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ABSTRACT

This document provides an annual report and financial review for 1996 of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, a private institution created in 1949 for broad humanitarian purposes. Following a summary by the executive director of the Foundation, the report includes a description of the foundation and its grants. It then lists, by country, the major projects that received support from the Foundation during 1996. The remainder of the report profiles the Foundation's financial commitments. (HTH)

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Bernard van Leer Foundation

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# Annual Report

1996

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The Bernard van Leer Foundation  
Annual Report 1996

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Bernard van Leer Foundation

# Annual Report

1996

## Introduction

I am pleased to introduce the first Annual Report of the Bernard van Leer Foundation. It covers the year 1996. Until now, the Foundation has published Annual Reviews and these focused, not so much on the financial situation of the Foundation, but on the approaches and concrete field-based activities of the Foundation. The change to a report with more emphasis on specific financial and non-financial developments reflects the wish for a greater accountability of foundations in general. It also reflects the specific situation the Foundation has found itself in since mid-1996.

The Bernard van Leer Foundation is a private institution that derives its income from the Van Leer Group Foundation (VLGF). Up until 1996, VLGF received its income from its 100 per cent share holding in Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer N.V. - a world-wide packaging company. However, in a public flotation of the company mid-1996, the VLGF sold a proportion of its shares and invested the proceeds in a variety of shares and bonds.

For the Bernard van Leer Foundation, this means that its funding base is now more diverse, something that will provide a more stable source of income. At the same time it has reinforced the Foundation's position as a private, rather than a corporate institution.

It has also made the Foundation's core interest - the well-being of young children living in disadvantaged circumstances - more public; and encouraged the Foundation to become still more transparent in its operations. The year saw new demands for information about what the Foundation does, why it chooses to do so, and how it carries out its work. This has meant a healthy exposure to wider scrutiny and to corresponding opportunities for the Foundation to dialogue with a wider network of interested individuals and organisations.

The 1996 Annual Report will certainly contribute to this.

Ivar Samrén  
Chairman, Board of Trustees  
Bernard van Leer Foundation



# THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1996

## Oscar van Leer

I would like to start by dedicating this report to the memory of Oscar van Leer, son of the founder of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, and first Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation. Oscar van Leer died in February 1996 at the age of 81. A full appreciation of his contribution to the Foundation and its work is included on page 11.

## The Foundation's year

1996 was a year of change for the Foundation because we completed work on our Strategic Plan for the period 1996-2001 and began its implementation. In this report, I will first describe and discuss the most significant aspects of our Strategic Plan and then go on to describe and discuss the operations of the Foundation during the year.

## The Strategic Plan 1996-2001

### *Changes in our operational environment*

During 1996, the Board of Trustees approved the Foundation's Strategic Plan for the period 1996-2001. Work on developing the Plan started in 1995, building on the experience that the Foundation has gained over the years. However, it was also shaped by the changes that have taken place in the environment in which the Foundation operates. These include changes in the socio-economic, cultural and political environment of the regions in which the Foundation operates - for example, in Central and Eastern Europe, in Southern Africa, and in the Mediterranean Basin.

Other changes are associated with the retreat of government from meeting some key needs of young children, which is manifested in a decrease in the allocation of public resources and in deregulation. In many countries this has led to the creation of societies in which important social roles are now performed by elements such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and self-help groups, rather than by government agencies. Along with this go more opportunities for direct participation by NGOs and less dependency on the part of the recipients of government money. At the same time, there is an expansion of service delivery by the private sector as the civic society becomes more important.

Of similar importance are the changes in global perceptions about where resources should properly be allocated: we can no longer talk about the rich 'North' and the poor 'South' because problems of marginalisation and social exclusion are becoming more evident and therefore more significant in the 'North' as well. Equally, we cannot reasonably ignore the fact that there are wide disparities in opportunities and access to services for children within countries in both the North and the South.

### *Impact and effectiveness in ECD*

The Strategic Plan identifies the need for the Foundation to assess impact and effectiveness in early childhood development (ECD). We have translated this into a long-term exercise around the theme 'Why ECD?' that will be conducted jointly by the Department of Programme Development and Management (PDM), and the Department of Programme Documentation and Communication (PDC). In this exercise, we will be asking fundamental questions about early childhood development to reaffirm the crucial importance of the opportunities and experiences that children have in their first years. At the same time, we will be reassessing how well we are performing as we support projects and as we systematically gather, analyse and disseminate experiences and outcomes.

### *Tightening our geographic focus*

In line with the Strategic Plan, the number of countries that are eligible for Foundation support in the period 1996-2001 has been reduced from 57 to 40. Of these, two thirds are developing countries and one third developed countries. Details of the currently eligible countries are included in the section entitled 'About the Bernard van Leer Foundation' on page 13 of this report. Our major reason for focusing on fewer countries is to make the maximum impact possible with the amount of money that we are able to deploy. By concentrating on a smaller number of countries, we avoid spreading our resources too thinly and can therefore build a more substantial body of project support in each eligible country.

