**EUROCHILD’S VISION**

A Europe where every child grows up in an environment that nurtures their physical, intellectual, emotional, moral, and spiritual development. A European society in which children’s rights, as enshrined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), are universally understood and respected by politicians, governments, professionals, parents and guardians, and children.

**EUROCHILD’S MISSION**

To voice and promote the interests of children and young people in Europe, and organisations that work with them - in particular children and young people who are vulnerable and exposed to poverty and social exclusion.

**EUROCHILD’S OBJECTIVES**

- Ensuring a voice for children and young people and the organisations that work with them, in policy debates at EU level;
- Strengthening its network of contacts within the EU institutions, in particular the European Parliament, the relevant DGs of the European Commission and the EU Presidencies, and thus contributing to furthering EU policies on children’s rights in particular with regards to the fight against child poverty and the promotion of child well-being;
- Raising awareness among child and youth organisations at national and regional level of the wide ranging initiatives and policies at EU level that impact on children;
- Building a strong, influential network of organisations that can engage in civil dialogue at European, national and regional level to promote children’s rights and welfare;
- Developing our capacity to respond to the growing demand for cooperation with other key stakeholders including other NGOs, regional and local authorities, researchers and academic institutions, and other inter-governmental organisations.

**EUROCHILD’S VALUES**

Partnership. Eurochild provides a broad platform for different types of organisations with the aims of sharing of expertise and experience, and facilitating partnerships to promote the rights and welfare of children and young people.

Participation. Eurochild aims to give a voice to children and young people themselves by: encouraging and promoting good practice in participation within the member organisations; attracting peer-led groups of children and young people into membership; and involving children and young people from the membership in the network’s events and activities.

Ownership. Eurochild aims to respond to members’ needs and interests and to enable members to play an active role in delivery of the organisation’s objectives.
**INTRODUCTION**

This Annual Report documents the achievements of the Eurochild network in 2011.

In many respects it was a very difficult year. Several countries, my own included, lurched from one crisis to another. Unfortunately we know that when times are tough it is the most vulnerable in society who suffer most – particularly marginalized children and their families. It was disappointing that the discourse at EU level focused almost entirely on cutting debts, austerity measures and fiscal consolidation. Social inclusion – even through it was identified as a key priority under the Europe 2020 strategy adopted in 2010 – appeared to drop off the agenda.

Eurochild has a vital role to play in Europe. Children’s rights and well-being are too often ignored by policy makers. In fact, how society treats its children will have a profound and long-term impact on our economic, social and political future. We ignore children’s rights at our peril. That’s why it is important that Eurochild members have been active in evaluating the National Reform Programmes (the new economic governance tool of Europe 2020) as it enables us to raise children’s issues at the heart of the economic debate. The work we’re doing on the EU budget 2014-2020 also deserves mention. I’m personally delighted that we’ve started an in-depth piece of work on Roma children. A child-centred approach is missing from most of the talk of Roma integration.

There are encouraging developments in some specific policy areas of EU influence. The future policy cooperation and focus on quality targets on early childhood education and care is particularly welcome, as is the greater attention on deinstitutionalization and reform of the child protection system. We are hopeful that the upcoming Recommendation on child poverty and well-being will provide a policy framework that reflects our holistic and child-rights based perspective.

Finally, I’d like to thank the other members of the Eurochild management board, our members, experts, and my colleagues in the secretariat for the enjoyable moments in 2011. Being part of such a dedicated pan-European team is an important source of inspiration and motivation.

Dr. Maria Herczog

Eurochild President; Chair of the Family, Child and Youth Association, Hungary & Member of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

June 2012

Electronic version with hyperlinked footnotes is available for download at www.tinyurl.com/eurochild-annual-reports
I. INFLUENCING EU POLICY & ACTION

Eurochild is a member-driven network. Our Thematic Working Groups (TWG) aim to facilitate exchange of experience between members. They also ensure that our influencing work is rooted in practice and research. In 2011, four TWGs were active focusing on: early childhood education and care; family and parenting support; children in alternative care, and child and youth participation.

The two overarching themes of our policy work are defending and mainstreaming children’s rights and fighting child poverty. Members primarily contribute to this work through the Policy Steering Group (PSG) which meets twice a year in January and September.

In 2011 our policy team expanded to 3 Policy Officers and 1 Policy intern/assistant.

