One of these new projects is #ithechange. This is a learning project and an integrated youth-led and youth-managed initiative. Its overall goal is to review and present innovative strategies to empower and engage youth in conflict with the law, and through it enable Government and Non-Governmental stakeholders to learn through practical experience.

Empowering and engaging young people is crucial for the achievement of any meaningful transformative development. #ithechange focuses strongly on female participation, since a survey conducted by YADEN revealed that

## REINTEGRATION

in Kenya 7 out of 10 young people are in conflict with the law and 37% of them are young women.

The project will strive to develop comprehensive and holistic intervention strategies that are based on youth dynamics. Strategies whose primary focus is to prevent the youth who are circumstantially in conflict with the law from 'graduating' into criminal activities. The project stimulates youngsters to become active participants in the developmental agenda while at the same time ensuring female participation.



## 5. Young in Prison Network/Afghanistan

Young in Prison is always looking to extend its network of organizations with similar objectives to our own. In 2016 we got in contact with ASCHIANA, an Afghan organization working in three juvenile rehabilitation centres (JRCs): in Kabul, Herat and Mazar-I-Sharif.

In Afghanistan, the number of children in JRCs has more than doubled over the last five years, from 455 in 2008 to 1140 in 2014. The overwhelming majority of children coming into conflict with the law in Afghanistan come from very difficult backgrounds where they experience extreme poverty, abuse, and the need to work as breadwinners for their families from an early age. Although most of them had some experience of school, the majority did not attend any form of school or formal education at the time of their offence.



Young in Prison was contacted by ASCHIANA and asked to give capacity building training on the Young in Prison-approach and COPOSO methodology. ASCHIANA social workers and JRC staff participated in the training which focused on the development of the basic life skills that will enable the children to react appropriately when facing challenges. In



## PUBLIC SUPPORT

*"The training was attended by a variety of participants ranging from social workers to workshop facilitators that use artistic methods, prison staff and even the director of the youth prison. The training also included professionals from Mosul and Kabul. The participants were very eager to learn more about Life Skills and how to integrate them into workshops using arts and sports. Because the concept was new to most of the participants we engaged in many role plays to make it as tangible as possible and practice as much as possible." – Raoul Nolen, director Young in Prison*

enthusiastically participated in the workshop and shared their personal stories with each other.

addition, the training served to strengthen the juveniles' self-esteem, trust building and dealing with emotions, conflict, stress and reconciliation.

Young in Prison director Raoul Nolen and methodology trainer Kiran Shrimisier travelled to Afghanistan in August of 2016 to deliver the 5 day training course. During their stay they also visited the youth prison in Mazar, where Kiran was invited to give a storytelling workshop to the youths. Thirty boys

## PUBLIC SUPPORT

### 1 YiPArt Photo Auction

In 2016 we started to prepare for the 8th YiPArt photography auction, which was held in October 2017. Our wish was to combine the 8th edition of the YiPArt photography auction with the celebration of Young in Prison's 15th anniversary. Therefore we looked for a new location to host both events since the auction hall of Christie's is not equipped to also host a party.

In 2017 approached photographers and sponsors to participate in the YiPArt photo auction. By combining the photo auction with the 15th anniversary we hoped to build a bridge between the work of Young in Prison and its objectives, and the YiPArt public. By doing so we hope to raise more awareness about the poor living conditions in youth prisons worldwide and get public support for our work.

### 2 YiPmade

In 2015 we launched 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



## PUBLIC SUPPORT

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 Freedom Lamp, the first YiPmade item, was designed by Joep van Lieshout and a limited edition was produced by the youth of the YiPmade Academy.

In January 2016 the YiPmade Academy, a physical place that functions as a boarding school for post-release youth in Malawi, was officially opened by Dutch artist Joep van Lieshout, the designer of the first YiPmade art object, the Freedom Lamp.

The YiPmade Academy was designed as a place where young ex-offenders are able to acquire entrepreneurial skills as well as practical welding skills, giving them the opportunity to learn a craft and helping them to break the cycle of poverty and start a life in freedom in which they contribute positively to society. 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.