Within the broad context indicated above for our work, new strategies for the further development of our field-based programme will be shaped to some extent by a number of concerns and areas of interest. These include: the effects on young children of migration and mobility between and within countries; the impact of violence on young children; the crucial importance of the first three years of life; transition to primary schools; and the promotion of resilience in children, their families and their communities.

At a more general level, we accept the need for long-term involvement, and recognise the need to ensure quality in large-scale programmes. Strategically, we also emphasise sustainability as a key programmatic element: little is gained if the work of projects stops once the Foundation's support ceases. Linked to this is the importance of income-generating activities. These should not be seen as objectives in themselves but as a means to enhance outcomes for children by improving the economic conditions of the communities and families in which these children grow up.

#### *Partnerships*

The Strategic Plan foresees the Foundation continuing to build partnerships with foundations nationally and internationally, with multilateral organisations and with governments. We will further develop our role as broker between organisations that wish to support work for the benefit of young children, and projects that are engaged in such work. Our objectives here include developing more joint initiatives in areas such as advocacy designed to promote the interests of young children, and generating more co-funding of projects.

### **The Foundation in 1996**

#### *Organisational matters*

The internal organisation of the Foundation was formalised into four components during 1996: the Executive Office; Support Services; the Department of Programme Development and Management (PDM); and the Department of Programme Documentation and Communication (PDC). Our current staffing level is approximately 49 full-time equivalents; a list of current staff members can be found on page 30.

It is through the Executive Office that the Foundation establishes and maintains many of its formal relationships with other institutions. In addition, the Executive Office takes the leading role in the Foundation's own advocacy work.

PDM's chief focus is on generating and sustaining the Foundation's programme of support for projects and initiatives that help to improve prospects for children from zero to seven years of age. It is headed by Tom Hermans.

PDC's principal areas of interest are searching for information, ideas and experiences - especially from the projects that the Foundation supports, learning from this, and sharing that learning with carefully identified audiences. Gerry Salole took up the post of Director of PDC on 1 September 1996.

#### *Project approaches and work*

The Foundation supported some 139 major projects in 1996 (see list on pages 17-23), so it is impossible to give more than a flavour of the range of approaches that projects took and the work that they accomplished. In singling out a few for mention here, I am very conscious that many others are performing just as well and are producing results that are just as notable.

The activities of the 'Relais Enfants-Parents' (REP) with imprisoned parents continued to have an influence across Europe, particularly through the European Action Research Centre (EARC) that was established as a result of REP's experiences. One outcome of the work of EARC during 1996 was a document called 'Children of imprisoned parents - family ties and separation'. This drew attention to the realities and needs of such children and was prepared for presentation to the wider public at a European conference in early 1997.

In El Salvador, the 'Children of Street Vendors' project continued to find ways of sustaining its operations and now has most of its coordinators on the payroll of the Ministry of Education. It has also developed centres for young children from wealthier families as a way to generate income. Their acceptance indicates that the pre-school activities of the project are recognised and valued by people who can choose where they want to spend their money.

Following nine years of support by the Foundation, the *Anau Ako Pasifika* project in New Zealand has now moved into mainstream government funding. The project developed home-based programmes derived from distinct Pacific Island cultures, supporting this with immersion in language, community-run early childhood centres and low-cost, culturally appropriate materials. The project's strategies of combining direct work with children and families on the one hand, with networking and advocacy activities to influence policy makers on the other, have clearly paid off.

#### *Publications and resources in 1996*

The Strategic Plan anticipates that the Foundation will be developing and extending its current range of devices for communicating with its chosen audiences. That range includes publications, workshops, conferences, and so on. As a start, the first in a new series of posters was produced during 1996. The series is designed to stimulate interest in early childhood development by placing evocative and stimulating images before a wide audience.

Other publications during the year included further books. In the series 'Early Childhood Development Practice and Reflections' we published: *In search of the rainbow* by Martin Woodhead; *They won't take no for an answer - the Relais Enfants-Parents* by Elizabeth Ayre; and *We did it ourselves - Sinn Fhein a rinn e* by David Mackay.

In the series 'Working Papers in Early Childhood Development' we published: *Quality of life and child development* by José Amar Amar; *The rationale for experiential/participatory learning* by Kate Torkington; and *Empowering parents to change the future: an analysis of changes to parental attitudes in East Jerusalem* by Nabil Shibly with Riad Tibi (The Trust of Programmes for Early Childhood, Family and Community Education).