1. DEFENDING AND MAINSTREAMING CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

All Eurochild’s work and activities is underpinned by a child-rights approach. We refer to the UNCRC in all policy areas we cover. However, Eurochild also needs to monitor and encourage EU governance mechanisms so that children’s rights are consistently promoted across all relevant EU action.

In March the European Commission published its first report on the application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. In our analysis, we called for a more in-depth and broader analysis of children’s rights, a comprehensive child rights strategy, and an EU framework for effective implementation of the rights of the child¹.

In February, Eurochild gave a cautious welcome to a European Commission Communication, the “EU agenda for the rights of the child”². This initiative could have been more ambitious and substantial. The long-awaited Communication failed to live up to past commitments “to develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the European Union contributes to promoting and safeguarding children’s rights in all its internal and external actions and supports the efforts of the Member States in this field.” Nonetheless, Eurochild played an active role in its follow-up. Most importantly we secured the participation of children at the November Forum on Children’s Rights, thanks to our member, the Finnish Children’s Parliament.

The rotating EU Presidencies can play an important role in giving visibility to children. Eurochild contributed actively to the Hungarian (first half of 2011) and Polish (second half of 2011) EU Presidencies and were present at major presidency events, though our grading of their performance was rather mixed 1. We also outlined our demands for the EU Presidency Trio: Poland, Denmark and Cyprus 2.

2. FIGHTING CHILD POVERTY

In 2011, the economic crisis deepened across much of Europe. In our members’ analysis 3, government austerity measures appeared to hit families disproportionately. Children already on the margin suffer the most. Poverty is a denial of children’s rights. It also compromises children’s full development and poses a high cost to society in the future.

Much of our work continued to draw attention to the plight of children and families across Europe. The End Child Poverty campaign that we began in 2010 continued into 2011. By December 2011 some 15,000 people had signed our petition, 2,800 were following the campaign on Facebook and some 75,000 people had watched our video clip on YouTube.

At EU level, Eurochild wants to achieve a Recommendation on child poverty and well-being which will set policy principles and a monitoring framework to encourage member state action. We welcomed the Council Conclusions adopted by the Hungarian EU Presidency in June 2011, calling on the European Commission to adopt the Recommendation in 2012 4.

It is important that the Recommendation adopts a child-centred approach to tackling poverty and exclusion 5. This means that member states focus not only on family income and access to the labour market, but also access to quality services, and, crucially, children’s participation and respect for their right to be heard. Thanks to Eurochild’s collaborative work this approach appears to have been adopted by the European Commission and a wide range of stakeholders. In particular, we co-organised a workshop on child and family poverty in the framework of the Annual Convention of

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2. Eurochild Policy Position, July 2011, Eurochild’s recommendations on how the Trio Presidencies should promote children’s rights and welfare.
3. Eurochild report, January 2011, How the economic and financial crisis is affecting children & young people in Europe
5. October 2011, First annual convention of the European Platform against Poverty

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the European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion. Eurochild has also contributed to understanding the complementarities and distinctions between child poverty and family poverty 1.

In 2011, Eurochild stepped up its cooperation with the Learning for Well-being Consortium of Foundations. The Consortium is developing a ‘Learning for Well-being’ Policy Glossary addressing well-being from different policy perspectives such as health, mental health, social affairs and education. It supports our vision of a child-centred approach that respects the diversity of individuals and their learning processes. Eurochild contributed to a mapping of the main EU areas policy areas relevant to L4WB.

3. EUROPE 2020

Under the EU’s 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, the EU has, for the first time, a quantifiable target to reduce poverty. 2011 marked the first year for testing the new EU economic and social governance mechanisms.

Eurochild members in 22 countries assessed the National Reform Programmes from the perspective of child poverty and well-being. Several countries identified child poverty as a priority challenge, but for Eurochild that is not enough. We believe all member states must invest in children as a priority. Better outcomes for children will give long-term results across the whole of society and the economy 2.

4. EU BUDGET

How much money does the EU actually spend on children? In fact no one knows. This was one of Eurochild’s key demands in its policy paper on the upcoming multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2014-2020 3.

A significant proportion of EU money is spent via the EU structural funds. Spent wisely, this money could make a significant positive difference to children and families, particularly those most socially disadvantaged 4.

