



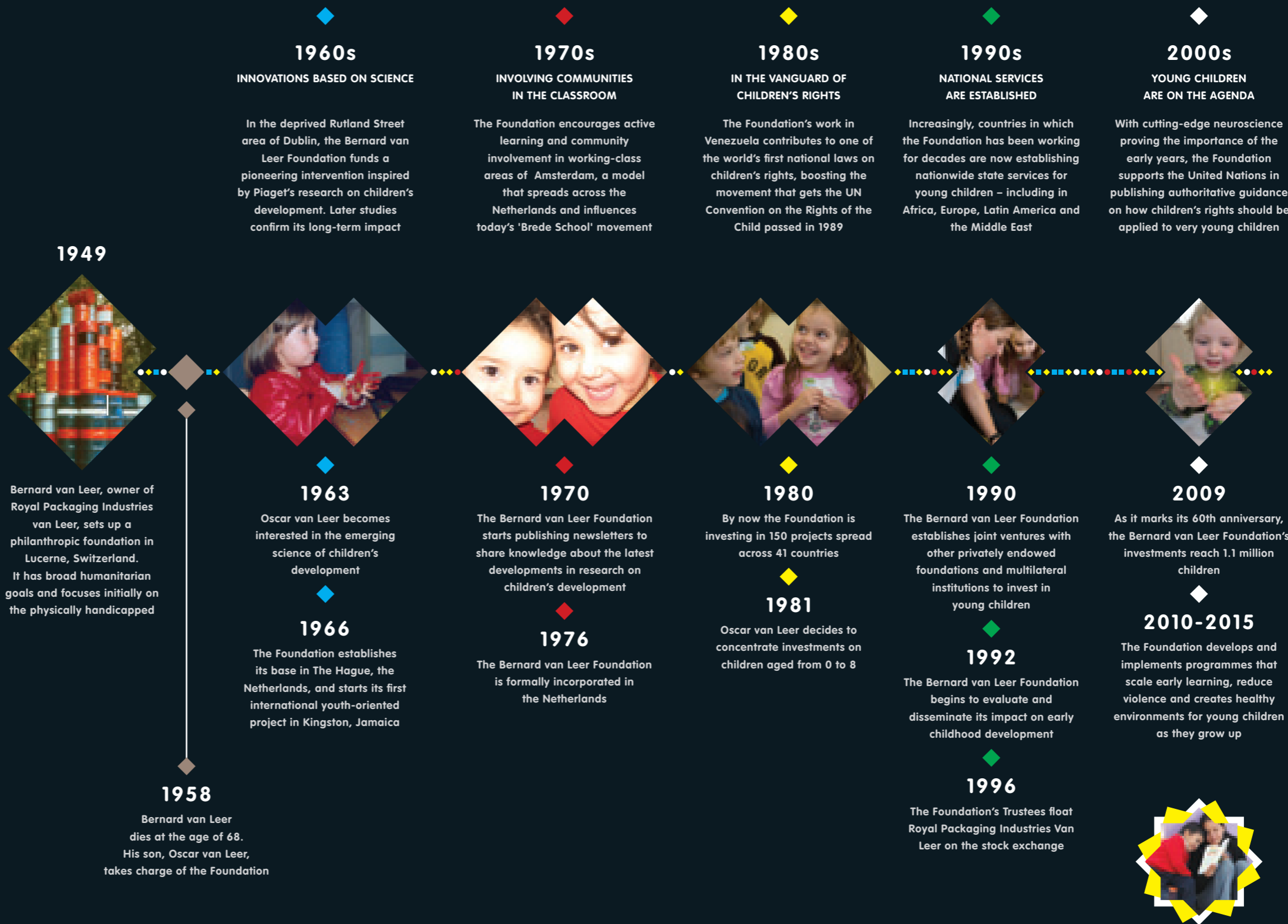
ANNUAL REPORT 2011
Bernard van Leer Foundation

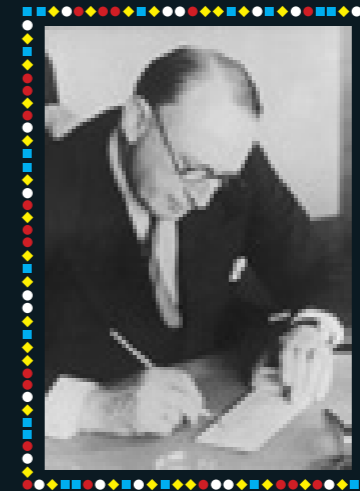
Investing in the development of young children

The Bernard van Leer Foundation is a private foundation based in the Netherlands. It operates internationally, concentrating its resources on early childhood development.

The Foundation's income is derived from the bequest of Bernard van Leer (1883-1958), a Dutch industrialist and philanthropist who, in 1919, founded an industrial and consumer packaging company that was to become Royal Packaging Industries van Leer NV.

During his lifetime Bernard van Leer supported a broad range of humanitarian causes. In 1949 he created a charitable foundation to channel the revenues from his fortune to charitable purposes after his death. Under the leadership of his son Oscar van Leer, who died in 1996, the Foundation focused on enhancing opportunities for children growing up in circumstances of social and economic disadvantage to optimally develop their innate potential.





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Bernard van Leer Foundation

March 2012

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Editor: Teresa Moreno

Writer: Andrew Wright

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Foreword by the Chair of the Board of Trustees

Committed to impact for social change

For a foundation like Bernard van Leer, making an impact on the lives of children demands a combination of disciplined strategy, openness and flexibility. It also takes partnerships to mobilise financial resources and to build political will. Discipline implies a commitment to data gathering, analysis and evaluative feedback at every step of the way. Openness and flexibility mean a willingness to listen to others, learn from advances and setbacks, and take risks. The Bernard van Leer Foundation's staff and Trustees are intent on doing what we can to achieve lasting social change.

Our ambition is accompanied by a dose of humility. We realise that our financial resources are modest in comparison with children's needs – even for the eight countries on which much of our work is now focused. This is one of the reasons why partnerships are crucial. As a private foundation, financially and politically independent, we can bring together key stakeholders – political leaders and policymakers, business leaders, service delivery agencies, children's advocacy organisations, and community groups.

We have learned a lot about what works and what does not work in early childhood development (ECD), and support for integrated approaches to ECD is growing. Still, the challenges in translating what we have learned into progress at scale are formidable. In the end, real change in children's lives is achieved by parents and children themselves, with the support of key stakeholders like those cited above. Lasting change cannot be advanced simply by distributing money, but we can use our independent capital to unite stakeholders around shared goals and catalyse action.

Given the dire straits into which many children are born and the urgency of our mission, progress toward scaling-up effective responses can be agonisingly

slow. Philanthropy for social change is like planting seedlings. Some ideas for approaching problems may take hold quickly, yielding fruit in a matter of months. But comprehensive, large-scale interventions may take years – even decades – before reaching maturity. The ability of foundations to adopt a long-term outlook is crucial to creating sustained impact.

In fact, while we can learn much from data gathering and analysis in the short term, we will not get a true picture of success until children with access to quality ECD have grown up and had children of their own. Only then can we tell whether societies show signs of creating a self-reinforcing, intergenerational cycle of parental care – one that transmits love and support, eschews violence, and values early learning. It is a goal worthy of the commitment of us all.



Peter Bell

Chair, Board of Trustees
14 March 2012

'Lasting change cannot be advanced simply by distributing money, but we can use our independent capital to unite stakeholders around shared goals and catalyse action.'



The report of the Executive Director

The importance of forging strategic partnerships

Readers of last year's Annual Report will know that we entered 2011 having established the goals and strategies for our new strategic planning period. 2011 took our work forward in two broad ways: establishing a baseline for those strategies, and forging partnerships to be able to ensure more young children are served.

We embarked on baseline research because it is crucial to monitor and evaluate the change we aim to create. Happily, we have also discovered in 2011 that the information gathered through baseline research can be a powerful vehicle for change, especially when children themselves are the researchers!

In the country section of this Annual Report, you can read more about the child-led research we supported in Peru, and how the *Infobarómetro de la Primera Infancia*, funded by the Bernard van Leer Foundation, has played a central role in creating a 'chaos of interest in early childhood' in the country. These are exciting times as the newly elected president, Ollanta Humala, and first lady, Nadine Heredia, share a strong personal commitment to investing more in the country's young children. The budget for early childhood in Peru has soared to over a billion us dollars. Research and the young researchers will be essential to ensure that the money is invested wisely and commitments are followed through.

We also saw in 2011 the power of information to create media headlines and pique politicians' interest in both Turkey and The Netherlands. Research funded by our Foundation on problems faced by the children of seasonal migrant workers in Turkey attracted coverage on Turkish national television and is now on the agenda of local officials and Prime Minister's office. At home in the Netherlands, Foundation-funded research contributed to reports on child abuse that led to national

television and newspaper coverage and a special session on the issue in parliament.

These are powerful reminders of the value of reliable data that are accessible to more than the academic community in putting young children on the political agenda. For the Foundation the primary aim of the baseline research remains, however, to provide a starting point to monitor and evaluate the impact of our own strategies on children – and we will use it for this purpose as 2012 progresses.

The second broad theme of 2011 for our Foundation was the effort to create new partnerships, with the aim of getting more 'bang for the buck'. Besides making sure that young children are everyone's business, partnerships make us much more effective. You can read in this report about several ways in which partnerships broaden our capacity to help more children, deepen our knowledge on effective approaches and expand our voice and the voice of others to speak on behalf of the world's youngest citizens.

Nowhere is this more necessary than right here in Europe, where we have concerned ourselves with the appalling lack of opportunities for young Roma children.

Through the Network of European Foundations we have been able to provide support to the Roma Education Fund to improve early learning for Roma children. Funding partners include Erste Foundation, the Remembrance Fund, Freudenburg Foundation and the European Union. The LEGO Foundation enlarged the impact with a generous donation of toys for toy libraries and kindergartens that were set up as part of this effort.

On field visits to Romania, Italy, Hungary and Slovakia with partner foundations, we were all shocked by the

disparity between 4-year-old Roma kids digging for heavy metals in ghettos to raise money for food, and the nearby beautiful villages and towns with every modern amenity. Working together as a broad coalition of funders, we can provide not only greater service delivery to address this shocking disparity, but also a stronger voice for children; we would not be able to reach as many important powerful stakeholders operating on our own.

Indeed, none of our programme goals could be achieved on our own. No private foundation has the capacity to scale quality early learning to millions of disadvantaged young children. In 2011 we therefore initiated a field-building exercise with nine other foundations, the World Bank, UNICEF and UNESCO to work together on three key issues: translating the existing evidence for investing in early childhood into a coherent and compelling case for the public, parents and politicians; finding new and innovative models for financing early childhood services; and building the capacity to sustain systems to deliver those services.

I will mention one final example that you can read more about in the pages that follow, because it illustrates both of the themes which defined 2011. Violence in young children's lives has irreversible consequences, and many foundations fund violence prevention – but there is almost no evidence that the programmes we and others support actually work in the global south, as evidence comes from Europe and North America. We created a partnership with two other foundations (Optimus and Oak Foundations) to launch the Evaluation Challenge Fund. This fund stimulates research to identify which interventions have proved effective in stopping violence against young children in low-income countries. Partnership made this fund large enough to attract the attention needed to make a difference.

This year we have found that getting information is the first step not only towards measuring change but also towards making change happen.



Lisa Jordan
Executive Director
14 March 2012



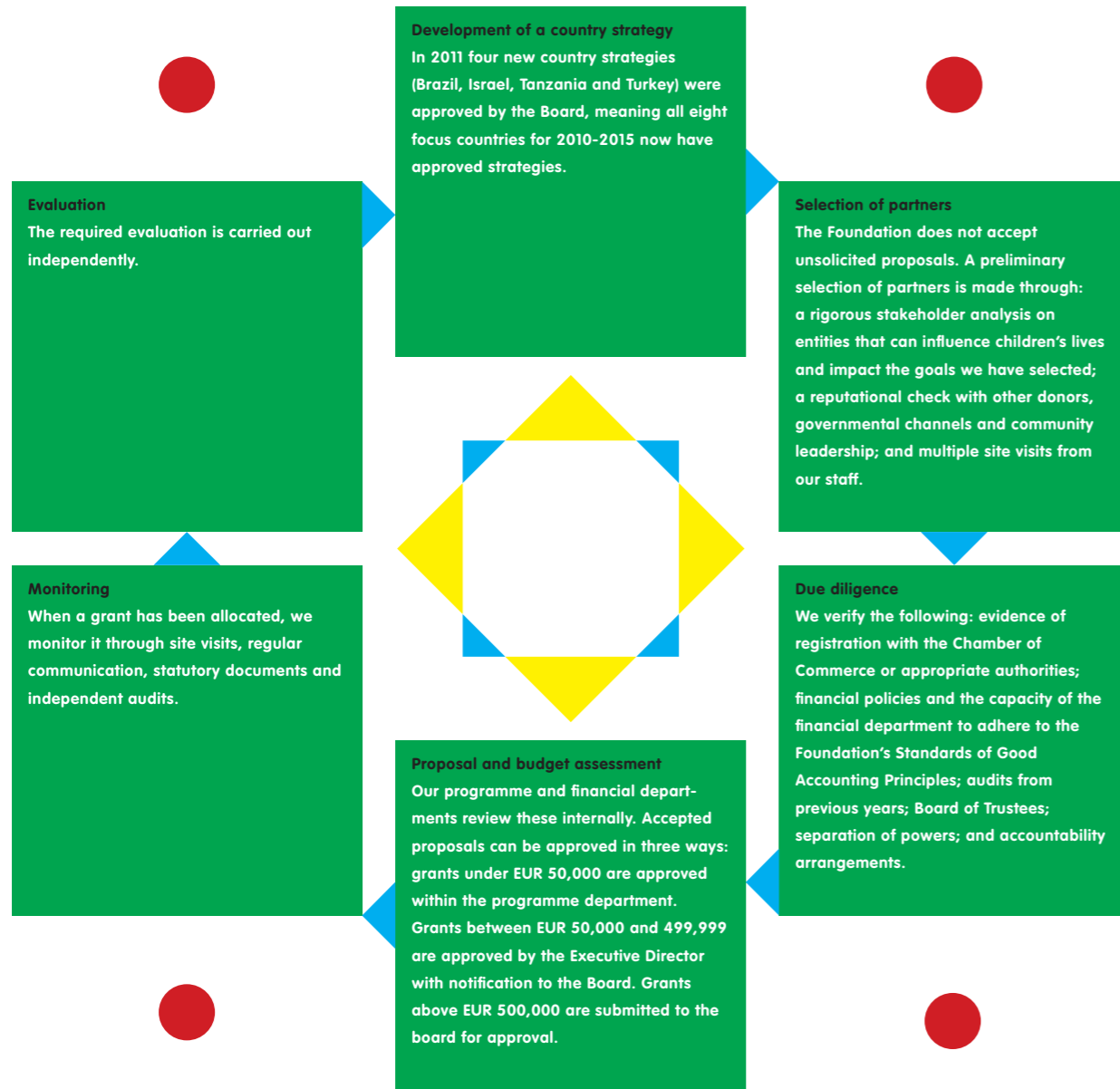
'Besides making sure that young children are everyone's business, partnerships make us much more effective.'





PROGRAMME UPDATE:
OUR PROGRESS
FOR CHILDREN IN 2011

Grants and due diligence



Programme goals for 2010-2015

For the strategic planning period 2010–2015, the Bernard van Leer Foundation's three goals are as follows.

Taking quality early learning to scale

The foundations for all future learning and development are formed in the first years of life. That is why quality early learning is crucial not only to children themselves, but to society as a whole. There is a strong global movement in favour of expanding early childhood education and care. Evidence shows, however, that quality can suffer when early education is taken to scale. Disadvantaged children are most at risk of being left out.

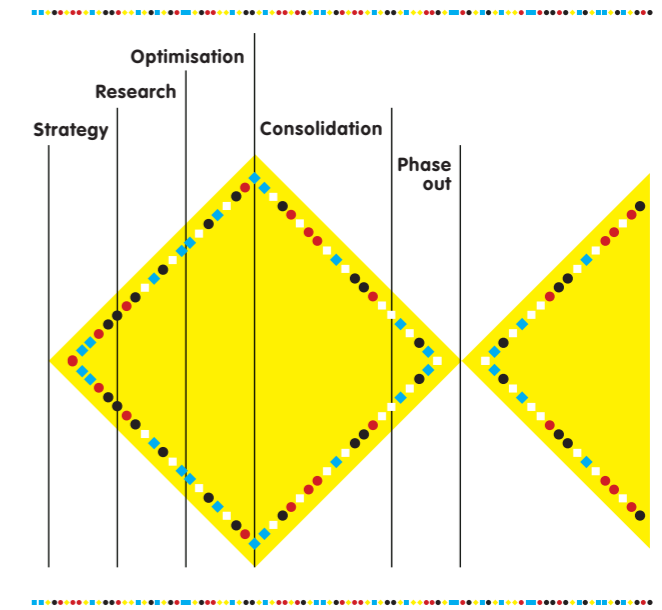
Reducing violence in young children's lives

Violence has a profound and long-lasting effect on children's development. Witnessing or experiencing violence as a young child is the strongest single predictor of perpetuating violence as an adult. Young children are both the least protected from and the most vulnerable to the physical, social and emotional consequences of violence. The United Nations' first global report on violence against children, in 2006, revealed that hundreds of millions of young children are affected each year. Violence against children can and must be prevented.

Improving young children's health through physical environments

The World Health Organization estimates that one-third of childhood diseases are attributable to poor physical environments. Children in developing countries are up to twelve times more likely to be affected. Globally, accidents and injuries account for as many deaths of under -5s as AIDS. Small changes in the planning of housing and neighbourhoods, especially in the fast-expanding cities of the developing world, can significantly improve the health and future of young children.

PROGRAMMING STAGES



In the countries in which we operate, our intention is to pursue a five-phase process we call 'the fish'. The early stages of programming are about defining our strategy and refining it through information gathering, consultations, baseline research, and testing. When we have established our core strategies and identified our long-term partners, we can begin to optimise our country programme. Then follows a period of consolidation, which should put us in a position to phase out of the country having made a tangible difference to the lives of its young children.