The YiPmade Academy also 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 be accepted back into the community.

In the course of 2016, the students in the YiPmade Academy managed to produce the 250 Freedom Lamps. These will be shipped to the Netherlands, where they will be sold to Dutch art-lovers. The first 30 lamps were sold in February 2016, during the exclusive launch of the Freedom Lamp at Atelier van Lieshout in Rotterdam, during the Art Rotterdam 2016 art festival.



## FUNDRAISING

## FUNDRAISING

Funding is essential to allow YiP to continue its important work. In 2016, 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 Janivo Foundation and VSB Foundation donated to the programme in Netherlands

#### YiPArT

No income was generated in 2016 from the YiPArT Photo auction.

#### Donations

Regular YiP supporters donate on average €5 a month. We now have a total of 60 supporters who generate an annual total of € 4.216 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, such as Kans 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 Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice for the programme in the Netherlands.

## THE ORGANISATION

### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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, thereby 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 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 various **individual** 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.

Our projects are conducted in cooperation with the local **communities** and the children themselves, ensuring that our projects are relevant to the local

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<sup>1</sup> SHAW AND TSCHIWULA (2002: 59), Developing citizenship among urban youth in conflict with the law, Environment Urbanization, 1, pp.59-69

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> DEFENCE FOR CHILDREN(2009) [www.defenceforchildren.nl/p/21/370/mo89-mc187/Jongeren-in-detentie](http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/p/21/370/mo89-mc187/Jongeren-in-detentie)

## THE ORGANISATION

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.

### 3. Financial policies

It is the commitment of Young in Prison to always:

- Safeguard the assets and resources of Young in Prison
- Ensure the most effective use of all assets and resources towards meeting Young in Prison objectives
- Spend funds received according to the purpose for which they are intended
- Perform the above in an accountable and transparent manner
- Conduct all business in an ethical and responsible manner

#### Delegation of authority

Full responsibility for internal control within the various operating departments rests with the Board which, in turn, ensures that appropriate and adequate controls are put in place within Young in Prison to safeguard all assets. The Board ensures that all employees comply with the policies, procedures, guidelines and determines appropriate structures for authorisation. Certain specific authority is delegated to the Director. The Director in turn specifically delegates authority to others within Young in Prison.

#### Accountability checks

Wherever possible a particular employee or volunteer is given full responsibility for a task or area of work so that it is clear who must account for all actions or transactions. In order to ensure that all policies and procedures are followed, independent checking and review of work is practiced. The evidence of checking is to be shown on the relevant documents in the form of a signature.

#### Separation of duties

Young in Prison applies separation of duties wherever possible. This means that the following responsibilities are separated in relation to a particular transaction:

- Authorisation
- Physical control
- Recording

Where one person is required to carry out all three responsibilities, independent checks and accountability will be enforced.

#### Financial Reserves

Sufficient financial reserves are maintained to facilitate normal operating activities over a period of up to 12 months should a shortfall in income occur and to cover potential risks that may arise from time to time. For this purpose Young in Prison strives to keep a minimum of 150.000 euro in reserves.

#### Savings and Investment

Yip's savings are kept in a savings account with Triodos Bank. Due to the high risks involved in investment, Young in Prison does not engage in investing its savings and / or reserves.

#### Financial ratios

A guiding financial ratio is the 25% limit of costs of own fundraising as compared to the income due to own fundraising. In 2016 the ratio was ~~is~~ 5%, while in previous years we always managed to stay (much) below 25%.

Another important ratio concerns the costs made in achieving our main goals versus the total yearly income. In 2016 the ratio of these costs against the generated income was 88%.

### 4. Volunteers and interns

Volunteerism is part and parcel of our DNA and until 2008 the work of Young in Prison was solely executed by volunteers. We value the support of volunteers very much and try as much as possible to engage volunteers. However, not all activities are suitable for volunteers especially the



## THE ORGANISATION

activities that involve working directly with youth in youth detention. Working with youth in prison requires a sustainable commitment and adequate experience which is not always the case especially with young volunteers that approach us. Careful selection and training, therefore, is of utmost importance. The above also applies to interns.