An important area for investment is in early childhood education and care (ECEC) services. In most countries demand for childcare still outweighs supply. Structural funds can support increased provision; they can also be invested in training professionals improving the competence and recognition of the early childhood workforce. ECEC is important not only for helping parents get back into work, but also for children’s development (see below), and as an employment stimulus in its own right.

1. Eurochild Policy Position, October 2011, Child poverty – family poverty: are they one and the same?
4. Eurochild Press Release, October 2011, New Structural Funds: will macroeconomic concerns prevail over children’s rights?
Structural funds can also be invested in child protection reform. In the past, some member states have spent EU money on renovating institutions or ‘orphanages’. Eurochild, alongside other actors, has played a key role in raising attention to this issue, and ensuring the future funds are targeted towards deinstitutionalisation (see below).

5. EARLY YEARS EDUCATION & CARE

2011 saw Eurochild’s advocacy towards the EU on early childhood services come to fruition. The Commission’s Communication on Early Childhood Education and Care offers a new framework for member state policy cooperation in the field of early childhood education and care services. It covers all services from birth to school-age, emphasises the importance of quality for children’s development, and explores the role of early childhood services in addressing social disadvantage. It is a significant departure from the EU Barcelona targets which only looked at child care provision from the point of view of facilitating parents’ labour market participation.

6. DE-INSTITUTIONALISATION

De-institutionalisation (DI) is much more than closing institutions or ‘orphanages’. It is about systemic reform including investment in universal family-support, early intervention and prevention, gatekeeping, as well as high quality alternatives.

As an active member of the European expert group on the transition from institutional to community based care, Eurochild raised awareness among EC officials of the harmful effects of institutions, and the potential of the EU structural funds to support social care reforms. Our members are contributing to this work through the ‘DI Task Force’ – the contributions of SOS Children’s Villages International and the National Network for Children in Bulgaria deserve particular mention.

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2. The expert group is a broad coalition gathering stakeholders representing people with care or support needs including children, people with disabilities, people experiencing mental health problems, their families; as well as service providers, public authorities and international organisations.
Thanks to support from Hope and Homes for Children, Eurochild recruited a dedicated policy officer to work on children in alternative care from September 2011. This has enabled the network to be increasingly visible in the debate on DI and children’s rights at EU level.

7. ROMA CHILDREN

Child poverty among the Roma population is shockingly high and shows no sign of falling as Roma suffer discrimination throughout the EU. 2011 saw the emergence of a concerted EU policy effort aimed at Roma integration, and Eurochild is increasing its work in this area to fully contribute to the debate from a child’s perspective.

In May 2011 Eurochild facilitated a photo exhibition of Roma portraits by Hungarian photographer Tamás Schild. MEP Jaroka hosted the reception entitled “Building a bridge to our future - the rights of disadvantaged youth in the forefront” where Jana Hainsworth, Eurochild Secretary General spoke alongside the Commissioner Reding’s Head of Cabinet and the Executive Director of the European Roma Information Office.

With support from external consultant, Caroline Sykora, Eurochild carried out a study of the situation of Roma children in Europe and good practices in promoting Roma inclusion and combating discrimination. The report will be published in 2012.

1. Photo exhibition, May 2011
II. ENABLING EXCHANGE AND LEARNING AMONG MEMBERS

1. FAMILY AND PARENTING SUPPORT

Many Eurochild members are developing and/or delivering family and parenting support services at national or regional level. It is an area receiving increasing political attention, as good policies and services can help to fight child poverty and exclusion.

Eurochild provides a platform to exchange good practice and build a strong evidence-base for sound policy making. In 2011, the Thematic Working Group on Family & Parenting Support held a round table in Eindhoven, Netherlands, hosted by Eurochild member, the Dutch Youth Institute. The focus was on the role of local authorities in parenting support. Four detailed case studies were presented from the Netherlands, Germany, the UK and Ireland. These and other case studies will be part of a Compendium of Inspiring Practice to be published in the autumn 2012.

Children in Wales hosted Eurochild’s Annual Conference in 2011. With a focus on ‘Tackling child poverty through supporting and strengthening families’, the conference provided an opportunity to visit some of the inspiring practice in and around Cardiff. The workshops also brought examples of international good practice of working with four groups of families: teenage parents; families with children with disabilities; Roma and Traveller families; families with children at risk or already in the public care system.

Through its Italian member, Albero della Vita, Eurochild sought to draw attention to the plight of children separated from their parents due to economic migration. A seminar addressed the consequences of migration on children and their families, both in the country of origin where the children are left behind, and in the parents’ country of destination.