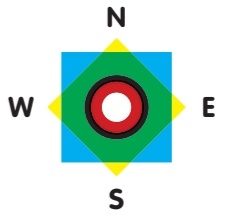
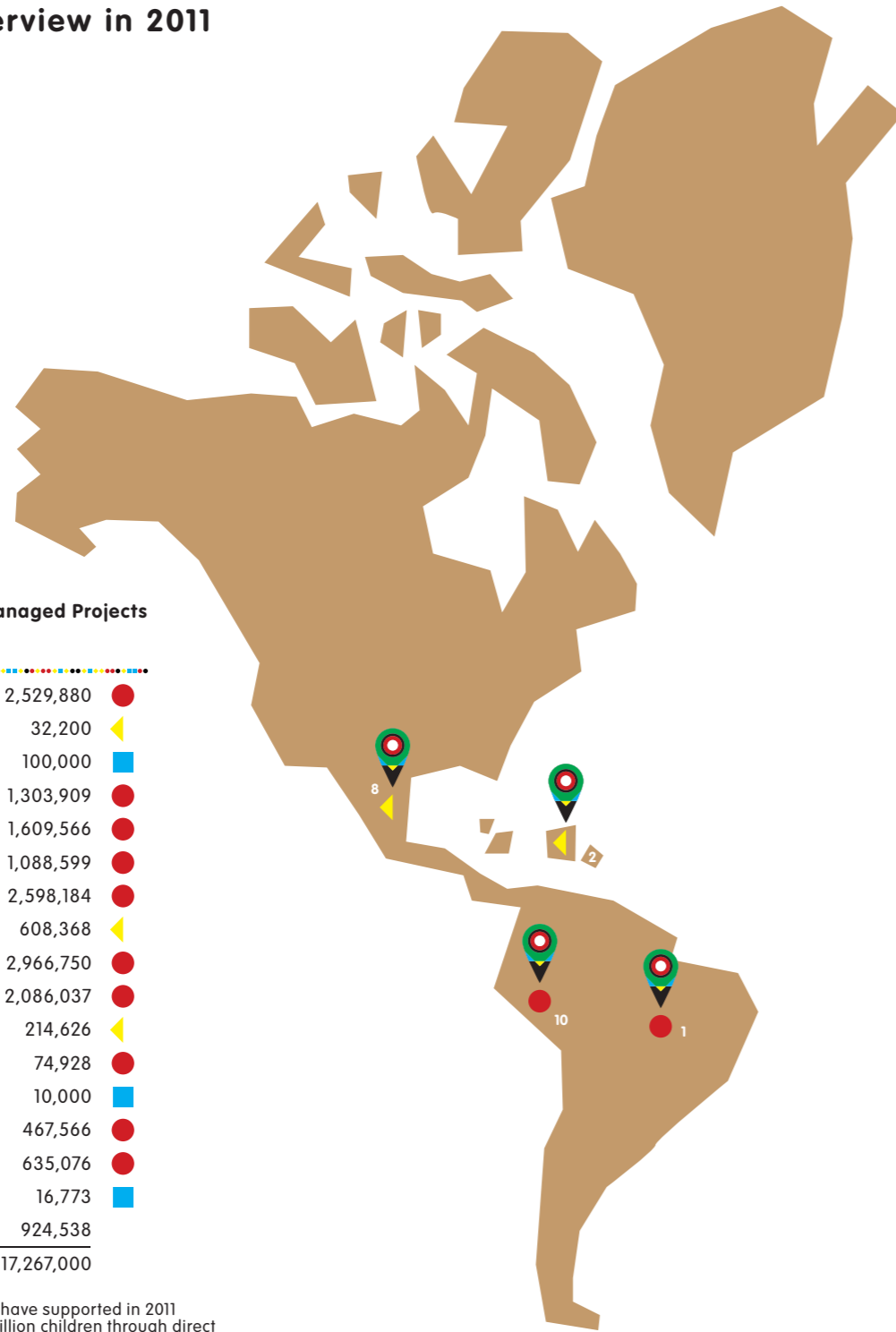
Programme overview in 2011

- Focus country
- ▲ Phase out country
- Exit country

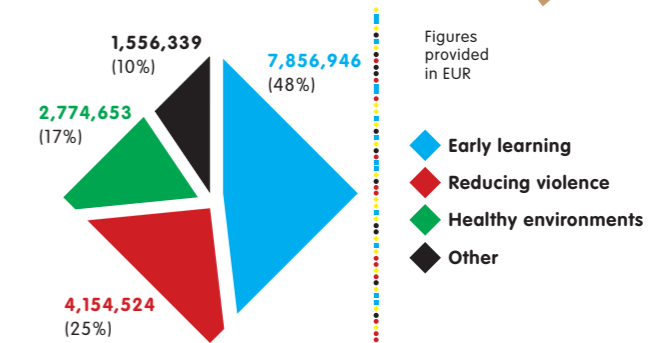
Grants and Foundation Managed Projects (FMP) in 2011 (EUR)

1	Brazil	2,529,880	●
2	Caribbean	32,200	▲
3	Egypt	100,000	■
4	European Union	1,303,909	●
5	Global	1,609,566	●
6	India	1,088,599	●
7	Israel	2,598,184	●
8	Mexico	608,368	▲
9	The Netherlands	2,966,750	●
10	Peru	2,086,037	●
11	South Africa	214,626	▲
12	Tanzania	74,928	●
13	Thailand	10,000	■
14	Turkey	467,566	●
15	Uganda	635,076	●
16	Zimbabwe	16,773	■
Other FMP		924,538	
Total		17,267,000	

Data from the organisations we have supported in 2011 suggest that we will reach 1.2 million children through direct service delivery and training grants. Through advocacy and communication grants oriented toward changing national laws and policies the work of the Foundation could potentially reach tens of millions of children.



Total grants in 2011 per goal (EUR)





Brazil

Innovative research helps parents in Rio

The municipal government of Duque de Caxias, an urban area 16 km from central Rio de Janeiro, has made available 200 new childcare places in January 2012 and has joined Associação Brasileira Terra dos Homens (АВТН), a partner of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, in a development project that aims to improve the job prospects of young parents.

These welcome developments can be traced back to research funded by the Foundation and conducted by АВТН. The initial aim of the research was to understand the reality of life for the many young children who are often seen left on their own on the streets of Rio while their mothers struggle to make a living as street vendors or by collecting and recycling garbage.

АВТН found that many of those families were not, in fact, homeless, as might have been assumed; instead they lived in distant slums, such as the Mangueirinha community of Duque de Caxias, and often chose to stay overnight on the streets rather than face the difficulty and expense of travelling home.

This raised new questions, such as: why were mothers unable to find care solutions for their young children in their own communities? The Foundation funded follow-up research, which saw АВТН work closely with a group of local residents in Mangueirinha – including current and former street vendors and garbage recyclers – to understand how many parents were taking their young children to live on the streets in Rio for days at a time, and what could be done to help those families raise their children in a more stable and rooted environment.

The result was a detailed demographic census and a street map of the slum, which had previously not existed. Armed with this new knowledge, the municipal government of Duque de Caxias is embarking on

Programme goals

- 1 Zero violence in the lives of young children growing up in *favelas* in Rio de Janeiro and Recife.
- 2 Safe and affordable housing for young children growing up in *cortiços* in São Paulo.
- 3 Quality home visiting programmes for rural children under 3 years of age living in the state of the Amazon.

improvements in its services to residents of this long-neglected community.

The research methodology, incidentally, had another unforeseen impact: the success of involving local residents in the research along with trained researchers inspired the involvement of local adolescents in research in Iquitos, Peru, described on pages 24–26 of this Annual Report.

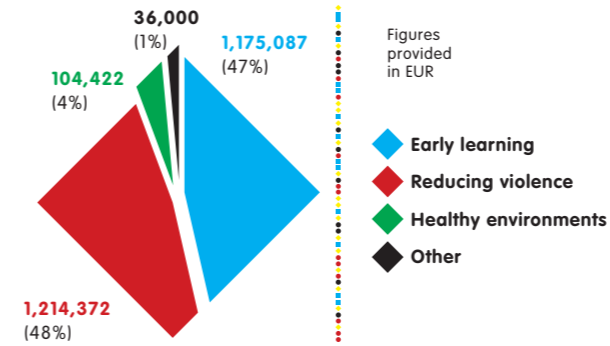
Baseline research

Violence against children was much in the news in Brazil in 2011, with the debating of a proposed new law banning physical and humiliating punishment at home. The extent of the work that remains to be done on shaping public opinion is made clear by polls that show that nearly two-thirds of people oppose the ban. The impact on children’s development of witnessing violence among adults in the family or community is not yet widely debated in Brazilian society.

Research to understand the root causes of the culture of gang violence in parts of Brazil pointed to the perception that gangs offer young men a path to status and wealth, and the existence of a culture of ‘honour’ in which killing is seen as acceptable retribution for disloyalty or failure to repay debts.

Work on our goal of scaling-up home visiting programmes in the Amazon has started with a grant to

Programme update



coordinate research, capacity building and leveraging new sources of funds. In 2011 this work has already required intense lobbying and networking with federal and state governments and the private sector, given the difficulties posed by the geography, culture and linguistic diversity of the area.

On our goal of improving housing for young children in *cortiços* in São Paulo, we are grappling with the lack of reliable data. Given the sensitivity of the issue, the challenge now is to conduct research in a way that does not provoke resistance by either the owners of the *cortiços* or those who live there.

The Foundation invested EUR 2,529,880 in Brazil in 2011, most of it shared between the goals of scaling-up home visiting programmes in the Amazon (46%) and reducing violence in the *favelas* of Rio de Janeiro and Recife (45%).

Outlook for 2012

Priorities for 2012 in Brazil include baseline studies for the goals of reducing violence in Rio and Recife and improving housing in the *cortiços*, consolidating preliminary research on home visiting models in the Amazon, and joining with others to influence the vote in the Senate on the proposed law banning physical punishment against children.





India

Influential network takes up the cause of young children

In 2011 the Bernard van Leer Foundation helped to persuade an influential network of tribal people in the Indian state of Odisha, the Odisha Adivasi Manch (OAM), to support the cause of early childhood. OAM represents indigenous people in 22 tribal-dominated districts of the state and has historically exerted influence on decision makers in such areas as implementing local self-governance in tribal areas, improving forest rights, and drafting the National Adivasi Policy.

With the Foundation's support, OAM is now taking up the cause of young tribal children in Odisha, 1.4 million of whom do not have access to quality preschool education in their mother tongue. Preschools in tribal areas are typically managed by non-tribal teachers who are unable to communicate with the children and community members. This has led to high rates of dropout, not only in preschools but also primary schools in tribal areas. OAM has committed to campaign for:

- an expansion of the Right to Education Act to cover children under 6 years old
- all preschools in tribal areas to be mother tongue based multilingual
- tribal women to be selected as government preschool teachers in the tribal areas
- the mother tongue-based, multilingual approach to be covered in state preschool policy.

In 2012, the Odisha Adivasi Manch will organise a state-wide campaign to spread awareness about mother tongue-based multilingual preschool education for tribal children. Memoranda have been submitted to the relevant ministers and meetings are scheduled for 2012 as part of the campaign.

Baseline research

The Bernard van Leer Foundation's India programme is focused on the tribal people who constitute 22% of

Programme goals

- 1 Increased access to quality multilingual preschool education services for tribal children aged 3 to 5 in Orissa.
- 2 Reduced rates of malnutrition and morbidity among young children growing up in urban slums.

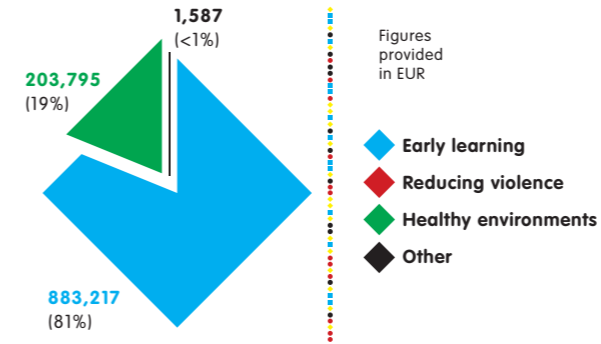
the population of Odisha, a state in the country's east. Odisha is home to around one-tenth of India's entire tribal population, and its 62 officially recognised 'scheduled tribes' speak 23 dialects. Only 37% of Odisha's tribal population are literate, in comparison to a state average of 63%.

India's pioneering national Integrated Child Development Services scheme, which provides services for young children and eases their transition to primary education, does not, however, reach many tribal areas. Our research found that where centres exist, none have safe drinking water, few have toilets and only one in five have facilities for outside play. Almost half of the facilitators have not completed high school education, and none has any formal training in multilingual education – important in areas such as Kundra, Boipariguda, Gunupur, Daringibadi, Dharakote, Sorada and Gumma, where many tribal children cannot understand the state language of Odia.

Outlook for 2012

The Foundation has so far invested resources in demonstration projects with local organisations and in research. In 2012 will focus on taking the learning from these projects and lobbying the government for preschool education to be held in tribal languages in tribal areas. 2012 will also see the launch of a strategy on urban slums, for which partners are in the process of being identified.

Programme update



The Bernard van Leer Foundation invested EUR 1,088,599 in India in 2011, over 80% on the goal of scaling-up quality early learning and most of the remainder on healthy environments.





Israel

Tackling malnutrition in the Negev desert

In the Bedouin communities of the Negev desert, approximately 45,000 Bedouin children under the age of 8 live in mostly poor and unhealthy conditions. According to National Ministry of Health statistics in 2009, compared to other Israeli infants, those in the Bedouin communities of the Negev are more than twice as likely to be underweight, nearly three times as likely to die in infancy, and more than five times as likely to be anaemic at the age of 6 months.

In 2011, the Bernard van Leer Foundation Board of Trustees approved EUR 1,063,212 for a plan to tackle this situation over the next 3 years. Research shows that part of the problem is a lack of public education about nutrition, health and hygiene, which the project will address by developing educational resources and holding public events, training 18 Bedouin women to be health promoters, and working with 40 imams to disseminate health messages.

The Foundation's grant will also help to fund a series of demonstration projects addressing various factors that contribute to malnutrition and morbidity among children in the Negev. These include using solar energy to keep food fresh and medicines safe; working with grandmothers to create safe play spaces for children; investing in a business that supplies nutritious meals to preschool children; and investigating how town planning and transport networks can be made more child-friendly. The project will be implemented by the Arab-Jewish Center for Equality, Empowerment and Cooperation of the Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development (NISPED-AJEEC), who have worked with the Bernard van Leer Foundation for over 7 years and developed strong partnerships with government ministries and other stakeholders. In 2011, NISPED-AJEEC's directors received the Institute of International Education's Victor J. Goldberg Prize for Peace in the

Programme goals

- 1 Universal access to quality preschools for children aged 3 to 6 years.
- 2 Reduced rates of malnutrition among young Bedouin children growing up in unhealthy physical environments in the Negev.
- 3 Reduced incidence of depression, anxiety and aggression among young Jewish and Arab children exposed to political violence.

Middle East. It is expected that the Foundation's financial contribution will be almost matched by other donors; part of these matching funds have already been secured.

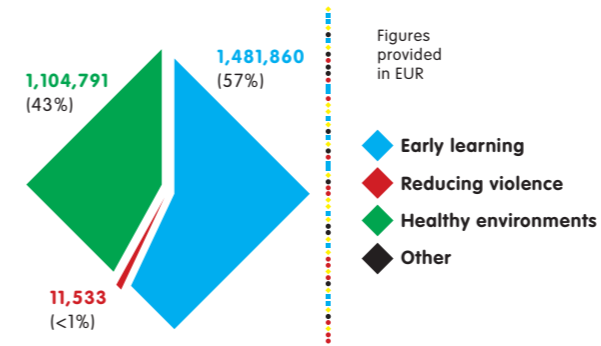
Baseline research

Three baseline studies were begun in 2011 to inform our work in Israel.

Firstly, the Ben Gurion University studied the health and nutrition status of Bedouin children in the Negev, and the physical environment in which children grow up. Among their findings are that:

- Bedouin mothers-to-be make fewer visits to health clinics for prenatal care than their Jewish counterparts, because the location of clinics makes them less accessible
- Bedouin infants are more likely to have lower birthweight, less likely to be breastfed, and more likely to be hospitalised than infants with a Jewish background
- the housing conditions of Bedouin families – especially the lack of electricity and running water – are responsible for many health problems and accidents involving young children.

Programme update



A total of EUR 2,598,184 was granted to 11 partners in Israel this year, mostly in relation to the goals on early learning (56.5%) and physical environments (42.6%).

Secondly, the Taub Center studied the funding of the public preschool system. This baseline research confirmed that the law in Israel which makes preschool compulsory for 3–6 year olds is not complied with in practice; the Arab population has less access to preschool than the Jewish population. Reasons include that not only are low-income groups unable to afford to cover their share of the fees, their income is irregular so they cannot provide evidence of low income to qualify for subsidy.

More research will be done in both of these areas in 2012, along with the completion of the third baseline study, on violence, undertaken by the Trauma Institute in Jerusalem. Results are expected in the first quarter of 2012.

Outlook for 2012

As well as beginning to operationalise our strategy on violence once results of the baseline study are available, our priorities for 2012 include advocacy, communication and resource mobilisation in order to gain more visibility and interest other funding agencies in our strategy; and developing an overall evaluation project to track how the strategies are working.





The Netherlands

Encouraging debate by presenting facts

Every year, a report called *Kinderen in Tel* (Kids count) details facts about the situation of children in the Netherlands, using 12 indicators based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The report compares these data at the municipal level and creates rankings to indicate how well municipalities are doing for children. Together with Stichting Kinderpostzegels, the Bernard van Leer Foundation provided finance for a special edition focusing exclusively on child abuse in 2011.

The research led to some surprising insights. For example, reported cases of child abuse are highest among the youngest age group, 0–3 years, and occur three times as frequently in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods – although it is unclear to what extent the figures reflect a greater actual incidence of abuse, or a stronger presence of social services and better case reporting in those neighbourhoods.

Wide differences between cities were also revealed – for example, far fewer cases of abuse are reported in Amsterdam than in The Hague. However, it was not possible for the research to result in a league table of municipalities, as very different procedures are followed in each city – for example, Amsterdam tries to resolve cases before they are formally reported.

Disappointingly, these differences in procedures made it impossible to motivate municipalities to do better by showing how well they are doing in comparison to their peers – one of the core strengths of the *Kinderen In Tel* reports. This has provided the Foundation with useful lessons about the use of data in reporting and using reporting models for specific issues.

Nonetheless, the report was widely cited in the media, including a leading Dutch newspaper *Volkskrant*, and

Programme goals

- 1 Reduced violence in families with children under 4 years of age growing up in social and economic disadvantage.
- 2 Improved learning outcomes for children from low-SES families.

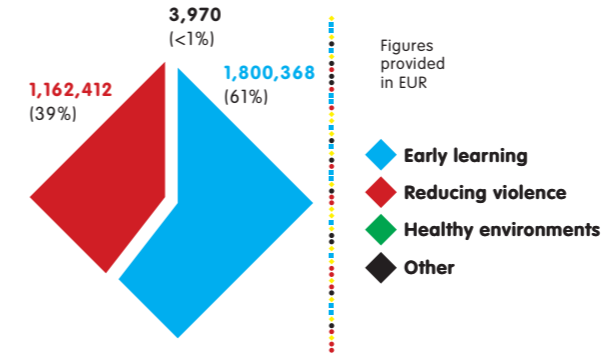
also in debates in parliament. Representatives from Dordrecht, the municipality with the highest amount of child abuse reports, were widely quoted. Despite the disappointing lack of a credible ranking, as an exercise in generating discussion the *Kinderen in Tel* data book can be counted a success.