Volunteers and interns can be given the opportunity to work at our office in roles related to marketing, communication and administration. Depending on the availability of funds volunteers and interns are remunerated as a show of appreciation for the work rendered

As a show appreciation to the many volunteers and interns involved in our work, we try to remunerate them for services they render. These remuneration however are dependent on availability of funds.

### 5. External Communication

The aim of our external communication is accountability and transparency. We like to keep our current and new followers, fans and friends updated on the activities that we engage in. We try as much as possible to communicate in both Dutch and English.

We identify the following target groups for our external communication:

- Our main target group: vulnerable youth, young people deprived of their liberty and young people in conflict with the law
- General contacts in our date base which are around 5.000 contacts
- Our monthly donors
- Funders and grantors (current and potential new)
- Program stakeholders such as prisons, government agencies, NGO's.
- Buyers of YiP Art
- Photographers and sponsors of YiP Art

We communicate with these groups using the following means:

- Digital newsletter which we send out 4 times a year
- Website; mainly via news items
- Social media via Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

- Hardcopy folders, flyers posters and brochures.
- Annual report both narrative and financial.

### 6. 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 that 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 grant manager of this member. This particular member needs to report to YiP International and the relationship is thus vertical.



## THE ORGANISATION

### 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.



## 7. Risk analysis and mitigation measures

### Sensitisation and capacity building for prison warders in the Global South

**Risk:** Unwillingness from prison warders who have been guilty of torture or CIDTP to join the activity.

**Mitigation:** Liaison with prison management to solve such cases and invest time in gaining the trust of the prison warders.

**Risk:** Stigmatisation of the prison officials, projecting torture and CIDTP in prison solely on them.

**Mitigation:** Positive attitude of YiP staff and other professionals is crucial. Let the prisoners and prison officials take ownership of the sessions.

### Dialogues between prison warders and youth prisoners on creating humane prison environments

**Risk:** Approval by the authorities in Kenya, South Africa and Malawi to implement this programme within institutions is never secure because of the unsteady and frequently changing behaviour of prison management.

**Mitigation:** Maintaining and investing time in establishing and sustaining good relations with the authorities and convincing them of the importance of the programme.

### Networking and joint-training with NGOs: anti-torture groups and human rights lawyers.

**Risk:** Stakeholders do not see the direct benefit of joining.

**Mitigation:** The entire programme will generate several publications on best practices. Participating stakeholders are offered free training on these best practices.

### Education workshops for families of youth in prison on relevant conventions and instruments

**Risk:** Tracing family members is not an easy task and once traced, building trust is essential before family members will join the education workshop.

**Mitigation:** The best way to reach family members is through warm recommendation from the youth in prison, their own children. It is our skill to gain the trust of the youth, hence gaining the trust of family members. Also, as non-

governmental organisation (as opposed to governmental organisation), it is easier to win the trust of people in the community.

#### Access to direct legal support to families of victims of ill-treatment

- Risk:** By facilitating this access, Young in Prison takes the risk that the authorities will discover that it is Young in Prison that is reporting such cases and engaging legal support, thus risking the end of the Young in Prison programme in these facilities.
- Mitigation:** YiP has to build very good trust with the families before collaborating. Young in Prison does not offer direct support, which also minimises this risk. YiP must also develop and enforce a secure system of how to handle sensitive information especially in this cyber era where information leakages via social media are highly probable.

#### Psychosocial support for youth in prison using art (therapy) and sport

- Risk:** It is YiP's experience that youths are sometimes transferred to other sections of the prison or other prisons entirely where the project is not being implemented, thus losing valuable progress with these youths.
- Mitigation:** The Young in Prison project needs to work closer with the prison administration and social workers to ensure that they are aware of who the YiP participants are and make sure that their progress within the programme will not be lost.
- Risk:** Security of staff while working in prison institutions is not guaranteed.
- Mitigation:** YiP staff should be told that they have the option of being accompanied by someone from the institution accompany them during the workshops. Also, too much familiarity with offenders is not encouraged and no staff member is allowed to enter the cells.
- Risk:** Illiteracy and language differences between the prisoners.
- Mitigation:** The workshops focus on both writing as well as art forms that require little to no reading and writing. In this way, participants who cannot read or write can still participate.