1. Family & parenting support Round Table, Eindhoven, 19-20th May 2011
2. Annual Conference 2011, Cardiff, 30th November – 2nd December 2011
2. CHILDREN IN ALTERNATIVE CARE

In April, Eurochild partnered with SOS Children’s Villages International and a number of other stakeholders in organising an international conference on ‘Quality in Alternative Care’ ¹. Several members took part as well as young people from across Europe.

Immediately following the conference Eurochild’s thematic working group on children in alternative care (CiAC) organised a workshop on ‘strengthening NGOs in de-institutionalisation processes through effective use of structural funds’ ². Members shared their experience of the DI process in their countries. It began a dialogue on how members can influence the EU and national government to ensure funds are spent to support DI.

Quality foster care is one of the main alternatives to residential care for children without parental care. As part of a project, ‘foster care under the lens’, Eurochild helped its member Amici dei Bambini to organise a technical seminar and round-table debate in the European Parliament. The event was preceded by a meeting of the CiAC working group that gathered to review the project outcomes ³.

3. CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

From 2010-2011 Inclusion Europe led a research project on monitoring the rights of children with intellectual disabilities. Several Eurochild members were involved at national level to review the situation in their country, and Chris Gardiner, chair of Eurochild’s CiAC thematic working group, ran training sessions on the UNCRC as part of the project. The results of the research were presented at a concluding conference in Brussels, October 2011 ⁴.

¹.  www.quality-care-conference.org
².  Eurochild workshop, Prague, 7 April 2011, Strengthening the role of children’s rights NGOs in the delivery of de-institutionalisation processes through effective use of structural funds
⁴.  www.childrights4all.eu
III. SUPPORTING CHILDREN’S PARTICIPATION

1. END CHILD POVERTY CAMPAIGN – YOUNG AMBASSADORS

Children played a prominent role throughout our 2010 campaign to End Child Poverty. In January 2011, eleven of the ‘young ambassadors’ presented the petition to Commission President Barroso, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Lazslo Andor, and a number of MEPs.

2. CHILDREN VIEWS ON SUPPORT TO FAMILIES

Children from Latvia, Cyprus, the UK, Slovakia and Belgium met in Cardiff alongside Eurochild’s annual conference. They produced a video powerfully voicing a child’s perspective on support to families ¹.

3. GIVING A VOICE TO CHILDREN FROM VULNERABLE BACKGROUNDS

In March 2011, Eurochild organised the kick-off meeting for our ‘Speak Up!’ project. Funded through the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Programme, the project brings together partners from Sweden, Poland, Ireland, Hungary, England, the Netherlands, Bulgaria and Greece ².

The project involves focus group consultations with children aged 12-15. Each partner works with children from a particularly vulnerable background, such as Roma or Traveller children, deaf and hard-of-hearing, children in care etc. The children are asked about their awareness of their rights and what is important to them. In each country a second focus group consultation is carried out with children from a secondary school to compare and contrast the results with those from a vulnerable background. The final report is expected in Autumn 2012.

¹ Watch the youth conference video on YouTube – ‘You Need Us’
² See Eurochild Speak Up! Project Webpage
IV. STRENGTHENING THE EUROCHILD NETWORK

1. EUROCHILD MEMBERSHIP

Eurochild continued to expand in 2011 with 24 new members approved in membership. At the end of 2011, the network had members across 35 European countries. Organisations that join Eurochild share a commitment to the rights and welfare of children and young people. However, they come from different backgrounds and have very different activities.

In 2011 Eurochild began a comprehensive membership review. This will lead to a re-structuring of membership to improve transparency, accountability and representivity.

A survey of membership in early 2011, found that 79% were satisfied or totally satisfied with Eurochild membership. For almost 50% of respondents, the most important benefit of being a member of Eurochild is ‘being informed’, followed by ‘networking and exchange’ and ‘influencing policy’.

2. EUROCHILD WORKING STRUCTURES

The Policy Steering Group (PSG) is the main forum through which members feed into Eurochild’s influencing strategy. Two meetings took place in 2011. In January, members discussed the Eurochild policy impact assessment framework. Tiina-Maria Levamo, Programme Adviser from the Council of Europe’s ‘Building a Europe for and with children’ programme opened a discussion on closer collaboration between the Council of Europe and Eurochild.