Baseline research

Our work in the Netherlands in 2011 focused on ensuring a full understanding of young children’s current situation in relation to early learning and violence, both issues that have been at the centre of some political controversy. As a new era of fiscal austerity has seen cuts in government budgets for early childhood services, public debate has arisen about some fundamental questions: Is childcare a public service or a commercial one? Is its aim merely to provide a safe place for women to leave their children so that they can seek paid employment, or should it aim to stimulate children’s early learning?

Our baseline research showed that young children in families whose parents are migrants or lack education enter school with a disadvantage in Dutch language and mathematical skills. This is despite huge investment from the Dutch Government in the *Voor- en Vroegschool Educatie* (vve) programme of centre-based playgroups. Research shows that professionals who work in the vve centres need to be better trained to effectively facilitate group work and interact with the children, and that

Programme update



children from poor and non-native families have better outcomes if they are mixed in the playgroups with children from wealthier and native Dutch families.

Alongside working to improve the vve’s centre-based approach, our strategy focuses on reaching the parents of the most disadvantaged children through home-based support programmes; in the Netherlands there are currently no programmes that combine home-based and centre-based work. We are currently conducting a study on how best to stimulate more parental involvement in early learning services among low-SES families. The outcomes of this research will be presented by the end of February 2012.

On violence, the Foundation was involved in two high-profile actions on violence against children in 2011. The *Kinderen in Tel* report is described above; the Foundation also joined a group of like-minded organisations to lobby the Ombudsman for Children, Marc Dullaert, on issues including public education about the impact of violence on children. The report sparked debate in the media and parliament, and was followed by an announcement of a government action plan on child abuse for 2012–2014.

We granted a total of EUR 2,966,750 in the Netherlands in 2011, with around a 60/40 split between the goals of early learning – particularly for children from low-SES families – and reducing violence.

Outlook for 2012

Priorities for 2012 include setting up a monitoring and evaluation framework for both our country goals, forging partnerships with the private sector and the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Sports, and pursuing policy change through advocacy at national, municipal and neighbourhood levels.





Peru

Children listening to young children in Iquitos

Even highly trained researchers can sometimes struggle to glean an accurate picture of the realities faced by young children. What if slightly older children were involved in the research process: would young children become more willing to talk freely about their fears and concerns, their ideas and aspirations?

In 2011, the Bernard van Leer Foundation funded a joint research project in two communities in Iquitos, Peru: San Andrés, a rural village, and 8 de Diciembre, scattered housing along the banks of the Itaya river. The research was carried out by the National Training Institute for Working Children and Adolescents (INFANT-Nagayama Norio) and a group of adolescents from the National Network of Children and Adolescents (REDNNA), and its aim was to understand the quality of life of the young children in these communities.

One of the adolescent researchers shared what they had learned about working with the young children to gain their trust:

One has to be open and receptive ... We realised that, before starting any activity with the children, it was necessary to spend at least an hour playing ... free walks with children are needed because they help to build better relationships and create strong links with the whole community.

Many of the children, in turn, expressed a sense that they were being listened to and taken seriously for the first time in their lives. As one 9-year-old boy put it, he felt the research was enabling him 'to be seen'.

The research yielded useful insights. For example, the data collected on acute respiratory illnesses pointed to a higher incidence in these communities than elsewhere in Peru. By mapping every family, the adolescent researchers were able to pinpoint the source of the problem: in some households children sleep on pieces

Programme goals

- 1 National increase in the percentage of indigenous, rural children under 3 with access to quality home visiting programmes that integrate birth registration, health, nutritional support and parent education.
- 2 A reduction in violence in families with young children living in urban slums in the city of Iquitos and in indigenous, rural communities.
- 3 A reduction in the prevalence of gastro-intestinal and respiratory infections among young children growing up in unhealthy physical environments in urban slums in the city of Iquitos.

of fabric placed directly on wooden floorboards, which become damp and a breeding ground for bacteria.

Knowledge such as this enables better social planning. With support from the Foundation, INFANT and REDNNA are now working on how to improve bedding for children; other plans arising from the research involve constructing a cultural centre close to a place where young children said that violent events in the community were concentrated.

For the adolescents, involvement in the research has given them new skills and insights; in particular, in an area in which parenthood often happens early, it has opened their eyes to the challenges involved in raising young children. Adult and adolescent researchers alike hope that the outcome of this research will contribute to building a new path to real transformation for the boys and girls in Iquitos.

Baseline research

In 2011, Peru elected a new president who has committed to make early childhood a priority of his administration.

The new ministers of education and social development had both been members of the Citizen's Investment in Childhood Initiative before they took office. A new integrated childcare programme for children under 3 years old, *Cuna Más*, has been announced as a flagship policy of the new government. And the budget allocation for programmes targeting young children has more than doubled from US\$847 million in 2011 to US\$1.856 billion in 2012.

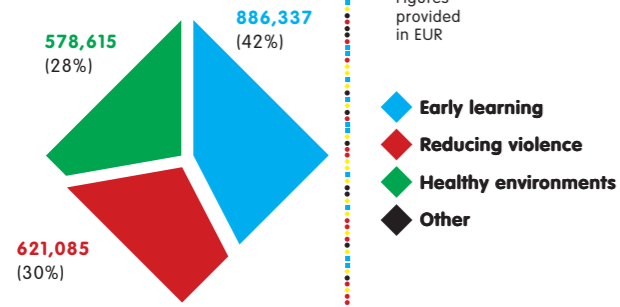
In the 3 years since its inception, the Bernard van Leer Foundation's partner Salgalú has played a significant role in laying the groundwork for these developments. With our support, Salgalú enlisted high-profile personalities to advocate for young children; offered technical support to a network of rural mayors and regional presidents; created an infobarómetro (see box on next page); and interviewed electoral candidates in their online TV show, asking them to commit to a national social pact on early childhood. As well as the new president, seven governors and 100 mayors have signed the pact to date.



With the new-found high profile of early childhood issues, multilateral banks, international agencies and countless international NGOs are all now competing to offer support to the Government. It is challenging for us to navigate this 'chaos of interest' in early childhood – with its messy overlap of agendas and competitors' strategies – but this is a challenge we are thankful to have played a part in creating. We are also gratified to see that the results of our baseline research conducted in 2011 are already serving as an advocacy and communication tool in their own right, inspiring others to take action.

That baseline research looked at 904 households in 38 communities spread across the jungle, highlands and coast. We found that the situation of young children differs significantly in each – for example, chronic malnourishment affected 58% of children in Huancavelica (highland), 42% in Loreto (jungle) and 11.5% in Lima (coast). Among the most interesting findings of the research are the following:

- It is not enough for government to provide services; those services need to be coordinated and well-publicised. Families in Puno and Ancash provinces told us that so many government programmes exist for young children, they are confused about who offers what; some children have access to multiple services, and staff on the different programmes even seem to be competing for them; meanwhile other families do not have access to any.
- Approximately 44% of children interviewed had been victims of violence at home, 28% in a care or education centre, and 13% in the community. The most typical form of violence was beating with a belt or a stick, followed by spanking or the pulling of ears or hair. More than a quarter of children had witnessed physical violence against their mothers. There was



Figures provided in EUR

- ◆ Early learning
- ◆ Reducing violence
- ◆ Healthy environments
- ◆ Other

a strong connection between violence and morbidity in young children – that is, experiencing violence not only has a psychological impact, it also affects physical health.

- The older children are, the more likely they are to accept violence as a disciplinary method, showing how experience shapes attitudes. Counter to expectations, however, mothers who had suffered violence as girls were less prone to punish their own children. These women could be important allies in changing the tolerance of violence as a disciplinary approach to child rearing.

Outlook for 2012

Our top priority for 2012 is to work on a campaign to change social norms around physical punishment and gender violence.

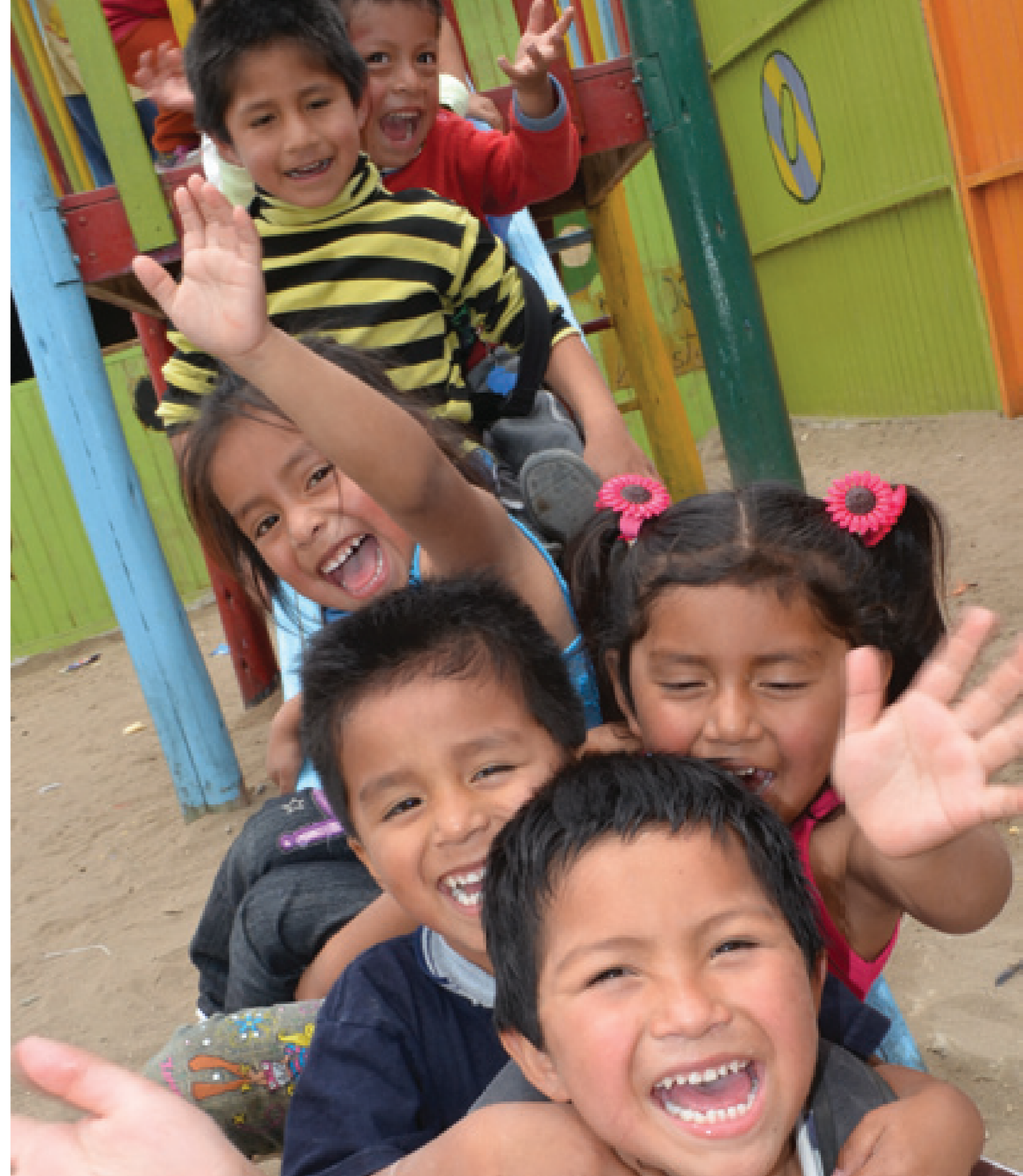
A total of EUR 2,086,037 was granted in Peru in 2011, divided fairly evenly between the three goals of early learning (42%), reducing violence (30%) and healthy environments (28%).

Infobarómetro de la Primera Infancia

The ability of governments to design good policies for young children, and the ability of the media and civil society to hold governments to account, both depend on the availability of reliable, well-organised and comprehensible data. Created by Salgalú in partnership with the Universidad Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, the *Infobarómetro de la Primera Infancia* was launched in 2011 to draw together data on the situation of young children in Peru.¹

On the *Infobarómetro*, you can make comparisons between regions, provinces and municipalities on such questions as how many children do not attend school; how many children suffer from chronic malnutrition or anaemia; and how many children do not have a national identity card. Information on the *Infobarómetro* is freely available to everybody, from policymakers to the general public, in an accessible and user-friendly format.

¹ <http://www.inversionenlainfancia.net/infobarometro/>





Tanzania

Developing a strategy and interventions

Baseline research

While our baseline research remains to be conducted in 2012, the Bernard van Leer Foundation's goals in Tanzania have so far been informed by secondary research and preliminary conclusions from the 2011 stakeholder mapping exercise.

On early learning, Tanzania is doing well relative to many sub-Saharan African countries – 37% of 5–6 year olds are enrolled in government preschools, and primary education has a net enrolment rate of 95%. Nonetheless, both preschools and primary are often of poor quality, with student: teacher ratios of 74:1 and 54:1 respectively. Serious barriers remain to extending quality preschool coverage to poor rural populations, notably malnutrition (about 42% of 0–5 year olds are stunted) and poverty (50% of rural children live below the basic needs poverty line).

The Tanzanian Government has also taken commendable steps to address the issue of violence against children, supporting a 2010 survey¹ which showed that three-quarters of under-18s have experienced corporal punishment or physical violence (punching, kicking or whipping) by a relative, teacher or intimate partner, and over one-third of girls and one-fifth of boys have experienced sexual violence. Previous research by the World Health Organisation in 2005 showed that 42% of urban and 56% of rural women had been treated violently by a partner. These figures suggest

Programme goals

- 1 National scale-up of quality early learning services for young children aged 0–8 years living in poor rural communities.
- 2 Reduction in violence in rural families with young children aged 0-8 years.

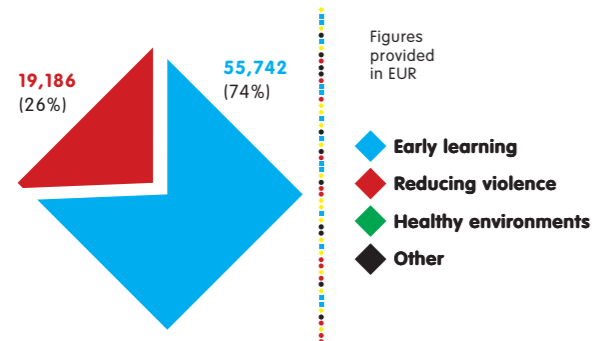
that millions of young children experience the trauma of witnessing violence against their mothers.

In 2010/2011, the Government allocated about us\$2.8 million towards activities that address gender violence, child welfare and protection. However, violence against young children as a defined area of focus is yet to receive any meaningful attention.

Outlook for 2012

Our priorities for 2012 are baseline research, on integrated early learning services – looking at issues of impact, access, funding levels, capacity of key institutions and public awareness – and on violence against young children, using a randomised approach. Based on this research and the outcomes of the National ECD Forum, we will develop a communications and advocacy strategy and district-level interventions in our three focus districts (Igunga, Kibondo and Kiteto).

¹ Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGCI), United Republic of Tanzania (2010). *The Multi-Sector Task Force: A national response to violence against children*. Dar es Salaam, MCDGCI. Available at: http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/National_Response_to_Violence_Against_Children.pdf (accessed February 2012).



Of the EUR 74,928 invested in Tanzania in 2011, around three-quarters went on the goal of scaling up early learning, with the remainder on the goal of reducing violence.



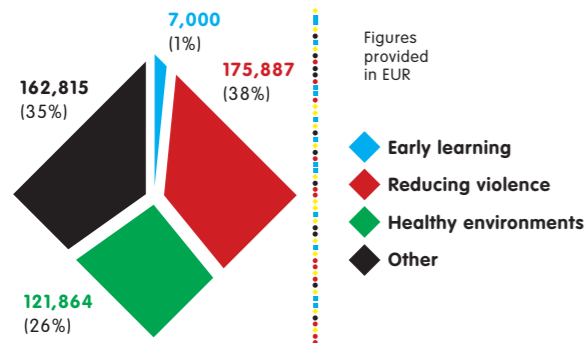
Turkey

Children of migrant workers on the agenda

Every year hundreds of thousands of poor Turkish labourers migrate internally to work on farms for a few months, earning income for the year. Their children are often pulled out of school to go with them; they live in tents which lack basic facilities, play in areas which are often unsafe and unhygienic while their parents work in the fields, and frequently do not receive adequate nutrition.

The plight of these children, rarely discussed in public, was brought to light in a conference at the Ankara Hilton on 20 September 2011 by 140 participants including mayors, deputy governors and representatives of government ministries. Researchers from Ankara University presented evidence compiled with backing from the Bernard van Leer Foundation, and the event was widely covered in the media, with a Foundation spokesperson invited to discuss the research on two live television programmes.

Momentum from the conference has since been carried forward in a series of workshops bringing together government and NGO representatives to discuss specific elements of the issue, such as living conditions in the camps, educational services, nutrition and well-being, and legal issues surrounding the role of brokers and landowners.



Programme goals

- 1 A national reduction in violence in families with children 0 to 8 years of age.
- 2 A reduction in morbidity and malnutrition among children 0 to 6 years of age whose families subsist as seasonal migrant workers.

Much more research is needed to establish even the scope of the phenomenon – as estimates of the number of seasonal migrants range from 180,000 to 1.2 million – before deciding on ways forward. Nonetheless, it is a significant step that the issue is now firmly on the public agenda.

Baseline research

Evidence collected by the Child Culture Research and Application Centre (ÇOKAUM) at Ankara University has informed our choice to focus on the children of migrant workers as one of our goals, though more baseline study is planned in 2012 to understand the issue in greater depth. Similarly, further research is planned to build on a stakeholder analysis of our goal on violence which investigated the importance of ‘traditional’ and ‘cultural’ beliefs on the acceptability of physical violence against women and children.

Outlook for 2012

Further baseline research and stakeholder mapping will take place in 2012, along with an assessment of the best approach in terms of advocacy and communication. A further priority is to embark on coalition building and leveraging funds from other organisations.

Only EUR 467,566 was granted in Turkey in 2011, a relatively low figure reflecting the amount of time spent analysing the situation of children in Turkey to arrive at a well-informed selection of goals.





Uganda

Home-grown solutions to improving care for children

When the Bernard van Leer Foundation moved to its new strategic plan in 2011, it phased out all previous partnerships in Uganda – except one. That was an approach implemented by a local partner Health Child, which has proved highly effective in improving the lives of young children in Kisima Island, on the shores of Lake Victoria, and which fits well under our new strategic plan.