#### Peer-to-peer support groups with youth in prison

- Risk:** The P2P sessions are less exciting than the art-based workshops hence dropout is a risk
- Mitigation:** The involvement of the art therapist needs to be structured. Also the P2P session need to have a clear structure such that it clearly offers support in prison.

#### Entrepreneurship and employment support for youth released from prison

- Risk:** The risk lies in the successful transition from prison to the post-release programme. In this crucial stage it is easy for the youths to fall back into old patterns due to peer-pressure and community environment.
- Mitigation:** Guidance and mentoring are crucial for success. The life skills and creative arts workshops create an environment in which it is possible to start this process within prison, thus laying a foundation for further guidance and mentoring after release.
- Risk:** Once juvenile offenders are released they are often excited and are hoping to enrol or find a job or traineeship quickly. Their patience might run out if this is not quickly arranged, creating a state of mind in which it is easier to fall back to old patterns.
- Mitigation:** Mentoring of newly released juveniles needs to be intensive. The approach of YiP needs to be realistic and transparent with regards to expectations and opportunities.
- Risk:** Employers might not be willing to join the project because of their lack of belief in the reliability of youths with criminal records.
- Mitigation:** YiP needs to closely monitor and communicate with employers and respond rapidly to any incidents.

2017

## 2017

2016 has been a fantastic year that involved a lot of activity. In 2017 we celebrated our 15th anniversary with an event in Amsterdam, including the 8<sup>th</sup> edition of YiPArt Photo Auction.

Activities in the Netherlands continued to develop in 2017. 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 will hopefully also lead to increased interest in our post-release mentorship programme.

The 250 Freedom Lamps arrived in the Netherlands at the beginning of 2017. We need to deploy sales and marketing activities to find buyers for these special products while simultaneously thinking up new YiPMade ideas for Malawi and other countries.

The local partner in Kenya, YADEN, will continue the Young in Prison programme based on direct funding from Oxfam/ Hivos.

Detailed information about the different Young in Prison projects will be described in the 2017 Annual Report.

## Budget 2017

<b>INCOME</b>		
Income own fundraising		181.000
Income actions third parties		265.511
Governmental grants		163.450
<b>Total income</b>		<b>609.961</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
<b>Spent on objectives</b>		
Societal support and awareness		54.063
South Africa	33.944	
Malawi	33.944	
Nederland	173.423	
Kenia	33.944	
YiPMade	50.825	
YiPArt	24.202	
Miscellaneous	0	
Social and educational support		350.281
<b>Spent on obtaining funds</b>		
Costs own fundraising	87.852	
Costs actions third parties	13.516	
Costs obtaining governmental grants	13.516	
		114.883
<b>Management and administration</b>		40.547
<b>Total expenditures</b>		<b>559.774</b>
<b>RESULT</b>		<b>50.187</b>

## Financial annual report 2016

### Introduction

In 2016 we put a great deal of effort into successfully securing funding for 2017 which we achieved through a number of funds. We secured funding for the 2017 prison programme in the Netherlands and for YiPmade.

### BALANCE SHEET

	December 31st 2016		December 31st 2015	
	€	€	€	€
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Receivables and accruals				
Other receivables		93.442		137.760
Cash & cash equivalents		150.971		232.562
<b>Total</b>		<b>244.414</b>		<b>370.322</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>RESERVES AND FUNDS</b>				
Continuity reserves	185.020		136.819	
		185.020		136.819
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Grants	17.592		163.880	
Other Liabilities	41.803		69.622	
		59.394		233.502
<b>Total</b>		<b>244.414</b>		<b>370.321</b>