In September Morten Kjaerum, Director of the EU Fundamental Rights Agency attended the PSG to talk about synergies between Eurochild’s work and the FRA.

The four thematic working groups directly involved 132 people in 2011. The TWGs met around Eurochild events (General Assembly & annual conference), in addition to the specific activities that were organised on participation (January 2011), children in alternative care (April 2011) and family and parenting support working groups (May 2011).

New co-chairs for each of the four TWGs were approved in September 2011.

1. 68 survey respondents. Members can view the survey results in the GA 2011 background documents on members-only webpages.
3. EUROCHILD INFORMATION SERVICES

Eurochild’s website is our main means of online communication. In 2011, we saw an increase of 11% in page visits and a 16% jump in visiting time. Our general e-mailing list grew to 4,100 recipients and on Facebook and Twitter we are followed by some 1,900 people. We continued our weekly Info Flash service to members – a service widely appreciated.

4. DIVERSIFYING EUROCHILD’S INCOME SOURCES

In addition to the core grant from DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Eurochild secured co-funding from the OAK Foundation for its Annual Conference. From September 2011, Eurochild was able to recruit a third policy officer, thanks to a grant from Hope & Homes for Children who are supporting our work on deinstitutionalisation.
V. TEAM

1. MANAGEMENT BOARD

The 2011 Management Board comprises:

- Maria Herczog, Family Child Youth Association, Hungary, President
- Pauline Leeson, Children in Northern Ireland, UK, Treasurer
- Marie Gustafsson, Örebro Regional Development Council, Sweden
- Kelig Puyet, SOS Children’s Villages International
- Maarit Kuikka, Central Union for Child Welfare, Finland (from June 2011)
- Ivano Abruzzi, Albero della Vita, Italy
- George Bogdanov, National Network for Children, Bulgaria (from June 2011)

In 2011, Ulrike Wisser, representative of the German Child and Youth Welfare Association stepped down from the management board after two three-year terms. The General Assembly agreed to open one more position in the management board to reflect the growth of the network. In June 2011, two new members of the management board were elected:

- George Bogdanov, National Network for Children, Bulgaria
- Maarit Kuikka, Central Union for Child Welfare, Finland

Catriona Williams, former Eurochild President and Chief Executive of Children in Wales, remained as advisor to the management board until December 2011 in recognition of her unique contribution to the network and the hosting of the 2011 Eurochild Annual Conference.

2. EUROCHILD SECRETARIAT

In 2011, the Eurochild Brussels secretariat employed the following staff members:

- Secretary General: Jana Hainsworth, Maternity Cover (July-November): Mieke Schuurman
- Policy Officer: Mafalda Leal, Maternity Cover (April-October): Lilia Kamenow
- Policy Officer: Agata D’Addato
- Policy Officer (from September 2011): Michela Costa
- Policy Assistant (September-December 2011): Reka Tunyogi
- Information and Communications Officer: Björn Becker
- Membership and Marketing Officer: Marie Dubit
- Office and Events Manager: Monique Kesteloot

The Secretariat hosts trainees on a regular basis to support the policy and information and communication work.
Policy Interns: Lilia Kamenow (September 2010 – April 2011), Reka Tunyogi (March-August 2011)

Communications Interns: Malin Sennevall (September 2010-February 2011), Theodora Balau (March-August 2011), Melanie Radike (September 2011-March 2012)

Eurochild also relies on external consultants. In particular we would like to thank:

- Hugh Frazer, adjunct Professor of the University of Ireland, for preparing the synthesis report of members analyses of the NRPs;
- Anne Williams, consultant on child and family affairs in Europe, for assisting in the preparation of the annual conference and drafting the conference report;
- Sally Whitaker, for supporting the membership review;
- Jenny Pearce, Professor of Young People and Public Policy at the University of Bedfordshire, for assessing the members’ survey on child & youth participation;
- Dainius Puras for drafting the report from the CiAC workshop on use of structural funds;
- Tijne Berg of the Netherlands Youth Institute, for preparing the background documents to the round table in Eindhoven;
- Reka Velenyi and Jean-Anne Kennedy, for supporting the young people at Eurochild’s annual conference;
- Caroline Sykora for implementing the study on the situation of Roma children and good practices;
- Dominique Danau, external evaluator;
- Alain Hacon, accountant, and Nathalie Vuylsteke, book-keeper.
VI. MEMBERS