Poverty on Kisima Island is deep, as the overfishing of Lake Victoria means fishing no longer provides adequate income or food for the majority of families yet no other source of livelihoods has been developed. Various NGOs had previously tried to intervene, but with little discernible impact. Our approach was to put more effort into understanding and harnessing the community’s existing strengths and thus lay the foundation for community ownership.

With Foundation-funded mentoring in this new approach, Health Child set out to establish a dialogue with local families, elders, young people, leaders and opinion makers to get a sense of what the community felt needed to be done and who were the right people to do it. It emerged, for example, that the younger generation had stopped eating nutritious traditional plants which were freely available locally, so Health Child organised workshops in which grandmothers showed young mothers which plants to use and how to prepare nutritionally balanced meals. As a result, children’s height and weight both measurably improved.

The committee chosen by the community to lead the project also secured the agreement of every household to improve community hygiene by digging rubbish pits; created child-friendly spaces where young children could play under the supervision of trained caregivers; and successfully reinvigorated the local primary school

Programme goals

- 1 Reduced childhood mortality and morbidity among young rural children growing up in unhealthy physical environments.
- 2 Reduced violence in families with young children in rural areas.
- 3 Young children (0–6 years) in rural areas spend their days in safe and stimulating environments near their homes.

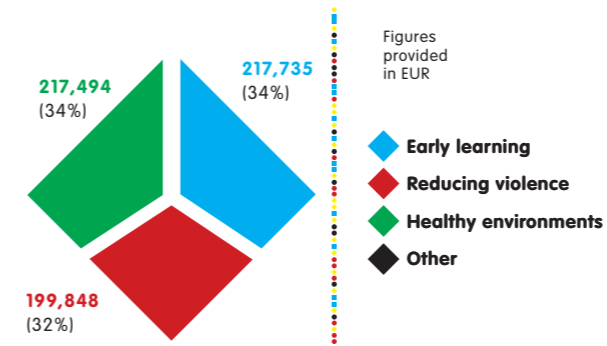
by meeting with the district education officer on the mainland to alert him to a long-standing problem with teacher absenteeism. Most encouragingly of all, the productive dialogue among community members continues.

Baseline research

Baseline research in our three focus districts – Apac, Kumi and Nakapiripirit – found that major challenges included hygiene in the places where young children play, especially given that many are under the care of older siblings rather than adults. For example, 69% of households in Kumi and Nakapiripirit dispose of their young children’s faeces in the yard around their homes.

The research revealed a surprising manifestation of poverty, as many children talked about their lack of sleep. Without a bed or mattress, and sleeping under a thin piece of cloth traditionally worn by women around their waist while working, children told us they were too cold or uncomfortable to sleep well. Our programme interventions will consequently address awareness of the importance of sufficient sleep to children’s healthy development.

Programme update



The Foundation invested a total of EUR 635,076 in Uganda in 2011, split almost evenly (34/32/34%) between our goals on early learning, reducing violence and healthy environments.

Outlook for 2012

In 2012, we will develop partnerships with civil society organisations on community organising around water, sanitation and livelihoods. By focusing this work in different communities, we will be able to compare its impact with that of the integrated home visiting approach.





European Union

Building partnerships between Roma and early education NGOs

In October 2009, the Bernard van Leer Foundation decided to focus on Roma as the most disadvantaged group in Europe. While a more comprehensive strategy for Roma needs to be developed, currently the Foundation is using a two-pronged approach: on the one hand, working to influence policy on Roma at European Union, government and municipal levels, and also funding demonstration projects that will enhance early learning opportunities for young Roma children.

Young Roma children have a triple burden: first, they are subject to the stigma and discrimination that are associated with poor Roma communities; second, being dependent and voiceless, they are most likely to have their needs and rights overlooked; and third, in most cases early care and educational services are not sensitive or responsive to the cultural and linguistic background of Roma communities and therefore reinforce Roma young children's exclusion from mainstream service provision. Quality education and the inclusion of Roma children in the mainstream school system are key factors in overcoming social exclusion and discrimination and for equipping the next generation with the skills and resources to break the cycle of poverty and deprivation. In the case of Roma communities, early intervention and provision of universal care and education services become extremely important given the positive associations between investments in early childhood, poverty reduction and inclusion. There is already sufficient evidence that quality early interventions are critical and make a difference. However, less evidence is available on what 'quality' means and which approaches are most effective for Roma populations.

To share elements of good practice in relation to early Roma childhood development (0–8 years), in April 2011 the Foundation organised a workshop which brought

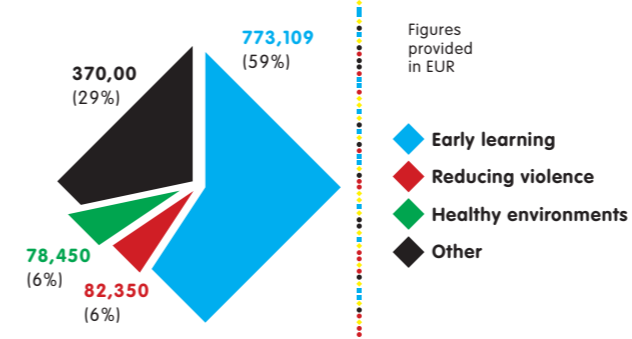
together 25 key stakeholders concerned with the early development of young Roma children.

Building on the closer links established during the workshop, the International Step by Step Association co-hosted several meetings in partnership with the Centre for Education and Professional Development in Romania, the Centre for Interactive Pedagogy in Serbia and others. The aim was to increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders and service providers to include Roma children in early childhood interventions and to stimulate dialogue with a view to sharing lessons learned, as well as mainstreaming inclusive ECD in national policies, programmes and health, education, protection and welfare services.

In 2011, the Foundation granted a total of EUR 911,000 on European Union projects related to Roma inclusion. These included: support to the City of Ghent to strengthen the existing team of school mediators who facilitate positive relationships between Roma parents and schools; providing access and opportunities for the children of 125 Roma families living in South Belfast; supporting an initiative that aims to contribute to the enhancement of the quality of current early learning initiatives in four countries (Slovakia, Romania, Macedonia, Hungary); and general support for research and communication to improve the living conditions of Roma children in Rome.

While the goals and strategy for the Roma programme are still being developed, the Foundation's previous work with the Roma points in the direction of a need to increase public investment and ensure it is effectively spent; emphasise coordination on advocacy and investment among Roma funders; spread knowledge of effective demonstration projects; and engage with local and regional media.

Programme update



In 2011, the Foundation granted a total of EUR 1,303,909 on European Union projects mostly related to Roma inclusion.





Phasing out countries

The Caribbean

From January 2012, the Foundation for the Development of Caribbean Children (FDCC) will carry forward work started by Bernard van Leer Foundation funding in the Caribbean over the past decade and we will no longer make grants in the region.

An independent organisation incorporated under the Companies Act of Barbados, the FDCC is the Caribbean region's first indigenous, private foundation dedicated to early childhood development. It will work with public, corporate and civil society partners on advocacy, knowledge building and other activities to strengthen the care environment of Caribbean children.

Most notably, the FDCC will carry on the Roving Caregivers Programme (RCP), the flagship accomplishment of the Bernard van Leer Foundation's engagement in the Caribbean region. Through the RCP, trained caregivers visit the homes of children aged 0-3 years who do not have access to any formal early childhood education. They discuss with the children's parents or caregivers how to play and interact with their children in ways that will help their cognitive development and lay the foundations for them to succeed at school.

Research shows that the RCP has a statistically significant impact which is strongest on the youngest children - those aged under 18 months - from the most disadvantaged households.

Since first being pioneered in Jamaica in 2002, the RCP has proved itself to be easily replicated and adapted. It has been successfully introduced in Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tobago, in indigenous Maya communities in southern Belize, and in Belize City. Over 10,000 Caribbean

children have benefited, and a wealth of data collected from participants and control groups has deepened understanding of early childhood in the region among researchers from the Caribbean Child Development Centre at the University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

The programme has also inspired numerous individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors to become champions for early childhood. Strong support for the RCP has put it on a sound footing to thrive after funding by the Bernard van Leer Foundation has come to an end. Among the organisations contributing funds to ensure the continuation of the RCP are the National Bank of Dominica and the governments of Dominica, Grenada, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Mexico

As we phased out of Mexico in 2011, a total of EUR 608,368 was granted with the aim of solidifying change for children in Ciudad Juárez. Grants were made to foster links between local activists and national civil society organisations, continue advocacy at both city and state levels, and institutionalise a training programme for the city's childcare workers.

South Africa

Phase-out grants totalling EUR 214,626 were made to two longstanding partners in South Africa, the Children's Rights Centre - a national advocacy organisation - and TREE, which works to improve early education for disadvantaged children in KwaZulu-Natal.



**OUR GRANTS
AT GLOBAL LEVEL**

Understanding governance and finance of early childhood services

Governance and finance are important in determining how public services such as education and health meet the goals of ensuring access, quality and equity. However, while much research has been done on this subject in relation to many public services, very little is known about how governance and finance affect early childhood services in terms of access, quality and equity.

The Bernard van Leer Foundation commissioned a team of researchers from Harvard, Yale and the University of Southern California to study this issue in three countries with contrasting early childhood policies and socio-economic and political structures: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Kenya. The team held semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions to learn about the administrative hierarchy and budget flows affecting major early childhood programmes.

Here are some of their findings:

- Coordination between different government ministries – notably those of education, health and finance – is generally needed to deliver early

childhood services effectively. In all countries studied, coordination was at its weakest at the middle levels of governance, between the national level and the lowest implementing level – for example, at provincial and district levels.

- Coordination appeared to be strongest at the lowest level of local government, for varying reasons: in Cambodia, explicit decentralisation policies; in Lao, the multiple roles and responsibilities vested in the village chief; and in Kenya, the existence of an ECD Programme Officer who is responsible for coordinating services at the village level.
- National efforts on financial governance, goal setting and coordinated budget planning tended to go only as far as required to meet targets tied to receipt of international funding

The results of the study, which will be published by UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, will be useful in informing the Foundation’s work and in helping to achieve the further goal of taking quality early learning services to scale.



Research reported in *The Lancet* makes the case for early childhood investment

In 2011, world-leading medical journal *The Lancet* published two papers on research funded by the Bernard van Leer Foundation, analysing the costs and benefits in low- and middle-income countries of investment in early childhood programmes such as preschool enrolment, maternal education, home visiting, and promoting breastfeeding. The research found that investing in young children is highly cost-effective, with impacts on long-term economic growth and the reduction of inequalities.

The two articles, ‘Strategies for reducing inequalities and improving developmental outcomes for young children in low-income and middle-income countries’ (Engle et al., 2011)¹ and ‘Inequality in early childhood: risk and protective factors for early child development’ (Walker et al., 2011)² are available free of charge on *The Lancet*’s website (free registration required). The findings of the papers were subsequently discussed at a meeting at the World Bank; a video recording of the discussion can be viewed on the World Bank website³.

The articles set out how young children’s development can be helped by investing in initiatives such as parenting support, preschools, and interventions targeting high-risk children, and further by combining the promotion of such programmes with conditional cash transfer programmes.

Effective investments in early child development have the potential to reduce inequalities perpetuated by poverty, poor nutrition, and restricted learning opportunities.

A simulation model of the potential long-term economic effects of increasing preschool enrolment to 25% or 50% in every low-income and middle-income country showed a benefit-to-cost ratio ranging from 6.4 to 17.6, depending on preschool enrolment rate and discount rate.



1 [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(11\)60555-2/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(11)60555-2/fulltext)
 2 [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(11\)60889-1/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(11)60889-1/fulltext)
 3 <http://go.worldbank.org/OOVEDBDA00>

'Proving and improving' to prevent violence against children in low- and middle-income countries

In 2006 the United Nations Study on Violence against Children revealed the need for more data and research to better understand this problem and identify effective solutions; in low- and middle-income country contexts, there is no evidence on what works. To address this 'knowledge gap', the Bernard van Leer Foundation joined with Oak Foundation and UBS Optimus Foundation, working through the Network of European Foundations, to launch the Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund.

Non-profit organisations, universities and research institutes were 'challenged' to come up with proposals for rigorous evaluations of violence prevention and child protection interventions in low- and middle-income countries. Under the first call for proposals, focusing on violence in the family context, 479 concept notes were submitted by more than 400 NGOs and 50 research institutes worldwide, seeking support to evaluate programmes in 74 different low- and middle-income countries (62% in Africa, 25% in Asia, 10% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2% in Europe and >1% Oceania). At least EUR 750,000 will be available to fund successful proposals.

A wide range of interventions were proposed for evaluation, in both developmental and emergency contexts: from large-scale government interventions to smaller programmes focusing on specific vulnerable groups; from awareness raising to parenting education; from community-based child protection structures to housing programmes expected to indirectly reduce violence within families.

Under the guidance of global experts on violence in the family, applications were carefully reviewed and narrowed down to a shortlist of 20 concept notes, which are to be developed into full evaluation proposals.

To foster capacity building and knowledge transfer, partnerships between researchers and practitioners were encouraged and a small cash grant mechanism was set up to support selected applicants in producing more solid, fully developed proposals. For more information as funding is allocated in 2012, please check the Evaluation Challenge Fund website, www.evaluationchallenge.org.

The enthusiasm generated so far by the Evaluation Challenge is promising. Supporting robust evaluations is, however, only the first step on a journey. The goal is to translate the results of those evaluations into programmes and policies that can protect children in low- and middle-income countries more effectively because they are based on solid evidence from local contexts.



Engaging men in Brazil and South Africa

More than four out of five men worldwide will be fathers at some point in their lives, and evidence overwhelmingly demonstrates that engaged and caring fatherhood is good for children, good for women and good for men themselves.

In partnership with CARE-Norway, the Swedish International Development Agency and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Bernard van Leer Foundation is funding MenCare – A Global Fatherhood Campaign, which officially launched in November 2011. MenCare is run by Promundo in Brazil and Sonke in South Africa, both NGOs that work on gender equality and violence issues.

On the website men-care.org, MenCare provides posters which local organisations can download and adapt for use in their own settings, based around the slogan 'You Are My Father'. Suggested messages include encouraging men to take an interest in prenatal care and childbirth, to consider careers in childcare, and to play with, read to and show affection towards their children.



A General Comment on the right to play

General Comments issued by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child provide authoritative guidance for states on how they should interpret their obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Following the much-publicised General Comment 7 on child rights and very young children, the Bernard van Leer Foundation started work with our partner the International Play Association (IPA) to help the Committee develop a new General Comment on the right to play.

The Foundation funded consultations held by the IPA in Johannesburg, Nairobi, Sofia, Lebanon, Mumbai, Bangkok, Tokyo and Mexico City, which revealed a widespread lack of awareness both of the importance of play and of the fact that children's right to play is enshrined in Article 31 of the Convention. These consultations led to the submission of a report to the UN

Committee in 2010, and in February 2011 the Committee announced the decision to go ahead with a General Comment.

With the Foundation's support, the IPA is now leading the process of drafting the General Comment. A working group has been set up and a wider pool of experts convened. Consultations with children are planned for 2012 and attention is already being given to how the General Comment might be implemented in three diverse cultural and political contexts: Brazil, Turkey and Mexico. The aim is to produce a final draft for presentation to the Committee by January 2013.



Grants 2011 overview

Partner organisation		Overall objective
BRAZIL		
Ato Cidadão São Paulo	40,760	Initial baseline research on <i>cortiços</i> .
Avante-Educação e Mobilização Social Nationwide	187,241	Assist the RNPI, a national network for early childhood, to further influence the national government.
Avante-Educação e Mobilização Social Salvador de Bahia	75,310	Assess the impact of the police pacification policy on young children in the city of Salvador, Brazil.
Centro de Criação de Imagem Popular Rio de Janeiro	332,336	Account for the needs and opinions of young children in infrastructure investment in the <i>favelas</i> of Rio.
Centro de Criação de Imagem Popular Rio de Janeiro	36,000	Provide a more detailed initial picture of the situation in Rio's <i>favelas</i> and the ongoing policy efforts.
Centro Popular de Cultura e Desenvolvimento Rio de Janeiro, Recife	362,978	Address social and domestic violence in the lives of young children in the <i>favelas</i> of Rio and Recife.
Instituto para o Desenvolvimento do Investimento Social Recife	14,300	Collect information to make decisions about reducing violence in the slums of Recife.
Instituto para o Desenvolvimento do Investimento Social Amazon State	1,103,297	Adapt for the Amazon context a home visiting programme connecting under-3s to social services.
Organización Mundial para la Educación Preescolar (OMEP) Nationwide	10,000	Disseminate the national plan to municipal level and advocate to ensure its implementation.
Promundo Brazil Rio de Janeiro, Recife	321,138	Fund the Brazilian version of the global MenCare campaign.
Shine a Light Recife	30,520	Map the grassroots resources of Brazilian favelas in Recife and Olinda.
VIVA Company (Associação Centro Cultural Viva) Rio de Janeiro	16,000	Provide post-trauma support to 1200 children affected by floods in the state of Rio de Janeiro
Total Brazil	2,529,880	

Partner organisation		Overall Objective
INDIA		
Action for Children's Environment Urban slums (national)	83,730	Research how young children experience the urban renewal and slum upgrading process.
Chetna Gujarat	67,000	Pass a state preschool education law.
Dasra Urban slums (national)	17,400	Co-sponsor an event for Indian philanthropists about child health in urban slums.
ICF Consulting India Pvt.Ltd Orissa	366,699	Longitudinal impact study on effects of multilingual preschool for tribal children.
IGNUS- ERG Nationwide	255,994	Development of a Tribal Preschool Curriculum
People's Rural Education Movement (PREM) Orissa	38,800	Supplementary grant to ongoing multilingual preschool programme.
Sikshasandhan Orissa	154,724	Create state-wide demand for quality multilingual preschool education and sensitise politicians.
Urban Health Resource Centre Indore, Agra and Delhi	102,665	Final grant to strengthen the position of UHRC to work without BvLF.
Urban Health Resource Centre Indore, Agra and Delhi	1,587	Video shoot costs.
Total India	1,088,599	
ISRAEL		
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Negev	44,668	Increase the quality of preschool education in Arab communities in East Jerusalem.
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Nationwide	19,215	Map the philanthropic sector.
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Nationwide	23,570	Map the needs for quality Arab preschools and present a plan of action.
The Bible Lands Museum, Jerusalem East Jerusalem	271,630	Address poor preschool quality in Arab communities in East Jerusalem.

