**WHAT WE DO**

Through **family strengthening**, we help parents and communities provide better care for their children and prevent family breakdown. If a child or young person has no family, or a more supportive family environment is needed for the child’s safety and well-being, we provide **quality family-based alternative care**. In every case, we strive to provide care that is appropriate for the individual child or young person in their development.

Through **education** and lifelong learning, the cycle of exclusion, poverty, domestic violence and family breakdown can be stopped. In communities that lack educational infrastructure, we run kindergartens, schools, job training programmes, and social centres, and we strengthen public education by working in partnership with authorities and other service providers. Through advocacy actions we work to influence education policies and practices.

**OUR WORK IN 2015**

In situations of war and disaster, children need specific protection and care. With established infrastructure, preparedness, local networks and experience, our villages can launch **effective emergency responses** when children and families need urgent assistance, and we remain to help families and communities make a strong recovery.

We support communities in improving **health infrastructure** and **medical services** so that all children have sufficient access to health care. In underdeveloped areas we run medical centres that specialise in the care of women and children to tackle preventable childhood diseases and illnesses that can compromise family stability.

SOS Children’s Villages communities provide a range of services in care, education, health and emergency response, depending on local needs.

Circles indicate range of programmes provided by the national SOS Children’s Villages association in 2015. Individual programme locations are not shown.
SOS Children’s Villages supports children at risk through care, education, health and emergency programmes worldwide. Care programmes are our core work.

**GLOBAL REACH IN 2015**

CARE 553,600 people supported worldwide

**FAMILY STRENGTHENING**

- Africa: 147,800
- The Americas: 107,300
- Asia & Oceania: 86,100
- Europe: 126,200

**FAMILY-BASED CARE**

- Africa: 26,500
- The Americas: 13,200
- Asia & Oceania: 35,700
- Europe: 10,800

**GLOBAL REACH IN 2015**

**HEALTH CARE**

943,700 health services worldwide

- Africa: 22,000
- The Americas: 21,700
- Asia & Oceania: 208,000
- Europe: 381,300

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

726,500 emergency services worldwide

- Africa: 326,600
- The Americas: 72,500
- Asia & Oceania: 76,300
- Europe: 18,600

**LEARNING**

242,000 people building capacities worldwide

**HERMANN GMEINER SCHOOLS**

50,200

- Africa: 14,100
- The Americas: 7,700
- Asia & Oceania: 3,800
- Europe: 17,200

**SOCIAL CENTRES**

74,400

- Africa: 8,700
- The Americas: 80,000
- Asia & Oceania: 15,900
- Europe: 149,000

**KINDERGARTENS**

24,500

- Africa: 2,500
- The Americas: 7,200
- Asia & Oceania: 6,600
- Europe: 10,200

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES**

17,200

- Africa: 5,600
- The Americas: 700
- Asia & Oceania: 3,800
- Europe: 600

2015 statistics are based on reporting by SOS Children’s Villages associations as of 15 April 2016. Figures for people and services are rounded to nearest 100.
10% OF CHILDREN ARE AT RISK

Statistics show that the number of children without parental care is rising. There are an estimated 151 million children worldwide who have lost one or both parents. Millions more children are at risk of losing parental care, because of risk factors including poverty, poor health of a parent, violence, and other factors.

Based on UNICEF’s 2015 figures for world child population, child poverty, and orphanhood, SOS Children’s Villages calculates that at least 220 million children, or about 10% of the world child population could be in need of extra support to fulfil their rights and needs as children.

2,200 million world child population in 2015 (UNICEF)
570 million children in poverty (living on less than $1.25/day) (UNICEF)
150 million children who have lost one or both parents (UNICEF)
220 million children at risk

100% 2,200 million world child population in 2015 (UNICEF)
26% 570 million children in poverty (living on less than $1.25/day) (UNICEF)
7% 150 million children who have lost one or both parents (UNICEF)
10% 220 million children at risk

Statistics from over 56,000 child participants, from 99 countries, enrolled in SOS family strengthening in 2015. Source: SOS Children’s Villages Programme Database, 2016.