A. FULL MEMBERS

Albania
The Children’s Human Rights Centre of Albania - CRCA

Austria
Vorarlberger Kinderdorf GmbH

Azerbaijan
Daycare Centre “Children of Street” “Ishiqli Ev”

Belgium
Expoo - Flemish Expertise Centre on Parenting Support; VBJK, Resource and Research Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education; Youth organisation Den Tube - Neighbourhood Centre ‘t Lampeke

Bulgaria
National Network for Children; Cedar Foundation; For our Children; People to People International - Plovdiv; Social Activities and Practices Institute

Croatia
Society “Our Children” Opatija; Union of Societies “Our Children” Croatia

Cyprus
Center for the Study of Childhood and Adolescence; Pancyprian Coordinating Committee for the Protection and Welfare of Children

Czech Republic
In the Interest of the Child, the Civic Association; Information Centre Nicholas

Denmark
Family and Evidence Center Denmark; Joint Council for Child Issues (Bornesagens Faellesrad); LOS- National Organisation of Residential Homes, Group Homes and Special Schools

Estonia
Estonian Union for Child welfare; Our Own Family NGO; Tallinn Children Support Centre

EU wide
Diversity in Early Childhood Education and Training; Dyslexia International - Sharing expertise; EACH European Association for Children in Hospital; Europe’s Children Our concern; European Council for Steiner Waldorf Education; European Network of Masters in Children’s Rights; European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation Youth; Home-Start Worldwide; International Child Development Initiatives; International Foster Care Organisation; International Step by Step Association (ISSA); SOS Children’s Villages International; Universal Education Foundation

Finland
France
Association for Equal Chances Nord Pas de Calais; Association Samuel Vincent; Fondation des Orphelins Apprentis d’Auteuil

FYR Macedonia
First Children’s Embassy in the World - Megjashi

Germany
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kinder- und Jugendhilfe; Journeys, distance, adventure; Youth Empowerment Partnership Programme (YEPP)

Greece
Association for the Psychosocial Health of Children and Adolescents - Connect Helpline; European Network of Women - Greece; Iliachtida - Association for Children and Family; PRAKSIS - Programs for the Development of Social Support and Medical Cooperation; Roots Research Center NGO; Social and Education Action

Hungary
Family, Child, Youth Non-Profit Association; Former State Fostered Children’s Association; National Association of Large Families

Ireland
Arts for Peace Foundation (Ltd); Children’s Rights Alliance Ireland; One Family; Start Strong; Tigh Fili (“Poets House”)

Italy
Amici dei Bambini; Education, School and Family Services - Ferrara City Council - Bambini in Europa Documentation Centre; Fondazione L’Albero della Vita ONLUS; Il Grillo Parlante Sociat Cooperativa Sociale; Intermedia Consulting NGO; Patrizio Paoletti Foundation

Latvia
Children’s Forum of Latvia

Lithuania
Human Rights monitoring institute

Luxemburg
Ombuds - Comité for the Rights of the Child

Malta
Foundation for Social Welfare Services; Office of the Maltese Commissioner for Children

Poland
Association for Children and Youths with Special Needs “One World”; Nobody’s Children Foundation

Portugal
CEBI - Foundation to Communitarian Development

Romania
Association P.A.V.E.L.; Fara Foundation; Federation of NGOs Romania; Hope and Homes for Children Romania; Romanian Health Psychology Association
**Serbia**
Association for Development of Children and Youth – OPEN CLUB; Child Rights Center; Children and Youth Support Organisation - Pomoc Deci

**Slovakia**
National Centre for Equal Opportunities

**Slovenia**
Association for Children and Parents SEZAM; Ecological-Cultural Association for a Better World; Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia - Child Observatory

**Spain**
Federació d’Entitats d’Atenció a la Infancia i a l’Adolescència (FEDAIA); Vallecas Out-of-School Coordination Project

**Sweden**
JUNIS; Örebro Regional Development Council; Swedish Remarkable Parent’s NGO, Single Parents Association; The Association for Promotion of Family Centers

**The Netherlands**
Defence for Children International - The Netherlands; Netherlands Youth Institute

**Ukraine**
EveryChild Ukraine

**United Kingdom**
Action for Children; British Association for Adoption and Fostering; Children and Families Across Borders; Children England; Children in Northern Ireland; Children in Scotland; Children in Wales; Children’s Rights Alliance for England; Core Assets Ltd; Department of Applied Social Research, University of Bedfordshire; Lifestart Foundation; National Children’s Bureau; Office of Scotland’s Commissioner for Children and Young People; Parenting NI; The Early Years Organisation