Partner organisation		Overall Objective
ISRAEL		
Ezer Mizion Bnei Brak	460,661	Establish a training programme to improve the quality of preschool for Haredi children.
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Nationwide	31,975	Apply the 'Learning to Live Together' methodology with Arab teachers to deal with violence.
Henrietta Szold Institute Bnei Brak	151,844	Evaluate the 'Developmental Coordinators Programme' for male Haredi preschool teachers.
Israel Centre for the Treatment of Psychotrauma Nationwide	5,000	Support a presentation at a conference in Israel on 'Trauma from a strengths perspective'.
Mercaz Beth Jacob Jerusalem	181,900	Keep the centre operational for another 12 months.
Musharaka Trust for Arab ECCD in Israel Nazareth	131,935	Continue ongoing programme activities.
Musharaka Trust for Arab ECCD in Israel Nazareth	95,736	Continue ongoing programme activities.
Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development Unrecognised villages, Negev	52,200	Install solar panels in the homes of 60 Bedouin families with sick children.
Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development Negev	1,046,250	Public education and demonstration projects on child and women's health in Bedouin communities.
TAUB Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel Nationwide	81,600	Map the financial system that governs preschool services in Israel.
Total Israel		2,598,184

THE NETHERLANDS		
Arend Hillhorst Nationwide	9,663	Preliminary analyses and plan for moving forward in advocacy related to the Early Learning goal.
Arend Hillhorst The Hague	7,250	Analyse early learning at municipal level in The Hague.

Partner organisation		Overall Objective
THE NETHERLANDS		
Belangenvereniging van Ouders in de Kinderopvang Nationwide	359,400	Help low-SES parents express their voice on early stimulation and development of disadvantaged children.
Bureau Mutant Nationwide	19,000	Disseminate the third 'Samen Verschillend' book to childcare organisations.
Cinekid National	450,000	Sponsor the Cinekid festival to stimulate high-quality visual media for young children.
Claudia Zuiderwijk-Jacobs Amsterdam, The Hague	24,752	Support Stichting Pedagogiek Ontwikkeling to develop a business plan for the SPOREN programme.
Defence for Children International-ECPAT Nationwide	15,000	Join the Child Rights Collective, a monitoring and advocacy network of child rights-focused organisations.
Fier Fryslân Two low-SES neighbourhoods in Friesland	379,250	Evaluate a Child Protection Neighbourhood Approach in low-SES neighbourhoods in Leeuwarden.
International Child Development Initiatives Nationwide	3,970	Produce a DVD on the use of picture books in Turkish, Dutch and English.
International Child Development Initiatives Nationwide	47,000	Inform the ongoing development of the Early Learning and Violence strategies in the Netherlands.
Knowledge Centre for Fatherhood (Vaderkenniscentrum / Stichting Kind en Omgangsrecht) Nationwide	334,110	Raise awareness among the general public and professionals about father involvement in early childhood.
Marlijn Lelieveld Noordoostpolder	5,150	Describe a model of collaboration for good practice between VVE and Opstapje.
Nederlands Jeugd Instituut (NJI) Nationwide	297,220	Develop scalable home-based learning models to support low-SES parents on learning activities.
Stichting Alexander Amsterdam	149,260	Develop children's stories for advocacy.
Stichting Geheim Geweld Nationwide	15,000	Produce a film on cases of child abuse.
Stichting Innovatie Jeugdzorg Nationwide, low-SES neighbourhoods	120,200	Analyse a new model on youth care in the neighbourhood.

Partner organisation

Overall Objective

THE NETHERLANDS

Stichting Peutercollege Rotterdam	360,000	Develop a new model to reduce disadvantage among children from low-SES families in Rotterdam.
Stichting Peutercollege Rotterdam	32,530	Conceptual development of the 'Peutercollege' to reach low-SES families.
Stichting Peutercollege Rotterdam	10,974	Continue to set up the 'Peutercollege'.
TNO Child Health Nationwide	239,980	Pilot and evaluation of the Shaken Baby Syndrome prevention programme in Amsterdam.
Universiteit Utrecht Nationwide	79,487	Analyse unpublished studies on the social relations of the learning child.
Verwey-Jonker Instituut Nationwide	3,080	Publicity campaign for <i>Kinderen in Tel</i> , making use of the data provided through the data book.
Verwey-Jonker Instituut Nationwide	2,510	Production of the <i>Kinderen in Tel</i> factsheet and flyers.
Verwey-Jonker Instituut Nationwide	1,964	Publicity campaign for <i>Kinderen in Tel</i> , making use of the data provided through the data book.
Total the Netherlands	2,966,750	

PERU

Asociación Kallpa San Juan Bautista, Iquitos	147,374	Mobilise children, families, community members on violence and environmental health.
Asociación Red INNOVA Huancavelica, Loreto, Junín	364,974	Help indigenous rural municipalities to get more resources for home visiting and food security programmes.
Asociación Salgalú para el Desarrollo (ASD) Nationwide	439,144	Provide media support to the movement for Investment in Early Childhood to influence political decisions.
Asociación Salgalú para el Desarrollo (ASD) Nationwide	60,000	Continue campaigning work.
Fundación Cayetano Heredia Province of Maynas, region Loreto	293,110	Help the local health sector in Maynas to scale a home visiting programme for indigenous, rural children.
I-DEV International Nationwide	48,932	Assess the viability of a Young Child Venture Fund in the Peruvian context.

Partner organisation

Overall Objective

PERU

Instituto de Formación de Adolescentes y Niños Belen, Iquitos	45,000	Share findings on vulnerable communities in Belen with local authorities, the media and a potential donors.
Instituto de Formación de Adolescentes y Niños Belen, Iquitos	400,000	Consolidate the capacities of children and teenagers to influence the community and government.
Red de Municipalidades Urbanas y Rurales de Perú (REMURPE) Nationwide	123,737	Address insufficient investment in early childhood in rural areas by REMURPE affiliates.
SUMBI Lima	84,575	Collect information about family violence and physical environments in four urban slums of Lima.
Universidad Antonio Ruiz Montoya Nationwide	4,140	Invite an international expert in knowledge management, ICT and social networks to a 3-day workshop.
Universidad Antonio Ruiz Montoya Nationwide	51,440	Upgrade www.observatorioinfancia.com.pe to a Web 2.0 format.
YouthBuild International Iquitos	23,611	Pilot work with young people to improve the physical environment where young children grow up.
Total Peru	2,086,037	

TANZANIA

Dalberg Global Development Advisors Nationwide	42,000	Resource and stakeholder mapping in Tanzania.
Tanzania ECD Network (TECDEN) Nationwide	32,928	Contribute to costs of holding a National ECD conference.
Total Tanzania	74,928	

TURKEY

Ankara University Ankara	87,264	Support the 'Seasonal Migrant Workers Conference' and subsequent workshops.
CaCa Diyarbakır, south-eastern Anatolia	97,680	Continue programme activities while BvLF defines new strategic priorities.
ÇAÇA – Çocuklar Aynı Çatının Altında Derneği Ben u Sen region; Diyarbakır province	136,362	Build alliances to influence policy.

Partner organisation

Overall Objective

TURKEY

Education Reform Initiative (ERI) Nationwide	7,000	Co-organise a roundtable discussion on scaling Early Learning Programmes in Turkey.
International Children's Centre (ICC) Nationwide	4,925	Organise three roundtables and draft three position papers in each of the three goals.
NIHA Nationwide	60,735	Establish an ECD training programme for mid-career professionals.
Sabahat Bozkurt Nationwide	34,600	Map the attitudes of government and civil society and provide technical support to ongoing projects.
Yigit Aksakoğlu Nationwide	4,400	External evaluation of the Niha project.
Yigit Aksakoğlu Nationwide	34,600	Map the attitudes of government and civil society and provide technical support to ongoing projects.
Total Turkey		467,566

UGANDA

Centre for Basic Research Apac, Kumi, Soroti and Nakapiripirit Province	55,236	Uganda baseline survey.
Cycling out of Poverty Apac, Kumi, Nakapiripirit Province	65,603	Provide Village Health Teams with bicycles for home visiting work.
Oracle Uganda Apac, Kumi, Nakapiripirit Province	19,880	Provide Village Health Teams and households with training and support for income generation.
Private Sector Foundation Uganda Apac	127,737	Test the delivery of an integrated set of services led by Village Health Teams.
Private Sector Foundation Uganda Apac, Kumi, Nakapiripirit Province	42,165	Test the delivery of an integrated set of services led by Village Health Teams.
Private Sector Foundation Uganda Kumi	100,628	Test the delivery of an integrated set of services led by Village Health Teams.
Private Sector Foundation Uganda Nakapiripirit	104,409	Test the delivery of an integrated set of services led by Village Health Teams.
Private Sector Foundation Uganda Nationwide	38,204	Mobilise the private sector through recognising corporations that invest in young children.

Partner organisation

Overall Objective

UGANDA

Synovate Uganda Nationwide	81,214	Provide baseline data to inform future advocacy and communications efforts.
Total Uganda		635,076

EUROPEAN UNION

ABCittà Società Cooperativa Sociale-O.N.L.U.S. Rome, Italy	156,000	Promote the rights of Roma children and families in Rome, Italy.
Alliance for Childhood European Network Group Europe region	25,000	Sponsor the Quality of Childhood Working Group Meetings at the European Parliament.
EUROCHIPS Europe region	270,000	Improve the lives of prisoners' children in Europe.
European Foundation Centre Europe region	100,000	Support legal and fiscal affairs, professional development, communications and knowledge, and network building.
Network of European Foundations Europe region	70,000	Support the Roma Education Fund's Good Start Programme.
Queen's University Belfast UNA Europe region	117,000	Address knowledge gaps in early learning for Roma children and in contexts of ethnic division and violence.
REF-ISSA Slovakia, Romania, Macedonia, Hungary	265,909	Increase the quality of early learning initiatives in Slovakia, Romania, Macedonia and Hungary.
Stad Gent Integratiedienst Europe region	300,000	Strengthen school mediators in working with intra-European migrants.
Total EU		1,303,909

GLOBAL

Anupama Nallari Turkey, India, Peru, Brazil, Israel, Uganda	7,250	Develop the Global Strategy for Healthy Environments.
Associació de Mestres Rosa Sensat Latin American Region	46,143	Support the development, production and dissemination of the magazine Infancia Latinoamericana.
Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs Low- and middle-income countries	149,725	Encourage investors and entrepreneurs to support small businesses to reduce poverty.

Partner organisation		Overall Objective
GLOBAL		
BID Network Foundation Latin America	7,194	Support the organisation of a marketplace for SMEs in Latin America in Bogotá, Colombia.
Butterfly Works Venezuela	10,000	Pilot a culturally specific picture language workshop in Venezuela.
Centre for International Health & Development UK, India, Nepal	79,119	Map women's groups' activities and potential to affect child development and protection outcomes.
Centre Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation Worldwide	14,208	Foster debate around the governance issues on developing a Global Fund for Young Children.
CINDE Manizales Peru, Brazil	61,300	Bring together experts in the Amazonian region on services for children under 3 years.
Cinekid Worldwide	59,500	Organise an expert meeting and keynote address during the Cinekid festival.
Consultative Group Worldwide	76,850	Influence governments, media and business on issues related to young children.
Dalberg Global Development Advisors Sub-Saharan African region	13,700	Report on scenarios for establishing a Global Fund for Young Children.
Dariusz Dziejewski Gbarpalou County, Liberia	33,873	Develop a stronger evidence base for violence prevention in low and middle-income countries.
Fatherhood Institute Worldwide	43,289	Review policies on facilitating the involvement of fathers to reduce violence and improve health and learning.
Fatherhood Institute UK	15,048	Collect lessons learned from fatherhood advocates in the UK for the Dutch and global campaigns.
Global Child Development Group Worldwide	20,937	Support the launch of the 2011 series on Early Child Development in <i>The Lancet</i> .
International Play Association Worldwide	84,590	Produce a draft General Comment on Article 31 for the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
Joan Lombardi Global	40,000	Make Dr Joan Lombardi the first BvLF Senior Fellow for young children, a 'roving' advocate.
Overseas Development Institute Worldwide	18,874	Inform global programming on the topic of violence.

Partner organisation		Overall Objective
GLOBAL		
Ozsel Beleli USA	18,000	Strengthen the UN Special Representative for Violence work on early childhood.
Promundo-US Worldwide	18,625	Help ProMundo solidify additional funding and political support for a global campaign on fatherhood.
Promundo-US Worldwide	9,859	Raise additional funds and political support for the MenCare global campaign.
Promundo-US Worldwide	239,314	Increase fathers' involvement in children's lives.
PURPOSE Global	93,000	Develop additional strategies for focusing on messaging, branding and campaigns on violence reduction.
Results for Development Tanzania, Kenya	51,443	Analyse early learning investments in Tanzania and Kenya and lessons learned from other donors.
Sheridan Bartlett Worldwide, Brazil, Israel	48,000	Identify links between violence against children and the physical environment.
Television Trust for the Environment Worldwide	175,527	Produce compelling stories on how better ECD provision promotes international development.
William Davidson Institute Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya	148,000	Address the absence of attention to young children in the social impact investing community.
World Health Organisation Worldwide	26,198	Support the WHO to develop a global status report on violence prevention.
Total Global		1,609,566
PHASE-OUT COUNTRIES		
Caribbean - Amsterdam Institute Caribbean region	32,200	Analyse the relationship between the home environment, parenting practices and child outcomes.
Mexico - Melel Xojobal, A.C. San Cristobal de las Casas	8,000	Pay staff salaries in 2011.
Mexico - Organización Popular Independiente A.C. Ciudad Juárez	229,358	Influence city policy relevant for children under the age of 8 in Juárez.
Mexico - Programa de Educación en Valores Ciudad Juárez	85,569	Institutionalise a training programme for childcare workers in the city's childcare system.

Partner organisation

Overall Objective

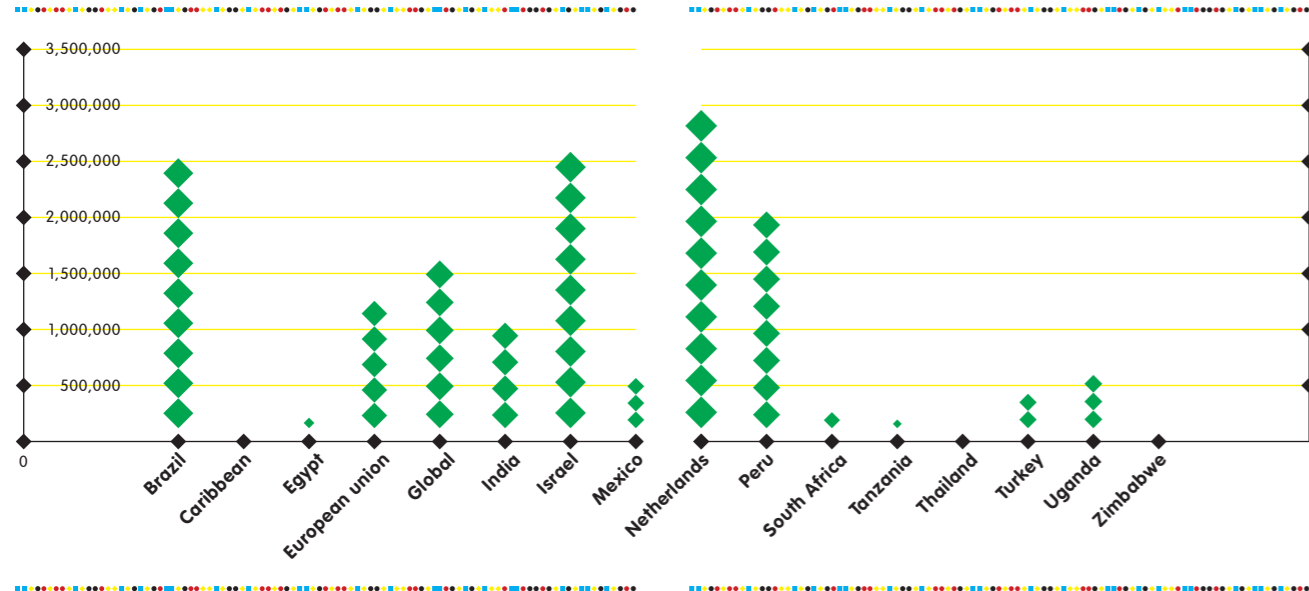
PHASE-OUT COUNTRIES

Mexico - Red por los Derechos de la Infancia Ciudad Juárez	169,516	Influence city policy for Ciudad Juárez to increase investment in young children.
Mexico - Ririki Intervención Social Ciudad Juárez	115,925	Increase federal investment in Juárez city's childcare system and link local activists to national CSOs.
South Africa - Children's Rights Centre KwaZulu Natal Province	97,087	Contribute to provincial and national advocacy efforts with a focus on children's rights.
South Africa - TREE KwaZulu Natal Province	117,539	Improve the well-being of vulnerable young children in marginalised communities in KwaZulu-Natal.
Total Phase-out Countries		855,194

EXIT COUNTRIES

Egypt - National Union for ECD in Egypt Nationwide	100,000	Help the union to become self-sufficient by attracting funds from other donor agencies.
Thailand - WAVE Northern Thailand	10,000	Provide emergency assistance to children and families affected by floods.
Zimbabwe - Bekezela Home Based Care Matabeleland	16,773	Improve hygiene, sanitation, nutrition and access to clean water.
Total Exit Countries		126,773

Grants in 2011 per country (EUR)



OUR ACTIVITIES
IN COMMUNICATIONS

Foundation publications

In addition to last year's Annual Report, the Bernard van Leer Foundation produced six publications in 2011. All are available free of charge in pdf format, and also in paper format, via our website: www.bernardvanleer.org

Early Childhood Matters/Espacio para la Infancia

This journal looks at specific issues regarding the development of young children, in particular from a psychosocial perspective. It is published twice a year in English and Spanish.

Early learning: lessons from scaling up

Early Childhood Matters 117

With contributions from the perspectives of both national systems and organisations, this edition looks at the question of how to scale-up early learning provision without sacrificing quality.

El aprendizaje temprano: cómo ampliar la escala

Espacio para la Infancia 36

Con contribuciones desde la perspectiva de organizaciones y de sistemas nacionales, este número trata sobre la cuestión de cómo ampliar la escala de la provisión del aprendizaje temprano sin tener que sacrificar su calidad.

Hidden violence: protecting young children at home

Early Childhood Matters 116

Violence against young children is often hidden from view when it takes place in the home. Articles in this issue explore the need for better data on this problem and discuss strategies to tackle it.

Violencia oculta: protegiendo a los niños pequeños en el hogar

Espacio para la Infancia 35

La violencia contra los niños pequeños suele ocultarse cuando ocurre en el hogar. Los artículos de esta edición analizan la necesidad de disponer de mejores datos sobre este problema, así como proponer estrategias para hacerle frente.

Working Papers

These are think pieces aimed at contributing to a current debate, either looking at the work of Foundation-supported projects or more generally reviewing the state of academic and practical knowledge in a field.

Increasing choice or inequality? Pathways through early education in Andhra Pradesh, India

Working Paper 58

Natalia Streuli, Uma Vennam and Martin Woodhead
Explores recent trends for children growing up in Andhra Pradesh, based on data from a survey conducted by Young Lives.