We also published four issues of the *Newsletter*, each one devoting approximately half its pages to a specific theme. These were: 'Multicultural matters' (January); 'The environment of the child' (April); 'The rights of children 0-7' (July); and 'Children touched by violence' (October).

In addition to our own publications, the Foundation's Resource Centre maintains an expanding collection of resource materials on early childhood development and related subjects received from projects and others. This enables its staff to provide advice and information on literature and other materials at the request of projects, visitors and colleagues. Requests for such assistance continue to increase and, in 1996, 430 people used our services directly.

#### *The Training Pack and the Training Initiative*

The Training Pack, *Enhancing the Skills of Early Childhood Trainers*, published jointly by the Foundation and UNESCO and referred to in the 1995 Annual Review, has been much in demand. During 1996 four translations of the Pack were either approved or under discussion: in Arabic on the initiative of the Government of Egypt; in Mandarin Chinese on the initiative of the Government of China; in French by UNESCO; and in Portuguese with the support of the Netherlands Embassy in Maputo, Mozambique.

However, the Training Pack, with its emphasis on participatory learning methods, has also been translated into action, through the Joint Training Initiative. The Initiative, led by the Foundation, is a joint project of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, UNICEF, UNESCO and Save the Children (USA), and involves the training of ECD trainers in nine African countries.

#### *Addressing the need for debate*

As in previous years, the Foundation supported a number of events that were designed to enable exploration of topics and areas of interest that are relevant to ECD. We also continued to support and enable networking.

Events included a workshop of experts in May in The Hague, to identify and highlight basic principles and issues for an anti-bias training approach for working with young children. The participants were childcare professionals from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, France and the Netherlands. Louise Derman-Sparks, author of the book *Anti-Bias Curriculum: tools for empowering young children*, and Ellen Wolpert from the Foundation-supported 'Boston Housing Dissemination Programme', contributed to the meeting by sharing USA derived anti-bias principles and an early years curriculum.





In the face of Jamaica's rapidly changing social and economic environment, a conference organised by the Dudley Grant Memorial Trust was held in Kingston in October. The Trust, which advocates on behalf of early childhood education in Jamaica, brought together representatives from projects, the local corporate sector and the Ministry of Education. The conference, entitled 'Building Partnerships for a Sustainable Early Childhood Programme', looked at the sustainability and level of investment of community-based early childhood work. I delivered the keynote speech.

A small group of representatives from various child-centred organisations in the Caribbean met in St. Maarten in the Netherlands Antilles in October 1996. The meeting was organised by the Foundation-supported 'Caribbean Support Initiative', a regional network that pools expertise, furthers contacts and disseminates materials in the areas of child care, parent education and teenage pregnancy. The meeting started by exchanging relevant information and discussing developments in each country, then went on to look at useful practice and suggestions for new projects to be implemented under the aegis of the Caribbean Support Initiative.

In the Netherlands, the Foundation was an active participant in a two-day working conference, organised by the Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation, on 'Children and development'. This took place in June, and the core issue addressed was the way in which development agencies could establish an integrated approach towards children in developing countries.

### *Networking*

Networking adds value to our grantmaking process because many of the Foundation partners need access to information, want to disseminate their work, and are eager to advocate for innovative ECD policy and practice. Also, by establishing contacts and coalitions, Foundation partners place their work in institutional and wider mainstream settings. In 1996 workshops and seminars formed the mainstay of the networking programme, and major events occurred across different regions and countries.

In South Africa, for example, the Foundation was involved in a two-day retreat with influential decision makers and practitioners to validate primary child development concepts, and sensitise and train front line workers in new approaches and strategies.

In Europe, the Foundation enabled regional networks about children of imprisoned parents, and around anti-bias education: workshops and seminars were organised for both policy makers and practitioners in the Netherlands and France.

In Venezuela, the Foundation organised a regional network meeting for its partners to draw out common thematic interests, to help to lift the profile of individual projects, and to further a region-wide exchange of ideas and materials.

In Kingston, Jamaica, on the initiative of the Foundation-supported Grace and Staff Community Development Foundation, a workshop was conducted for a national audience of health workers, guidance counsellors and teachers to introduce new methodologies in working with young children growing up in violent communities - an issue of programmatic interest to the Foundation. Meanwhile, in the interest of building institutional frameworks for the exchange of experiences, the Foundation established a major pooling initiative in the Caribbean with support from counterpart organisations in the Netherlands Antilles, Trinidad and Jamaica.

Finally, in the Middle East, the Foundation gave support to the Arab Resource Collective from Cyprus to organise a regional consultative meeting to pave the way for a full-fledged support and network programme in the Mediterranean area.