**B. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**

**Albania**
Ms Suela Kusi Drita

**Belgium**
Child Rights Coalition Flanders; Kind en Gezin; Mr Fred Deven; Ms Dale Kabasinskaite

**Czech Republic**
Ms Lucie Sanderova

**EU wide**
Alliance for Childhood European Network Group

**Finland**
Ms Leena Andonov

**France**
Mr John Bennet; Ms Florence Grandvalet; Mr Philippe Roux; Mr Stéphane Tessier; Mrs Anne Williams
Greece
Ms Gella Varnava-Skoura

Hungary
Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights in Hungary and Ombudsperson for Children Prof Dr Máté Szabó

Iceland
Centre for Children and Family Research

Ireland
Mr Hugh Frazer; Mr Seamus Mannion

Italy
CIFA

Lithuania
Mr Dainius Puras

Moldova
EveryChild Moldova

Poland
Department of Applied Sociology and Social Work - University of Lodz

Portugal
Mr Sergio Araújo

Romania
Ms Anna Muntean

Spain
Fundación Montessori sin Fronteras

Sweden
ICU- I see You Interest in Children, Youth and their Understandings; Mr Tapio Salonen; Ms Vibeke Bing

The Netherlands
Eigen Kracht Centrale

United Kingdom
Mr Richard Carter; Mr John Fitzgerald; Mr Peter Johnstone; Mr John H. Mc Kendrick; Mr Edward Melhuish; Mr Emmanuel Sherwin; Mr Mathias Urban

C. HONORARY MEMBER

Belgium
Mr Eugene Verhellen

N.B. This list includes members still to be endorsed by the General Assembly in June 2012
VII. EUROCHILD ACTIVITIES

**Event**  
**News**  
**Policy**

**JANUARY 2011**

**Event**  
European Year 2010 - Closing Ceremony - to mark the end of the European Year against Poverty and Social Exclusion and to listen to children involved in the end child poverty campaign across Europe

**News**  
Eurochild hands over child poverty petition to European Parliament and Commission

**Policy**  
Policy Briefing: EU Equal Treatment Directive: focus on age discrimination

**News**  
European Commission’s agenda on child rights lacks ambition

**News**  
How the crisis is affecting the next generations

**FEBRUARY 2011**

**Policy**  
Eurochild Response to EC consultation on Paternity Leave

**Policy**  
Eurochild’s response to the European Commission online consultation on informal and non-formal learning

**Policy**  
Eurochild’s policy position on Early Childhood Education and Care

**News**  
Eurochild welcomes Commission focus on early childhood education and care

**MARCH 2011**

**Event**  
Left Behind - The impact of economic migration on children left behind and their families - A stakeholder and expert conference

**APRIL 2011**

**Event**  
Strengthening NGOs in de-institutionalisation processes through effective use of structural funds - Workshop by Eurochild’s “Thematic working group on children in alternative care”

**Policy**  
Eurochild Policy Position on a Renewed Social OMC
**EUROCHILD ACTIVITIES**

- **Policy Briefing:** Europe 2020 Strategy and the National Reform Programmes (NRPs) and framework for analysing NRPs

- **Everyone has a role to play!** - 3rd EU Day of Solidarity between Generations paves the way for the European Year 2012 for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations

**MAY 2011**

- **Foster care under the lens** - Protecting the rights of children in alternative care - Final conference

- **Family and Parenting Support Round Table in Eindhoven** - Members-only event on the role of local government regarding family & parenting support, the role of NGOs in service delivery and the benefits and shortcomings of universal and targeted approaches

- **European Parliament Photo Exhibition** “Building a bridge to our future - the rights of disadvantaged youth in the forefront”

- **Eurochild’s response to the European Commission online Public consultation on a possible successor instrument to the EU programme for employment and social solidarity** - Progress 2007-2013

- **Eurochild’s Assessment:** The European Commission’s 2010 Report on the application of the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights and its contribution to protecting children’s rights in the EU

- **EU wants more and better services for Europe’s youngest**

**JUNE 2011**

- **Eurochild’s response to the public consultation on future funding activities in the area of Justice, Fundamental Rights and Equality for the period after 2013**