El derecho de los niños y las niñas a jugar

Working Paper 57s (Spanish)

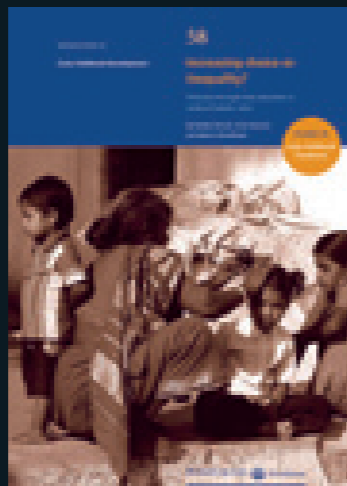
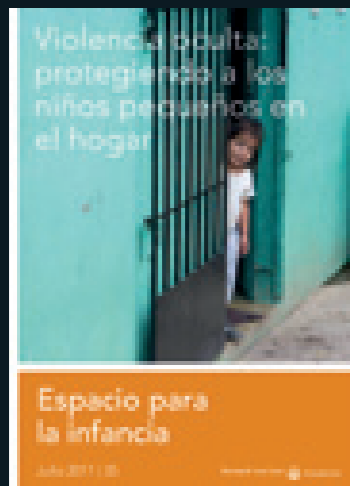
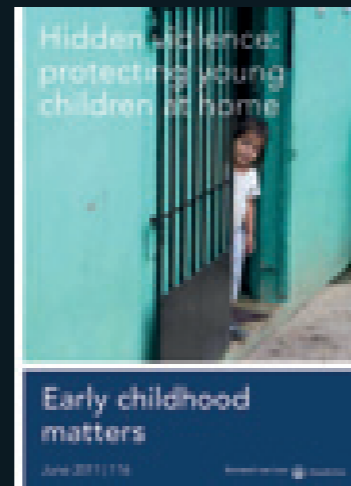
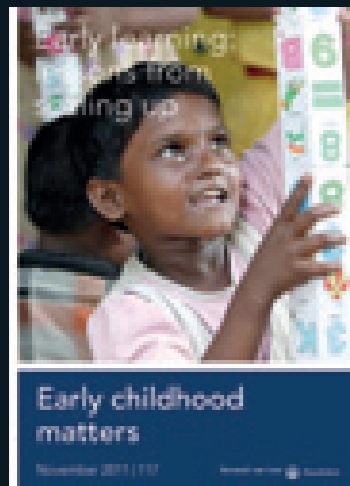
Stuart Lester y Wendy Russell

Un debate sobre porqué el juego es fundamental para la salud y el bienestar de los niños, y porqué es importante tomarse en serio la importancia de facilitar a los niños las condiciones apropiadas para que los niños jueguen.

Corporate

Annual Report 2010

The Bernard van Leer Foundation's Annual Report for 2010 reports on the launch of the three new goals for the current strategic planning period, the first of the new country strategies, and impact stories from around the world. There is also an executive summary in Spanish.



Evaluation of publications

In 2011 the Bernard van Leer Foundation commissioned an external evaluation of our publishing programme, conducted by Cotswold Publishing Consultants Ltd via email and telephone.

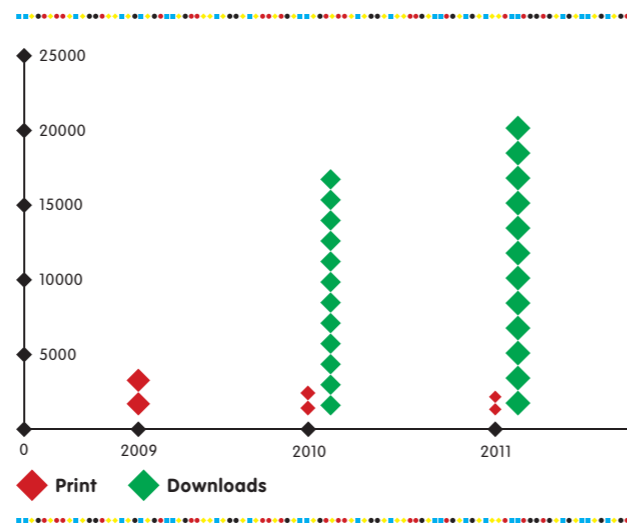
The survey found that the most appreciated publications were the Foundation's flagship journal, *Early Childhood Matters*, and the series of briefing papers produced in collaboration with the Open University, *Early Childhood in Focus* (along with their Spanish sister publications, *Espacio para la Infancia* and *La Primera Infancia in Perspectiva*, respectively). Over 70% and 60% of respondents

respectively considered these publications useful, relevant and of good quality.

Respondents expressed strong demand for the printed format of these titles to be retained, alongside the launch – planned for 2012 – of a new online platform for *Early Childhood Matters*, intended to facilitate sharing, searching and feedback. No decision has yet been taken on the recommendation for other titles – Working Papers and *Practice and Reflections*, which generally received less positive feedback – to become web-only publications.

Trends in requests for our publications

2011 saw a continuing trend towards uptake of our publications in electronic format. The number of publications downloaded from our website exceeded requests for the printed versions by a ratio of almost 10:1, up from around 6:1 in 2010. Taken together, requests for publications in either printed or pdf format via our website increased by over 10% on the year – but this figure hides a steep decline of about one-third in the requests for hard copies, the second successive year in which we have seen a drop on such a scale. For this reason we have decided to move to online-only publishing for certain titles, as explained above.



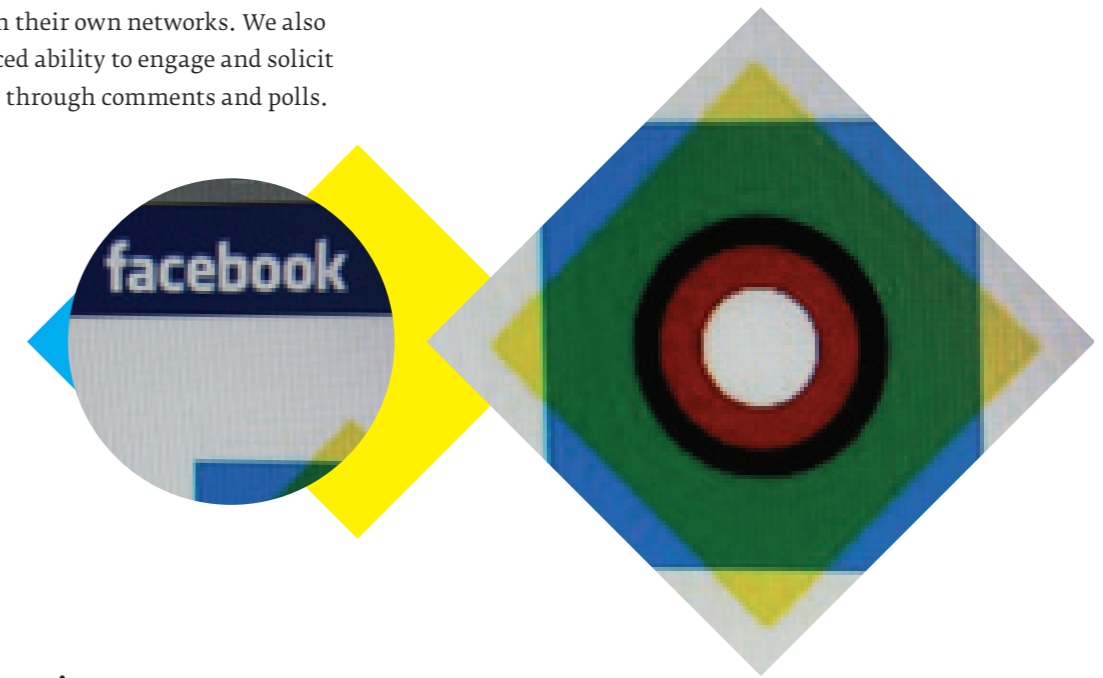
Requests for our publications

Year	Print	Downloads
2009	4,615	N.A.
2010	3,048	17,300
2011	2,098	20,794
Total	9,761	38,094

Social media

With social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter playing an increasingly central role in the lives of people around the world, the Bernard van Leer Foundation embarked on a social media outreach strengthen in late 2011. We have already seen potentially significant added value in being able to share knowledge with partners and supporters in ways that they, in turn, can easily share with their own networks. We also foresee value in an enhanced ability to engage and solicit feedback on our activities, through comments and polls.

By their nature, social media platforms provide instant statistics which will allow us to track how many people we reach. In 2012, the challenge will be to better understand our target audience and create content they will feel inspired to share.



Reputation research

In 2011 the Bernard van Leer Foundation asked the Reputation Institute of the Erasmus University in Rotterdam to evaluate our reputation among our key stakeholders, globally and in six of our focus countries: Brazil, India, Israel, the Netherlands, Peru and Turkey. The aim of the research was to better understand how our performance, governance and social responsibility are viewed.

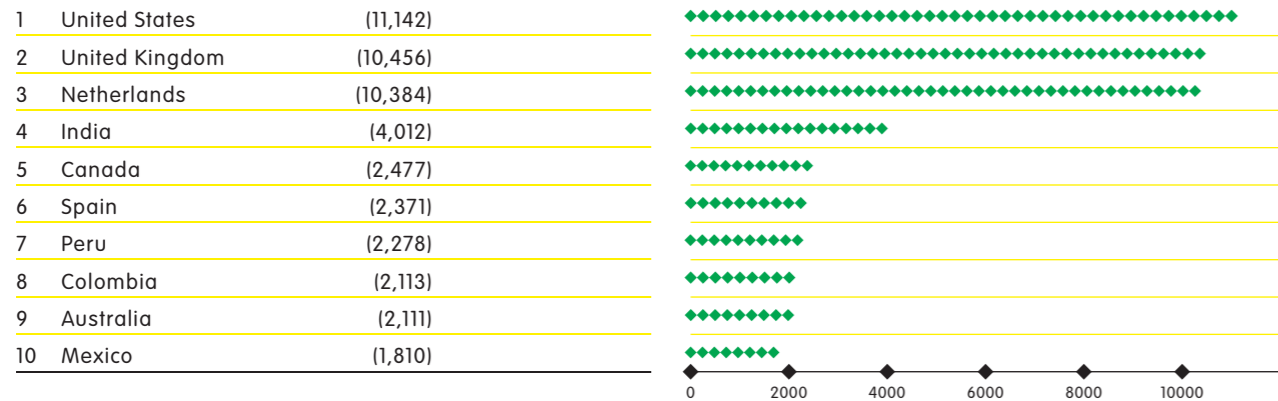
The research found that while the Foundation is highly valued, with governance and social responsibility scores far above average, we can further improve the way we communicate about our core tasks, qualities and results. In this Annual Report we have begun to act on this recommendation at the country level by sharing our baseline research, and we are currently developing new online tools to share our activities and results in a clearer and more consistent manner.

Foundation website

In the course of 2011, a total of 50,285 unique visitors made 79,408 visits to the Bernard van Leer Foundation website, registering 284,195 page views. In the period for which year-on-year comparisons are available, these figures were up by 33%, 37% and 16% respectively.

The Foundation's publications are also available on issuu.com, where they were accessed by over 15,000 readers in 2011.

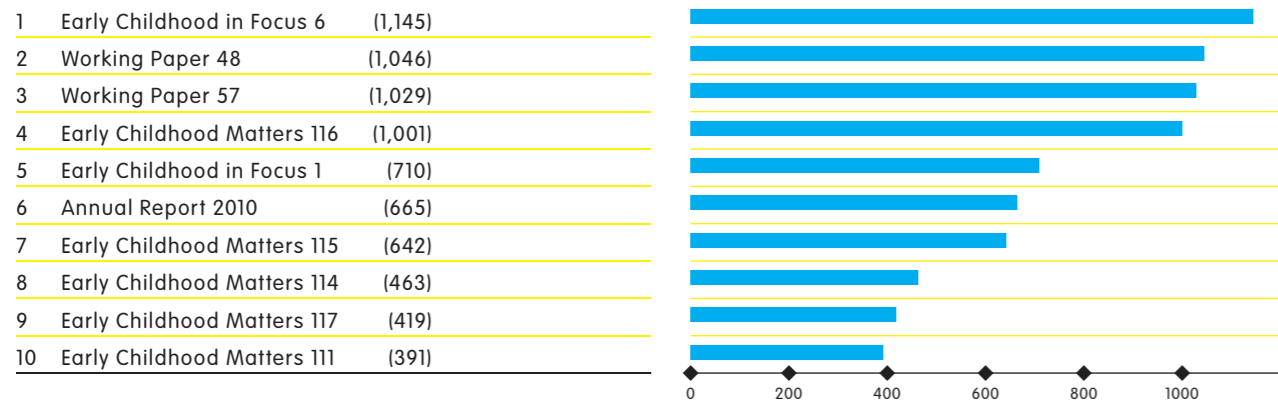
Bernard van Leer Foundation website: number of visits per country (top 10)



Publications downloads

A total of 20,794 publications were downloaded in pdf format in 2011, an increase of over 20% on the period in 2010 for which year-on-year comparison figures are available and 155 out of the Foundation's 166 publications were downloaded at least ten times.

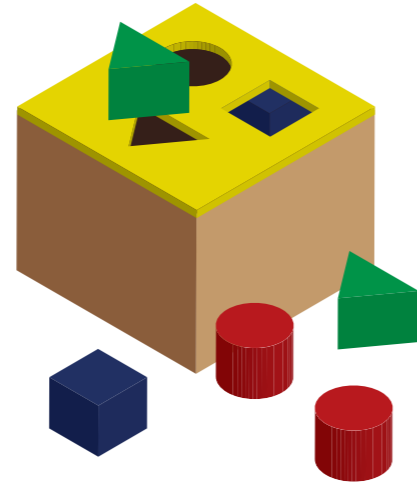
Top 10 publications downloads



Bernard van Leer Foundation's new look

Regular readers of the Bernard van Leer Foundation Annual Report may have noticed that in 2011 we introduced a new logo. As we reach out to new partners and decision makers, first impressions count; it had increasingly become clear that our previous branding, designed in the 1970s, was difficult to adapt to the various online formats which now dominate modern communications.

We briefed our designers to create a logo that was modern and fresh, and conveyed professionalism while also finding a way to evoke the vibrancy, energy and creativity of the young children we set out to serve. The bright colours and basic component shapes of the new logo playfully evoke children's toys which can be picked apart and put together in new and imaginative ways.



**Bernard
van Leer**
FOUNDATION



Cinekid – young children living in media

In 2011 the Bernard van Leer Foundation became the main sponsor of the Cinekid festival in the Netherlands, a commitment that will last until 2013. Cinekid is the world's largest film, television and new media festival for children under the age of 12.

The festival features MediaLab, in which children can get a taste of cutting-edge interactive games, and an international film competition including a public choice award sponsored by the Foundation. The children attending the film festival voted for the English film *Will*, about an orphaned boy who follows his football team, Liverpool, to the Champions League final in Turkey.

Alongside the festival, Cinekid organises a conference for professionals working with young children and the media. The Bernard van Leer Foundation invited Michael H. Levine from the Joan Ganz Cooney centre in New York to deliver a keynote speech on how new media can be used to promote interaction between children and their families, rather than becoming a digital babysitter.

The Foundation and Cinekid together also organised a two-day expert meeting on how foundations can support the creation of high-quality media for young children, to promote development and learning. Follow-up research is being conducted in 2012 to define what constitutes these media.





ABOUT OUR STAFF
AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Overview of the Foundation's staff at 1 March 2012

Unit	Job title	Name	
Executive Office	Executive Director	Lisa Jordan	
	Secretary to the ExD	Jane Hartman	
Programme	Programme Director	Michael Feigelson	
	Research and Evaluation Officer	Selim Iltus	
	Programme Officer	Reem Judeh	
	Programme Officer	Jeanet van de Korput	
	Programme Officer	Marc Mataheru	
	Programme Officer	Nyambura Rugoiyo	
Support Programme	Programme Officer	Leonardo Yáñez	
	Programme Administrator	Jolanda de Haan	
	Programme Administrator	Jackie Ratsma-Melville	
Communications	Programme Administrator	Alicia Fernández	
	Communications Director	Leontien Peeters	
	Communications and Publishing Officer	Teresa Moreno-García	
Human Resources	Administrative Assistant	Teresa Pegge-Custodio	
	Human Resources Manager	Margriet Wolters-Buisman	
	Human Resources Officer	Agnes Buis	
Support Services	Manager Support Services	Rutger Wijnands	
	Financial Administration	Financial Officer	Jane Moerland-Cowan
	ICT	ICT Officer	Steffan Hoeke
	Travel and Events	Travel and Events Officer	Inge Hanny-de Leau
	Facilities Staff	Cleaner	Marijke Schoenmaker-Scholtes

Female/Male F: 73% M: 27%
 Number of staff and full-time employees (FTEs) Staff: 22 FTEs: 19

On consultancy basis

Dharitri Patnaik, India Representative for the Foundation in India
 Hoon Cho, Consultant for ICT Communications and Reporting

Executive Compensation Policy

Compensation for employees of the Bernard van Leer Foundation is indexed every 3 years against a remuneration benchmark, undertaken by Berenschot, a Dutch Consultancy Firm specialising in human

resource issues. The Foundation is indexed against the Dutch national professional services industry and the Dutch public sector. International employees receive an additional percentage allowance to maintain a competitive position in the international labour market.



Our Board of Trustees

The fiduciary responsibility for fulfilling the vision and mission of the Foundation, as laid down in the Articles of Association, resides with the Board of Trustees. The Board's oversight role includes appointing the Executive Director, evaluating her performance, and approving the strategic plans and the annual financial and operational plans. The Board meets at least four times per year.

Composition

The Board of Trustees is currently composed of seven members. The Board appoints its own members, who serve a maximum of three 4-year terms.

The Board's oversight of grantmaking

Grants of more than EUR 500,000 require prior approval by the Board, which also reviews all grants made in the last fiscal quarter at each Board Meeting. The Trustees periodically accompany Foundation staff on visits to partners in various parts of the world.

Members of the Board of Trustees

Peter Bell, Chair

(Born 1940, Trustee since 2002 and Chair since 2010) President Emeritus of CARE, Peter Bell is now a senior research fellow at the Hauser Center for Non-profit Organisations at Harvard University. He chairs the NGO Leaders Forum, and serves on the boards of the Inter-American Dialogue, International Center for Research on Women, and World Peace Foundation.

Gideon Frank

(Born 1943, Trustee since 2008) Currently Vice Chair of the Board of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission. He also serves on various advisory and supervisory boards, including The Executive Council of the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology and the Board of Israel Electric Corporation.