Primary reasons children were admitted to SOS family strengthening in 2015:

- 49% poverty
- 17% death of a parent
- 7% family with many children
- 7% instability of parents’ relationship
- 6% parent in poor health
- 14% other factors (for example: abuse, displaced or refugee status, endangerment because of minority status, etc.)

In 2015, more than 56,000 children and young people were newly admitted to SOS family strengthening programmes. For most of these families, the primary reason for enrolment was poverty.

“No matter whether you talk about poverty or violence, the inequality experienced by the most vulnerable children is unacceptable and rising.”

Paula Guillet de Monthoux, CEO, SOS Children’s Villages Denmark, UN General Assembly side panel, New York, 2015.

At time of enrolment in SOS family strengthening in 2015, the children’s health, education and well-being were at risk in a range of different ways:

- 36% of school-aged children were behind for their age in school, and 6% were not even enrolled.
- 29% of the families faced eviction of forced relocation from their living situation.
- 28% of the families could not afford to feed their children enough meals per day.
- 16% of the families had no income at all to provide for their children.
- 10% of the children were malnourished.
- 9% of the families were homeless.

Statistics from over 56,000 child participants, from 99 countries, enrolled in SOS family strengthening in 2015. Source: SOS Children’s Villages Programme Database, 2016.
All around the world, SOS Children’s Villages takes direct action to strengthen communities, so that every child can have a loving home and an equal chance to succeed in life.

Every SOS Children’s Village is a community where people work together to ensure that children have access to the things which support their development.

Thus, we strengthen and support vulnerable families in overcoming poverty and violence and provide loving homes for those children and young people who need them.

We work to ensure equal access to nutrition, health care and education for all children, and provide vocational training and support to young people and parents, so they can become independent.

We promote equal opportunities for girls and boys, advocate for laws to ensure that all children’s rights are met, and strive to give children a voice in the decisions that affect their lives.

Disaggregated data will be a key tool in determining how effective we are in meeting the SDG targets. SOS Children’s Villages and other child-focused NGOs have called on the United Nations to disaggregate data and ensure that children without parental care and children living out of the household are counted separately when outcomes of the SDGs are measured. Through the Child at Risk Report (November 2015), and ongoing research and data from the SOS Children’s Villages Programme Database, we continue to promote understanding of the factors that lead to child neglect, and the rights violations faced by children who lose parental care.

79% of school-age children in SOS family strengthening in 2015 were learning ‘well’ or ‘very well’.

56% of young people aged 18-25 in SOS family-based care became independent in 2015, after successfully finishing our supported leaving-care process.

55% of families enrolled in SOS family strengthening became self-reliant in 2015. The average family participates in SOS family strengthening for 34 months.

36% of children and young people in SOS family-based care were reintegrated with their family of origin in 2015, once the family’s development goals were met with SOS support.

88% of all young people (age 13+) in our programmes in 2015 participated actively in decision-making for SOS programmes, child rights advocacy, or cultural and sports groups in their communities.

SDGS FOR CHILDREN

Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 8, 10 and 16 relate directly to SOS Children’s Villages’ programmes, and will be central to our work in coming decades to ensure inclusion of children without parental care in sustainable social and economic development.

1. NO POVERTY

SOS Children’s Villages is committed to helping poor families and communities break the cycle of poverty. We do this through building capacities and resilience, and through education and vocational training for participants in family strengthening and family-based care, and by advocating for social protections for vulnerable children, young people and families.

4. QUALITY EDUCATION

Every child and young person participating in SOS family strengthening or family-based care is supported in obtaining quality education – from early childhood development and basic education, through upper education and preparation for employability. SOS schools educate children and young people from the whole community, and our Information and Communication Technology (ICT4D) projects, and teacher training courses, build skills and capacities. We strengthen public education in partnership with governments, local authorities and other service providers, and we influence education policies and practices through advocacy work.

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SOS Children’s Villages supports young people in developing the vocational skills and self-confidence necessary to become independent adults with decent work, by providing access to technical courses and mentorship programmes. We also help parents access vocational training and tools so they can generate sufficient income to support their families.