- **Eurochild response to the OHCHR consultation on extreme poverty and human rights**

- **EU Governments agree to fight child poverty**

**JULY 2011**

- **Eurochild’s response to the Consultation on the draft Council of Europe Recommendation on child and youth participation**
Poland-Denmark-Cyprus EU Trio Presidency: Eurochild’s recommendations on how the Trio should promote children’s rights and welfare

SEPTEMBER 2011

Eurochild response to the CoE Consultation on the draft Council of Europe Strategy on the Rights of the Child


OCTOBER 2011

Final Conference: Children’s Rights for All - Monitoring the UNCRC for children with intellectual disabilities

Convention of the European Platform against Poverty - The first Annual Convention of the European Platform against poverty and social exclusion

Eurochild position paper: “The Budget for Europe 2020 - Demands, challenges and opportunities for children in the EU Budget”

Policy Position: Child poverty and family poverty - are they one and the same? - A rights-based approach to fighting child poverty

Inclusion Europe and Eurochild call on authorities to recognise the equal value of children with intellectual disabilities

The European Conference on Children’s Rights for All


New Structural Funds: will macroeconomic concerns prevail over children’s rights?

NOVEMBER 2011

Eurochild’s Annual Conference 2011 - “Tackling child poverty through supporting and strengthening families”

Response to questionnaire of the Social Protection Committee Ad-hoc Group on Child Poverty: concerning the 2012
Commission Recommendation on Child Poverty and Well-being

22nd Anniversary of Children’s Rights Convention - Unhappy Birthday for some?

DECEMBER 2011

CRAG: Children’s Rights in the EU Budget 2014 – 2020: Making Children Visible

Find the links to all Eurochild events, policy positions, policy responses and press releases at www.eurochild.org
## VIII. ACCOUNTS AND FUNDING

### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>51,475</td>
<td>42,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC Progress grant</td>
<td>731,427</td>
<td>702,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-funding for Progress Actions</td>
<td>140,063</td>
<td>140,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other project grants</td>
<td>66,482</td>
<td>25,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests</td>
<td></td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,025,458</strong></td>
<td><strong>910,441</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses (excluding interim)</td>
<td>582,921</td>
<td>528,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll (including interim)</td>
<td>404,855</td>
<td>372,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>1,955</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure total</strong></td>
<td><strong>988,644</strong></td>
<td><strong>902,957</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING RESULT</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,814</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,484</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>7.793</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade accounts receivable</td>
<td>9.375</td>
<td>31.673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>4.231</td>
<td>4.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress grant</td>
<td>150.185</td>
<td>123.064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to partners for projects</td>
<td>71.470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred expenses</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued incomes</td>
<td>3.216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank</td>
<td>482.870</td>
<td>48.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets total</strong></td>
<td>730.046</td>
<td>208.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity (own funds)</td>
<td>53.593</td>
<td>16.779</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC grants</td>
<td>434.714</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed liabilities</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>240.540</td>
<td>190.068</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Account payables</td>
<td>182.366</td>
<td>114.547</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade accruals</td>
<td>10.073</td>
<td>32.340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>17.323</td>
<td>18.843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social liabilities</td>
<td>30.778</td>
<td>24.338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities total</strong></td>
<td>730.046</td>
<td>208.047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMBERSHIP

Eurochild is open to all organisations and individuals with an interest in the rights and welfare of children and young people in Europe and a commitment to the full implementation of the UNCRC. Full members can include non-governmental organisations, statutory bodies, academic and research institutions and professional associations. Associate membership is primarily targeted at individuals.

Membership benefits:

1. Representation and promotion of members’ interests and experiences to the EU institutions and recognition as being part of an influential network in the field of children’s rights and welfare;

2. Information and support to enable members to develop their policy capacity to strengthen their influence at national and regional levels;

3. Opportunities to share good practice on design and delivery of high quality services to children, young people and families, and to form interest groups and partnerships with other organisations across Europe working in specific fields;

4. Targeted information on policy and practice developments, funding and partnership opportunities, events and news from across Europe related to children’s rights and welfare.

For more information about membership, go to the “join us” page of our website or contact our Membership Officer at membership@eurochild.org.

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The views expressed by Eurochild do not necessarily reflect the position or opinion of the European Commission.