Rien van Gendt

(Born 1943, Trustee since 2007) A PhD in Economics, Rien van Gendt is a former Executive Director of the Bernard van Leer Foundation and also serves on various advisory and supervisory boards including Rockefeller Philanthropy Services, Alliance Publishing Trust, the European Cultural Foundation and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

Trude Maas

(Born 1946, Trustee since 2001) Former member of the Dutch Senate, Trude Maas serves on various advisory and supervisory boards including those of Philips Electronics Netherlands, Van Gogh Museum and the Schiphol Group.

Nancy Newcomb

(Born 1945, Trustee since 2001) Nancy Newcomb was a senior executive of Citigroup and now is a director of Sysco Corporation and the DirecTV Group. She has an MA in Economics and serves on several non-profit boards, including the New York Historical Society and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

Robert Swaak

(Born 1960, Trustee since 2011) CEO and Chairman of the Board of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) in the Netherlands since October 2008, Robert Swaak is also a member of the advisory committee of the John Adams Institute and Chairman of Opportunity in Bedrijf.

Jacqueline Tammenoms Bakker

(Born 1953, Trustee since 2011) Currently a non-executive director of the Land Registry and Ordnance Survey (Netherlands), Tesco Plc (UK) and Vivendi (France), Jacqueline Tammenoms Bakker previously worked for Shell, McKinsey and Unilever and was Director General at the Ministry of Transport in the Netherlands.

The Bernard van Leer Foundation would like to thank Joep Brentjes, who retired from the Board of Trustees in 2011, for his service as a Board member since 1998. In 2011 we welcomed two new Trustees: Robert Swaak, CEO and Chairman of the Board of PwC in The Netherlands, and Jacqueline Tammenoms Bakker, who bring wide-ranging experience in both the private sector and Dutch governmental sector.

Principles of Good Practice

The Bernard van Leer Foundation follows the Principles of Good Practice developed by the European Foundation Centre.

Principle 1: Compliance

Foundations comply with the laws of the state in which they are based, and act in accordance with their bylaws. They comply with the international and European conventions to which their country of residency is party.

Principle 2: Governance

Foundations have an identifiable decision-making body whose members and successors should be nominated in accordance with established principles and procedures, and act with the highest ethical standards.

Principle 3: Informed policies, operations and support programmes

Foundations define a clear set of basic policies and procedures specifying their mission, objectives, goals and related programmes and review these on a regular basis.

Principle 4: Stewardship: management and finance

Foundations promote efficient organisation and work while ensuring prudent and sustainable management, investment strategies and procedures, and use of resources for public benefit. Foundations ensure proper accounting/bookkeeping according to established rules in the state in which they

are headquartered. They may complement such rules with additional measures on a voluntary basis.

Principle 5: Disclosure and communication

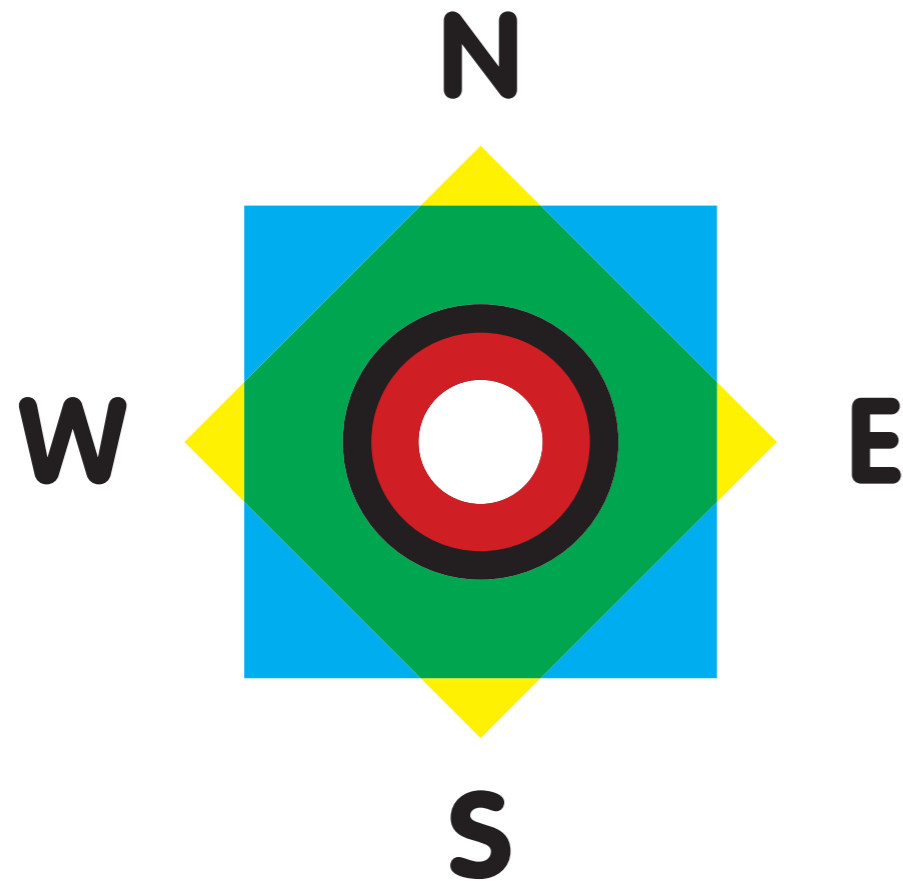
Foundations act in a transparent manner and comply with the regulations concerning transparency in force in the countries in which they operate. They may complement such regulations with additional measures on a voluntary basis.

Principle 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Foundations organise appropriate monitoring and regular evaluation of their action and programmes.

Principle 7: Cooperation

Foundations share their know-how and experience with peer organisations and other relevant stakeholders to advance good practice and cooperate whenever appropriate, to maximise their impact in their respective fields of activity.



OUR FINANCIAL OUTLOOK FOR 2012

IN NOVEMBER 2011 THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES APPROVED THE FOUNDATION'S BUDGET FOR 2012

Income	2012 (EUR)
Van Leer Group Foundation	17,257,000
Interest	110,000
Total income	17,367,000

Expenditure	2012 (EUR)	
<i>Grants and Foundation Managed Projects (per goal)</i>		
Healthy environments	3,355,000	
Quality early learning	4,735,000	
Reducing violence	<u>5,410,000</u>	13,500,000
<i>Other Foundation Managed Projects</i>		
Communications/Positioning	910,000	
Foundation Sector	31,000	
Programme consultancies	170,000	
Publications	<u>520,000</u>	1,631,000
<i>Operating Expenses</i>		<u>2,970,000</u>
Total Expenditure		18,101,000



RESUMEN EJECUTIVO/ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN SPANISH

Resumen ejecutivo

En su prefacio, Peter Bell, presidente del Consejo de Administración, escribe: “Para una fundación como Bernard van Leer, conseguir cambios positivos en las vidas de los niños exige una combinación de estrategia disciplinada, transparencia y flexibilidad. También son necesarias las organizaciones contrapartes para movilizar recursos financieros y desarrollar la voluntad política. La disciplina implica un compromiso con la recogida de datos, el análisis y la evaluación posterior en cada paso del camino. La transparencia y la flexibilidad implican una voluntad de escuchar a los demás, de aprender de los avances y de los contratiempos, y de asumir riesgos”.

Haciendo observación de los limitados recursos de que dispone la Fundación Bernard van Leer, explica la importancia de las organizaciones contrapartes: “Como fundación privada, financiera y políticamente independiente, podemos aunar a las partes interesadas clave: líderes y responsables políticos, líderes empresariales, agencias de prestación de servicios, organizaciones en defensa de los niños y grupos de la comunidad”.

Nuestra apuesta por las alianzas estratégicas

La Directora Ejecutiva, Lisa Jordan, considera que la creación de nuevas alianzas con organizaciones contrapartes es uno de los dos temas principales que han caracterizado al año 2011. Cita el ejemplo del *Evaluation Challenge Fund*, lanzado en colaboración con las Fundaciones Oak para incentivar la investigación sobre cuáles son las intervenciones que han demostrado su eficacia a la hora de detener la violencia contra los niños pequeños en países con bajos ingresos: “La violencia en la vida de los niños pequeños tiene consecuencias irreversibles, y muchas fundaciones destinan fondos a su prevención, pero prácticamente no ha podido demostrarse que los programas que apoyamos junto con

otras contrapartes realmente funcionen en el hemisferio sur, como parecen demostrar los indicios llegados de Europa y Norteamérica. La colaboración entre diversas organizaciones contrapartes consiguió que el fondo fuera lo suficientemente amplio como para atraer la atención necesaria que marcara la diferencia.”

La importancia de conocer la situación en que viven los niños

El segundo tema que Lisa Jordan identifica como característico del año 2011 es la realización de una investigación de línea de base para poder controlar y evaluar el cambio que pretendemos crear. Observa cómo la información recopilada mediante este tipo de investigación puede ser en sí misma un poderoso vehículo para el cambio, y cita los ejemplos de la atención que prestan los medios de comunicación a la investigación sobre la situación de los hijos de los emigrantes temporeros en Turquía, y a las diferencias regionales sobre cómo se manejan los casos de maltrato infantil en los Países Bajos.

Un ejemplo que sirve especialmente para ilustrar el modo en que la información precisa sobre la situación de los niños pequeños puede crear interés político procede de Perú, donde la Fundación Bernard van Leer ha financiado la creación de un “infobarómetro”: una herramienta en línea que reúne datos sobre diferentes aspectos de la vida que afectan a los niños pequeños y que llegan de todo el país, permitiendo así realizar comparaciones entre los distintos ámbitos y a lo largo del tiempo. Como Lisa Jordan explica, esta herramienta ha “desempeñado un papel central para la creación de un “caos de interés en la primera infancia” en el país”.

Otro aspecto innovador del trabajo de la Fundación Bernard van Leer en Perú durante el año 2011 se describe en esta Memoria Anual: en la provincia de Iquitos,

la investigación de línea de base sobre la situación de los niños pequeños fue llevada a cabo por una de nuestras organizaciones contrapartes, INFANT, empleando a niños de mayor edad – miembros de la red de adolescentes REDNNA – como coinvestigadores. Ello permitió que los equipos de investigación se ganaran la confianza de los niños pequeños y compusieran un panorama preciso de sus vidas. Por ejemplo, al trazar el mapa de la prevalencia de enfermedades respiratorias – más elevada en las zonas de investigación que en el conjunto del país – el equipo de investigación pudo identificar que la causa origen era que los hogares carecían de camas. Ello significa que los niños duermen en un trozo de tela colocado directamente sobre el suelo de tablas de madera de las casas levantadas en los márgenes del río, que se humedece y forma un caldo de cultivo para las bacterias.

El diseño de este proyecto de investigación debe mucho a una experiencia de éxito de la investigación financiada por la Fundación Bernard van Leer en Brasil. Llevada a cabo también por una de unas organizaciones contrapartes, la Associação Brasileira Terra des Homens (ABTH), la investigación estuvo destinada inicialmente a obtener mayor información sobre la situación de los niños pequeños que dormían a la intemperie en las calles de Río con sus padres, quienes pasaban el tiempo en la calle vendiendo o recogiendo basura. Los resultados fueron que muchos de estos padres no eran personas sin techo, sino que vivían en Duque de Caxias, una zona urbana a 16 km del centro de Río de Janeiro, y que normalmente preferían quedarse a pasar la noche en las calles, en lugar de tener que afrontar la molestia y el gasto de desplazarse al hogar.

Para comprender lo que podría hacerse por ayudar a las familias a criar a sus hijos en un entorno más estable, se consiguió la participación de antiguos y actuales

vendedores ambulantes y recogedores de basura de la zona donde se estaba llevando a cabo la investigación. Como resultado del estudio, en 2012 las autoridades municipales de Duque de Caxias han facilitado 200 nuevas plazas en centros de cuidado infantil y se han unido a ABTH en un proyecto de desarrollo destinado a mejorar las perspectivas de empleo de los padres jóvenes.

De nuevo en Perú, Lisa Jordan continúa explicando: “Vivimos tiempos excitantes, pues el nuevo presidente electo, Ollanta Humala, y la primera dama, Nadine Heredia, comparten un fuerte compromiso personal por una mayor inversión en los niños pequeños del país. El presupuesto que se destina en Perú a la primera infancia se ha disparado a más de mil millones de dólares. La investigación y los jóvenes investigadores serán esenciales para garantizar que el dinero se invierta con prudencia y que los compromisos se lleven a cabo.”

En cifras: nuestra inversión en Perú y Brasil

En el año 2011 hemos invertido en Perú un total de 2.086.037 euros, distribuidos de forma bastante equitativa entre los tres objetivos del aprendizaje para la primera infancia (43%), la reducción de la violencia (30%) y los entornos saludables (27%). En Brasil, el otro país latinoamericano donde centramos nuestra actuación, hemos invertido 2.545.180 de euros, en su mayor parte distribuidos entre los objetivos de la puesta a escala de los programas de visita al hogar en el Amazonas (46%) y de la reducción de la violencia en las *favelas* de Río de Janeiro y de Recife (45%). Tanto en Perú como en Brasil, así como en los otros seis países donde centramos nuestra actuación, seguimos todavía en los primeros estadios de la programación, refinando las estrategias a través de las cuales intentaremos conseguir nuestros tres objetivos para el periodo 2010–2015:

- **Llevar el aprendizaje para la primera infancia a escala**

Las bases para todo futuro aprendizaje y desarrollo se forman en los primeros años de vida. Esa es la razón por la que el aprendizaje en la primera infancia es crucial no solo para los niños, sino también para el conjunto de la sociedad. Existe un fuerte movimiento global a favor de la expansión del cuidado y de la educación para la primera infancia. Sin embargo, las pruebas demuestran que la calidad puede resentirse cuando la educación inicial se lleva a escala, y los niños desfavorecidos son los que corren más riesgo de quedar excluidos.

- **Reducir la violencia en las vidas de los niños pequeños**

La violencia tiene repercusiones profundas y perdurables sobre el desarrollo de los niños. El hecho de presenciar o sufrir la violencia en la primera infancia es el mejor predictor individual de que la violencia se perpetuará posteriormente en la vida adulta. Los niños pequeños son los menos protegidos y los más vulnerables a las consecuencias físicas, sociales y emocionales de la violencia. El primer informe mundial de Naciones Unidas sobre la violencia contra los niños, publicado en el año 2006, reveló que cientos de millones de niños pequeños son afectados cada año. La violencia contra los niños puede y debe prevenirse.

- **Mejorar la salud de los niños pequeños mediante el entorno físico**

La Organización Mundial de la Salud calcula que un tercio de las enfermedades infantiles son atribuibles a entornos físicos deficientes. Los niños que viven en los países en desarrollo tienen una probabilidad hasta doce veces mayor de verse afectados. En todo el mundo, los accidentes y las lesiones son responsables de igual número de muertes de menores de 5 años

que el SIDA. Pequeños cambios en la planificación de las condiciones de vivienda y de los vecindarios, especialmente en las ciudades en rápida expansión de los países en desarrollo, pueden mejorar significativamente la salud y el futuro de los niños pequeños.

Esperamos que cuando hayamos establecido nuestras estrategias centrales y entablado relaciones duraderas con organizaciones contrapartes en cada país, podamos comenzar a optimizar nuestro programa por países. A ello seguirá un periodo de consolidación, lo que debería ponernos en la posición de retirarnos paulatinamente del país habiendo conseguido marcar una diferencia tangible para las vidas de sus niños pequeños.

Mirando a futuro

A medio plazo, nuestra principal prioridad para el año 2012 en Perú es trabajar en una campaña para cambiar las normas sociales en torno al castigo físico y la violencia de género. En Brasil, nuestras prioridades para 2012 incluyen estudios de referencia para los objetivos de reducir la violencia en Río y Recife y de mejorar las condiciones de vivienda en los *cortiços* de São Paulo, consolidar la investigación preliminar sobre los modelos de visitas al hogar en el Amazonas, y aunarnos con otras partes interesadas para poder influir en las votaciones del Senado sobre la proposición de ley que pretende prohibir el castigo físico contra los niños.

Nuestro trabajo en otras partes del mundo

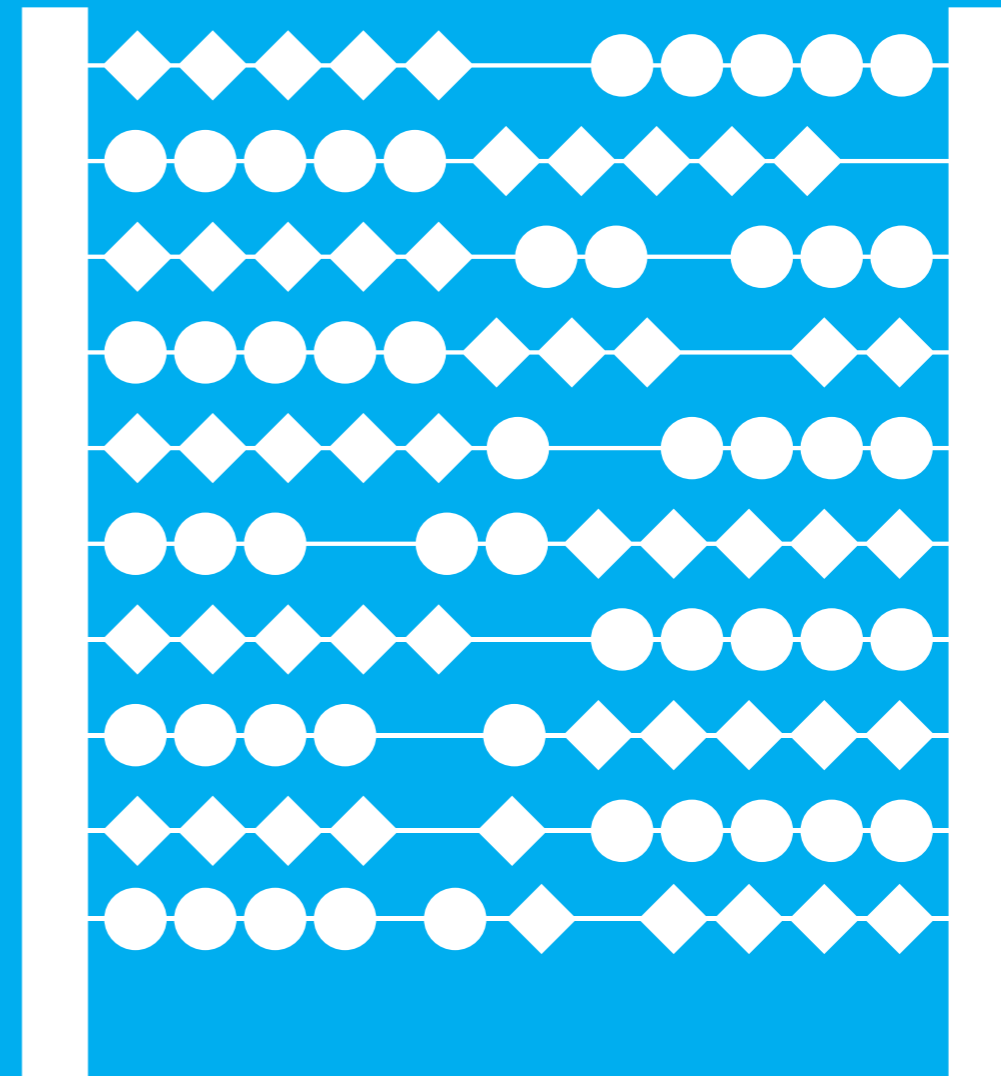
Más allá de la región de América Latina, esta Memoria Anual expone los avances conseguidos en diversos frentes durante el año 2011. Por ejemplo, en la prestigiosa publicación médica *The Lancet* se publicó la investigación financiada por la Fundación Bernard van Leer acerca de los costes y las ventajas de la inversión pública en los servicios para la primera infancia. A

través del patrocinio del festival neerlandés de medios de comunicación Cinekid, hemos incrementado nuestro interés en la cuestión de cómo los dispositivos de comunicación interactiva (como los iPads y los teléfonos inteligentes) podrían convertirse en mecanismos útiles para el aprendizaje en la primera infancia.