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

		budget	
	2016	2016	2015
	€	€	€
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from own fundraising	385.754	324.000	311.949
Income actions third parties	64.273	290.000	170.410
Governmental grants	292.518	205.000	294.353
Other income	289	-	1.259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>742.834</b>	<b>819.000</b>	<b>777.970</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
<b>Spent on objectives</b>			
Societal support and awareness	10.343	61.117	11.947
Social and educational support	642.360	526.756	661.704
	<b>652.703</b>	<b>587.873</b>	<b>673.651</b>
<b>Spent on obtaining funds</b>			
Costs own fundraising	17.584	99.315	43.432
Costs actions third parties	3.413	15.279	7.505
Costs obtaining governmental grants	3.217	15.279	7.055
	<b>24.214</b>	<b>129.873</b>	<b>57.993</b>
<b>Management and administration</b>	<b>17.715</b>	<b>45.838</b>	<b>19.624</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>694.633</b>	<b>763.584</b>	<b>751.269</b>
<b>RESULT</b>	<b>48.201</b>	<b>55.416</b>	<b>26.701</b>
<b>Distribution of result</b>			
Addition to Continuity reserve	48.201		26.701

## Financial annual report 2016

### STATEMENT OF DIVISION OF EXPENDITURES

Destination	Objective		Costs of fundraising						
Costs of implementation	A	B	Own Funds	Third parties	Govern. grants	Man. Admin.	Total 2016	Budget 2016	Total 2015
Grants and contributions	-	502.078	-	-	-	-	502.078	458.000	436.229
Personnel costs	5.163	135.507	11.074	1.121	879	9.643	163.388	284.334	256.076
Housing costs	2.240	2.520	3.009	560	573	1.667	10.570	14.000	10.233
Office and general costs	2.939	2.254	3.501	1.731	1.765	6.405	18.596	7.250	48.730
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.343</b>	<b>642.360</b>	<b>17.584</b>	<b>3.413</b>	<b>3.217</b>	<b>17.715</b>	<b>694.632</b>	<b>763.584</b>	<b>751.268</b>

	2016	2015
<b>Spent on own fundraising/income own fundraising</b>		
Expenditures	17.584	43.432
Income	385.754	311.949
Percentage	4,56%	13,92%
<b>Spent on objectives/total income</b>		
Spent on objectives	652.703	673.651
Total income	742.834	777.970
Percentage	87,87%	86,59%
<b>Management and administration costs/total expenditure</b>		
Management and administration costs	17.715	19.624
Total expenditures	694.633	751.269
Percentage	2,55%	2,61%
<b>Utilization rate costs</b>		
Spent on objectives	652.703	673.651
Total expenditures	694.633	751.269
Percentage	93,96%	89,67%

Personnel costs 2016 (excl volunteers & free-lance)			
		budget	
	2016	2016	2015
Salary	103.775	164.170	151.700
Social Insurance	19.170	28.513	26.347
Pensions	0	0	0
Others	3.610	2.754	7.018
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.554</b>	<b>195.437</b>	<b>185.065</b>
Number of fte's	2,87	4,33	1,89

### CASH FLOW

AMOUNTS x € 1.000		
	2016	2015
	€	€
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents January 1st</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Operational activities</b>		
Result	48	27
Depreciations		
Changes in working capital	-130	-51
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-82</b>	<b>-24</b>
<b>Investments activities</b>		
Investments in fixed assets	-	-
Devestments fixed assets	-	-
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Increase/decrease cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>	<b>-82</b>	<b>-24</b>
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents December 31st.</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>233</b>

## 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 2016, YiP was not a CBF certified organisation.

### 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 €185,020. YiP has set the minimum required level of the continuity reserve at €150.000. This amount will cater for the fixed costs for 12 months including the core team of employees in order to safeguard running projects and sufficient resources to engage in fundraising.

### 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.



Young in Prison Foundation  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Board of Directors and management of Young in Prison Foundation

The accompanying summary financial statements (page 26-30), which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 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 2016. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 21 November 2017.

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 of Directors is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements on the basis described on page 29-30.

### 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 2016 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, in accordance with the accounting policies described on page 29-30.

Was signed in Sliedrecht, 21 November 2017.

WITH accountants B.V.  
P. Alblas RA

## Financial annual report 2016

### **ORGANISATION INFORMATION**

Young in Prison Foundation (Netherlands)  
Annual Report 2016 (Summarised Financial Report)

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