10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SOS Children’s Villages advocates for policies and practices that ensure equal opportunities, non-discrimination and social inclusion for all children and young people. We help families break the cycle of poverty and exclusion so that future generations can be active and equal participants in society.

16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SOS Children’s Villages is a non-political, non-denominational organisation that works to protect and safeguard children, by strengthening families and building-up the capacities of care professionals, also training them in how to apply child rights-based approaches to their work with children. We raise public and political awareness of the factors that put children at risk of violence, and we advocate for changes to improve protections for all children.
INCOME 2015

TOTAL GROSS INCOME €1,122 MILLION

Income by continent
We made further progress towards self-sufficiency for many national associations traditionally reliant on funds from Western Europe and North America, but overall percentages remain largely unchanged from last year.

Income by type of donor
The trend towards more stable income sources continues with the share of sponsorship/committed giving increasing in 2015. Government subsidies for domestic programmes are still the largest source of income.

EXPENDITURES 2015

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES €842 MILLION

Programme Expenditures by continent
50% of our programme expenditures are now spent outside of Europe. Within Europe, government-funded programmes dominate.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES €1,079 MILLION

Expenditures by type
Our continued focus on care for the child at risk and prevention of family separation is reflected in more than half of our expenditures going towards family-based care (45%) or family strengthening (10%). Non-programme-specific fundraising and administrative and support activities represent 22% of expenditures.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

All amounts in €1,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sporadic donors</td>
<td>314,856</td>
<td>310,717</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship / committed giving</td>
<td>216,712</td>
<td>242,479</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major donors</td>
<td>25,298</td>
<td>24,695</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations &amp; lotteries</td>
<td>35,311</td>
<td>37,721</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate donors</td>
<td>48,187</td>
<td>51,877</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental subsidies for domestic programmes</td>
<td>309,198</td>
<td>333,739</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional funding</td>
<td>15,027</td>
<td>17,649</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency appeals</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>16,449</td>
<td>646%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>96,060</td>
<td>87,165</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programme expenditure by continent

Total income 1,062,855 1,122,496 6%  

Expenditures by programme type

Family-based care 461,042 490,443 6%  
Family strengthening 98,060 104,184 6%  
Education 100,870 109,112 8%  
Health 7,721 9,038 17%  
Emergency relief 6,272 8,966 43%  
Other programmes 77,381 93,350 21%  
Construction and investments 28,268 26,992 -5%  
International coordination and programme support 37,602 42,265 12%  
Information & fundraising work, costs not directly related to programmes in Promoting and Supporting Associations (PSAs) 183,922 194,431 6%  

Total expenditures 1,011,138 1,078,781 6%  

Dedication to reserves 1

61,717 43,715 -29%  

1 Independent external audits have not yet been completed in all 134 countries for 2015 (as of 15 April 2016)  
2 Other income refers to financial income such as interest (Supporting Associations), operational income from facilities, and local income from events or merchandising  
3 Reserves are held as means of proactively managing asset risks, including destruction or loss of property, exchange rate fluctuations, and legal liabilities
# SOS CHILDREN’S VILLAGES AROUND THE WORLD

Countries with SOS Children’s Villages Promoting and Supporting Associations, which raise funds for our international programme work, are shown in **bold**.

### Africa
- Algeria
- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Côte d’Ivoire
- DR of the Congo
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea
- Ethiopia
- The Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritius
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Somaliland
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Tunisia
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

### The Americas
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- United States of America
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

### Asia & Oceania
- Armenia
- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
- French Polynesia
- Georgia
- India
- Indonesia
- Israel
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Lebanon
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Palestine
- Philippines
- South Korea
- Sri Lanka
- Syria
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- United Arab Emirates
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

### Europe
- Albania
- Austria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Italy
- Kosovo
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- FYR of Macedonia
- Netherlands
- Northern Cyprus
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom


[www.sos-childrensvillages.org](http://www.sos-childrensvillages.org)