Hemos entablado relación con otras fundaciones contrapartes europeas y con la Unión Europea para mantener una serie de reuniones sobre cómo mejorar la educación para la primera infancia de los niños pertenecientes a la minoría Roma, que es objeto de discriminación, con el objetivo de romper el ciclo intergeneracional de transmisión de la pobreza. Y hemos comenzado a trabajar con CARE-Noruega, SIDA, y la Fundación John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur para lanzar una campaña global sobre paternidad (*MenCare: A Global Fatherhood Campaign*), conducida por Promundo

en Brasil y por Sonke en Sudáfrica; ambas son ONG que trabajan en los ámbitos de la violencia y la igualdad de género.

Finalmente, esta Memoria Anual presenta el nuevo logotipo de la Fundación Bernard van Leer. Cuando nos presentamos a nuevas organizaciones contrapartes, las primeras impresiones cuentan; cada vez se hacía más obvio que nuestra anterior imagen de marca, diseñada en los años setenta, era difícil de adaptar a los distintos formatos en línea que predominan en las comunicaciones modernas. Por ello dimos instrucciones a nuestros diseñadores para que crearan un logotipo que fuera moderno y fresco, que transmitiera profesionalidad, y que al mismo tiempo pudiera evocar la vitalidad, la energía y la creatividad de los niños pequeños a quienes nos disponemos a ayudar.



OUR FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2011

Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2011

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2011	page	79
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER

	Notes	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	(1)	170,200	68,200
Current assets			
Van Leer Group Foundation	(2)	14,177,200	14,193,700
Other receivables	(3)	77,800	293,900
Cash and bank	(4)	3,787,700	4,901,600
		<u>18,042,700</u>	<u>19,389,200</u>
Total assets		<u>18,212,900</u>	<u>19,457,400</u>
Available funds and liabilities			
Available funds			
Foundation capital		453,800	453,800
Available for grantmaking	(5)	1,128,500	3,572,800
		<u>1,582,300</u>	<u>4,026,600</u>
Provision rental contract		0	235,700
Liabilities			
Grants payable	(6)	14,647,600	14,555,900
Other liabilities	(7)	1,983,000	639,200
		<u>16,630,600</u>	<u>15,195,100</u>
		<u>18,212,900</u>	<u>19,457,400</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 2011

	Notes	Budget 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2010 (EUR)
Income				
Van Leer Group Foundation	(1)	17,257,100	17,257,100	16,754,500
Interest	(2)	140,000	120,600	98,200
Total income		<u>17,397,100</u>	<u>17,377,700</u>	<u>16,852,700</u>
Expenditure				
Grants	(3)	14,000,000	14,240,000	16,245,700
Foundation-managed projects	(4)	2,500,000	2,485,300	916,800
Operating expenses	(5)	2,900,000	2,853,000	2,675,000
		<u>19,400,000</u>	<u>19,578,300</u>	<u>19,837,500</u>
Other expenditures	(6)	0	243,700	424,300
Total expenditures		<u>19,400,000</u>	<u>19,822,000</u>	<u>20,261,800</u>
Operating result		<u>-2,002,900</u>	<u>-2,444,300</u>	<u>-3,409,100</u>
Appropriation of operating result				
Deducted from reserve available for grantmaking	(5)*	-2,002,900	-2,444,300	-3,409,100
		<u>-2,002,900</u>	<u>-2,444,300</u>	<u>-3,409,100</u>

* This note refers to the notes to the balance 5 under 'Notes to the balance sheet' (page 84)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2011

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Operating result	-2,444,300	-3,409,100
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	39,700	26,500
Change in provision rental contract	-235,700	235,700
Change in liabilities	1,435,500	-543,700
Change in current accounts	16,500	7,129,200
Change in other receivables	216,100	-108,800
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	<u>-972,200</u>	<u>3,329,800</u>
Cash flow from investment activities		
Purchases of fixed assets	-141,700	-51,900
Cash flow from investment activities (B)	<u>-141,700</u>	<u>-51,900</u>
Change in Cash and Bank (A+B)	<u>-1,113,900</u>	<u>3,277,900</u>
Balance cash and bank 1 January	4,901,600	1,623,700
Balance cash and bank 31 December	<u>3,787,700</u>	<u>4,901,600</u>
	<u>-1,113,900</u>	<u>3,277,900</u>

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Activities

The Bernard van Leer Foundation funds and shares knowledge about work in early childhood development. The Foundation was established in 1949 and is based in The Hague, Netherlands. The goal of the Bernard van Leer Foundation is to improve opportunities for children up to age 8 who are growing up in socially and economically difficult circumstances.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Bernard van Leer Foundation are prepared in conformity with general accounting principles accepted in the Netherlands and the guidelines for annual reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, in particular guideline 640 'Not-for-profit organisations'.

The financial statements are denominated in euros. The figures are either rounded up or down to the nearest EUR 100.

Change in presentation

The Bernard van Leer Foundation changed the format for the balance sheet and the statement of income and expenditure. The change in presentation has no consequences for the available funds nor for the operating result. The comparative figures were also adjusted.

Principles for valuation of assets and liabilities

Generally, assets and liabilities are stated at acquired, incurred or fair value. If not stated otherwise, they are recognised at acquired or incurred amount.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies in the reporting period are recognised in financial statements at exchange rates ruling at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences resulting from settlement and translation are charged or credited to the income and expenditure account.

Tangible fixed assets are valued at purchase cost after deduction of depreciation based on the estimated lifetime of the assets.

Cash and Bank represent cash in hand and bank balances with a maturity of less than twelve months. Unless stated otherwise, they are freely disposable.

Grants payable that are expected to be paid in future years are recorded at the present value of expected future payments.

Principles for determination of the result

Generally, income and expenditures are recognised in the period to which they are related, unless stated otherwise. Grants and Foundation-managed projects are considered incurred at the time of approval.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared by using the indirect method.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1 Tangible fixed assets

	Hard- and software (EUR)	Furniture and equipment (EUR)	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Cost price				
1 January	83,500	31,800	115,300	107,300
Write off *	-19,500	-31,800	-51,300	-43,900
Purchases	48,400	93,300	141,700	51,900
31 December	112,400	93,300	205,700	115,300
Depreciation				
1 January	22,700	24,400	47,100	64,500
Write off	-19,500	-31,800	-51,300	-43,900
Depreciation	30,700	9,000	39,700	26,500
31 December	33,900	1,600	35,500	47,100
Depreciation %	33	20		
Book value				
31 December	78,500	91,700	170,200	68,200

* Written-off fixed assets: hard- and software are completely depreciated and furniture and equipment are completely disposed.

2 Van Leer Group Foundation

Balance 1 January	14,193,700	21,322,900
Amount of preliminary allocation to the Foundation	17,257,100	16,754,500
Subtotal	31,450,800	38,077,400
Disbursements	-17,273,600	-23,883,700
Balance 31 December	14,177,200	14,193,700

See also notes to the income and expenditure account 1 (page 87)

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

3 Other receivables

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Receivable interest	33,500	32,200
Prepayments	0	78,600
Pension	0	123,000
Other receivables	44,300	60,100
	<u>77,800</u>	<u>293,900</u>

4 Cash and bank

Bank	3,787,000	4,901,100
Cash	700	500
	<u>3,787,700</u>	<u>4,901,600</u>

Bank guarantees

The Foundation has instructed ABN AMRO Bank to issue a bank guarantee towards the lessor of the building Stena Realty of EUR 60,000, which has expired 17-02-2012 as the Foundation has moved into a new building of which the bank guarantee amounts to EUR 30,100.

5 Available for grantmaking

Balance 1 January	3,572,800	6,981,900
Operating result	-2,444,300	-3,409,100
Balance 31 December	<u>1,128,500</u>	<u>3,572,800</u>

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

6 Grants payable

Balance 1 January	14,555,900	14,488,900
Grants approved	14,781,700	16,293,400
Grants cancelled	-418,300	-74,300
Rate of exchange savings	600	24,700
Grant payments	-14,272,300	-16,176,800
Balance 31 December	<u>14,647,600</u>	<u>14,555,900</u>

Grants to be paid in 2012	9,541,500
Grants to be paid in 2013	3,075,500
Grants to be paid in 2014	1,393,600
Grants to be paid in 2015	637,000
	<u>14,647,600</u>

7 Other liabilities

Accruals	1,354,900	336,400
Holiday allowances	112,400	127,000
Pension	1,600	0
Wage tax	95,100	94,100
Other liabilities	419,000	81,700
	<u>1,983,000</u>	<u>639,200</u>

The majority of the accruals EUR 1,113,200 are Foundation-managed projects contracts.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

8 Commitments and rights not shown on the balance sheet**Guarantees Van Leer Group Foundation**

The Van Leer Group Foundation guarantees that, if the activities of the Bernard van Leer Foundation are discontinued, sufficient funds will be available or will be made available to enable Bernard van Leer Foundation:

(a) to terminate the employment contracts of permanent employees, subject to a period of notice of 6 months; and

(b) to comply with any past and future obligations relating to other expenses, with an aggregate of at least 75% of the costs relating to administration and software services in accordance with the last Bernard van Leer Foundation budget adopted by the Board of Trustees prior to discontinuing its activities.

Surplus interest account for employees

A surplus interest account which holds funds for the purpose of indexation of employees' pensions at Delta Lloyd had a balance of EUR 338,800 at 1 January 2011. In 2011 this fund accrued interest (EUR 29,500) and indexation was paid to ex- and retired employees (-/- EUR 73,500), which resulted in a 31 December balance of EUR 294,800.

Rent obligations

The Bernard van Leer Foundation has rental obligations for the new building in the total amount of EUR 515,900 which may be specified according to terms of loans as follows:

less than 1 year:	EUR 84,800
between 1 year and 5 years	EUR 339,200
more than 5 years	EUR 91,900

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

1 Van Leer Group Foundation

The Bernard van Leer Foundation receives the bulk of its income from the Van Leer Group Foundation to fulfil its mission. The Van Leer Group Foundation's income derives from a global portfolio of diversified investments. For more information regarding the Van Leer Group Foundation, please refer to its website <http://www.vanleergroupfoundation.nl/>. The Annual Report of the Van Leer Group Foundation will be published in June 2012.

2 Interest

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Bank and deposit accounts	121,800	95,700
Other interest	-1,200	2,500
	<u>120,600</u>	<u>98,200</u>

3 Grants

	Budget 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2010 (EUR)
Grants approved		14,781,700	16,293,400
Grants cancelled		-418,300	-74,300
Returned funds		-128,600	
Rate of exchange savings		600	24,700
Currency differences		4,600	1,900
	<u>14,000,000</u>	<u>14,240,000</u>	<u>16,245,700</u>

Grantmaking in 2011 was in line with the budget for 2011, but significantly less compared to 2010. This is mainly caused by an increase in the Foundation-managed projects expenditures (refer to note 4 below).

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

4 Foundation-managed projects

	Budget 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2010 (EUR)
Communications		101,900	203,400
Foundation sector		41,800	67,800
Network development		110,700	96,800
Programme consultancies		1,355,900	280,900
Publications		332,000	267,900
Sponsorships		543,000	0
	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,485,300</u>	<u>916,800</u>

Investment in programme consultancies and sponsorships was considerably larger in 2011 than in 2010.

As Bernard van Leer moves through the testing and research phase of programming, short-term consultant contracts and longer-term baseline research contracts are necessary. Furthermore, communicating about the importance of investing in early childhood within the countries in which we operate is also undertaken through consultancy contracts.

Sponsorships pertain to support for film festivals and other public events that allow the Bernard van Leer Foundation to reach a larger public with messaging about early childhood.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

5 Operating expenses

	Budget 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2011 (EUR)	Actual 2010 (EUR)
Board of Trustees *	61,000	54,500	54,500
Personnel **			
(a) salaries	1,560,000	1,542,700	1,524,400
(b) social charges	493,000	444,000	416,000
(c) general staff costs	70,000	48,300	51,700
(d) recruitment	10,000	5,900	1,900
(e) staff development	35,000	36,800	3,600
(f) temporary personnel	20,000	34,300	10,000
	<u>2,188,000</u>	<u>2,112,000</u>	<u>2,007,600</u>
Consultants	37,000	66,100	14,500
Staff travel/hospitality ***	211,000	231,900	192,500
Premises	193,000	160,800	208,300
Office equipment/expenses	100,000	105,700	87,800
Telecommunications	30,000	36,900	31,300
External auditors	45,000	54,100	44,600
General costs	35,000	31,000	33,900
Total	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>2,853,000</u>	<u>2,675,000</u>

* The members of the Board of the Bernard van Leer Foundation are also on the Board of the Van Leer Group Foundation. While they are not paid for serving on the Bernard van Leer Board, they do receive remuneration for service on the Van Leer Group Foundation Board. Board of Trustees expenditure in 2011 (€54,500) include expenses related to Board members visiting projects, Board meetings and events.

** For privacy reasons (according to the accounting rules) the remuneration of Management will not be disclosed as it relates to a single person.

*** Changes in operating procedures on programming and a strengthened due diligence process have resulted in more staff travel.

In 2011 Operating expenses EUR 2,853,000 amounted to 14.6% of the total expenditure, excluding other expenditures. (2010: 13.5%).

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

6 Other expenditures

The other expenditures of EUR 243,700 relate to both the costs incurred for the former and present office building and to termination costs of employee contracts.

OTHER INFORMATION

Appropriation of operating result

The total expenditure exceeded the total income by EUR 2,444,300. In 2011, the Foundation deducted EUR 2,444,300 from the amount available for grantmaking.

Independent auditor's report

To: The Board of Trustees and Executive Director of Stichting Bernard van Leer Foundation

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2011 of Stichting Bernard van Leer Foundation, The Hague, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2011, the statement of income and expenditure and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 640 'Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion with respect to the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Bernard van Leer Foundation as at December 31, 2011 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 640 'Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

Amsterdam, March 15, 2012

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

Signed by P.J.A.M Jongstra

Photography

Cover	Bernard van Leer at his desk. Photo: Bernard van Leer Foundation.	Page 35	Participants attending the Education for Social Justice Training in September 2011, as part of the Roma Good Start Initiative project. Bucharest, Romania. Photo: Elena Mihai, Center for Education and Professional Development Step by Step.
Page 4	(from top) Municipal early childhood care and development project. Mazán, Loreto State, Peru. Photo: Courtesy Asociación Red Innova. Grandparents as Caregivers project, Uganda. Photo: Courtesy Action for Children.	Page 38	Drawing of a community. Laos. Photo: Roland Dimaya.
Page 6	Logo of a joint research project carried out by INFANT and REDNNA in Iquitos, Peru. See page 24 for more information.	Page 40	Boy in the Mahadev Nagar slum, Indore, India. Photo: Jon Spaul/Bernard van Leer Foundation.
Page 9	Schedia art and play session evening for children up to age 6 and their parents. Elefsina, an industrial town outside Athens, Greece. Photo: Jon Spaul/Bernard van Leer Foundation	Page 41	Posters from MenCare – A Global Fatherhood Campaign.
Pages 10–11	Members of the Pardhi community tribe, in the Rajiv Nagar slum, Bhopal, India. Photo: Jon Spaul/Bernard van Leer Foundation.	Page 42	Temporary shelter after the tsunami. Lhokseumawe, Indonesia. Photo: Selim Iltus.
Page 17	Pictures from the <i>Raízes Locais</i> programme. Mangueirinha community of Duque de Caxias, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Photo: Courtesy Associação Brasileira Terra dos Homens.	Page 43	Children from a community near Moshi, Tanzania. Photo: Jim Holmes/Bernard van Leer Foundation.
Page 19	Boys playing a game, Marwari Indra Nagar. Agra, India. Photo: Jon Spaul/Bernard van Leer Foundation.	Page 55	ICT session at the <i>Centro Cultural da Criança</i> , a safe space for children in a poor shantytown of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Photo: Jon Spaul/Bernard van Leer Foundation.
Page 21	Daycare centre in an unrecognised Bedouin village in the Negev area, Israel. Photo: Courtesy Inge Hanny.	Page 63	Award ceremony at Cinekid Festival. Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Photo: Courtesy Cinekid.
Page 23	Stichting Pedagogiekontwikkeling 0–7: Traces/Sporen preschool group, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Photo: Devi Roebbers/Sporen.	Pages 64–65	The objective of the Children of the Nile Programme is to make explicit on the ground the importance of inclusion and respect in daycare and kindergarten environments for young children. Egypt. Photo: Jim Holmes/Bernard van Leer Foundation.
Page 25	Daycare centre in Ventanilla, an out-of-town district in the province of Callao, Lima, Peru. Photo: Courtesy Asociación Kusi Warma.	Page 67	Drawing by children from <i>Centro Cultural da Criança</i> , CECIP, Brazil.
Page 27	Playground at daycare centre in Ventanilla, an out-of-town district in the province of Callao, Lima, Peru. Photo: Courtesy Asociación Kusi Warma.	Page 71	Daycare centre in Ventanilla, an out-of-town district in the province of Callao, Lima, Peru. Photo: Courtesy Asociación Kusi Warma.
Page 29	Older children making cars from a wild palm branches. Kichangani Community Preschool, Kisarawe II ward, Temeke Municipal, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Photo: Jim Holmes/Bernard van Leer Foundation.	Page 76	An adolescent working together with young children on a research project in Iquitos, Peru. Photo: Courtesy INFANT: Nagayama Norio.
Page 31	Children of migrant workers, Polatli, Turkey. Photo: Courtesy Ankara University, Center for Child Culture Research (ÇOKAUM).		
Page 33	Grandparents as Caregivers project, Uganda. Photo: Courtesy Action for Children.		