### *Partnerships in 1996*

The Foundation continued to develop its relationships with national and international organisations. These included foundations, multilateral organisations, and governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Some partnerships have a strong focus on co-funding projects. In this respect, new partners include the *Stichting Klein Hofwijck*, the Liberty Foundation, Franciscus O. Foundation (managed by the King Baudouin Foundation, Belgium) and the Netherlands Committee for UNICEF.

Our existing partnership with the Commission of the European Union has been further developed. As before, specific projects are supported and these include: the 'Rural Mobile Service' project in Chile; the 'East Jerusalem Dissemination' project in Israel; and the 'Basic Schools Revitalisation Programme' in Jamaica. However, a block grant is now also provided which the Foundation can use at its own discretion in funding initiatives.

1996 also saw us participating in a coalition involving foundations from the United States of America and Europe that held discussions with the World Bank. These initiated a process that should lead towards better understanding and communication between the Bank and foundations involved in international grantmaking. We hope that concrete partnerships with the World Bank at country level will emerge.

A further important partnership was established with the Directorate General of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This has resulted in support for two initiatives that the Foundation has been interested in. The first is a project called 'Kids for Peace'. This is a collaboration between Israeli and Palestinian television makers to develop versions of the children's educational television series 'Sesame Street'. The objective is to help to bring about better understanding between Israeli and Palestinian children. The second initiative, established after hurricane Luis struck the island of St. Maarten in 1995, is for a youth relief programme that will supplement a Foundation-supported ECD endeavour with the local immigrant community.

#### *Education for All (EFA)*

The Foundation continued to be represented by Kate Torkington on the Steering Committee of the EFA Forum, where she promoted ECD as a component of basic education and worked for its implementation. The 'Mid-Decade EFA Forum' took place in Amman, Jordan, in June 1996, working with an agenda that included a session on ECD, chaired by our representative. The response was encouraging; most of those attending were interested in learning more about ECD so that they could promote it in their own countries.

#### *Relationships with associations of foundations*

We continue to attach great importance to relationships with other foundations that share common or parallel interests: they strengthen our positions and we strengthen theirs. During 1996, I served as a Member of the Board of the European Foundation Centre, was elected to the Board of the Council on Foundations, and completed my first year of office as Chairman of The Hague Club. Finally, I was elected to serve as Chairman of the International Committee of the Council of Foundations. Liesbeth Zwitter continued to serve on the Board of the *Vereniging van Fondsen in Nederland* (The Association of Foundations in the Netherlands). These positions allow us to gather the experiences and ideas of other philanthropic organisations, thus influencing the Foundation and its work.

#### *Systematising our experience*

During 1996, we started systematising the experience of supporting early childhood projects that we had gained over the last 30 years. Some 130 past projects were selected and work began to describe them in ways that capture the qualitative lessons in project experiences. We are bringing these together into a database that will enable us to systematically learn from past projects, in order to share experiences and, where relevant, to include these former projects in networking and advocacy activities.

This body of work is a first step in the creation of a wider database and, during 1996, discussions began on other elements to be included such as our large collection of materials from projects. Overall, we expect to be able to go beyond facts and figures or the chronological life story of projects by identifying those parts of projects that are particularly relevant as we analyse, evaluate and plan; and access them creatively and fluently.

#### *Awards*

Foundation Trustee Mrs Marjorie Benton received the 'Spirit of Erikson' Award from the Erikson Institute of Chicago - the pre-eminent institute in early childhood development in the USA. The citation states that, for thirty years, Marjorie Benton has operated in many diverse arenas using her 'remarkable intelligence and energy' to make life better for the women and children who are always at the centre of her efforts. Marjorie Benton has served as US Special Commissioner for the International Year of the Child, US Ambassador to UNICEF, and Chair of the Board of the Save the Children Federation (USA). She has been a Foundation Trustee since 1987.

On 12 April 1996, Rhodes University in South Africa conferred the degree of Doctor of Social Science *Honoris Causa* on Dr Willem H. Welling - Executive Director of the Foundation from 1968 until his retirement in 1988 - for his close involvement in, and lasting commitment to, early childhood development in South Africa.

The *Sociedad Colombiana de Psicología* (Colombian Society of Psychology) conferred the *Premio Nacional de Psicología* (National Psychology Award) on Dr José Juan Amar Amar in May. Dr Amar is Dean of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences at the *Universidad del Norte* (University of the North) in Barranquilla, Colombia, and has long been connected with the Foundation through his

involvement with the 'Costa Atlantica' (Atlantic Coast) and 'Infancia y calidad de vida' (Infancy and quality of life) projects. The award is for 17 years' work on a research programme about the development of young children living in poverty.

#### *The Oscar van Leer Award*

In 1994, in honour of Oscar van Leer's 80th birthday, the Foundation decided to institute the 'Oscar van Leer Award'. The Award recognises excellence in Foundation-supported projects, especially in involving parents; and carries with it a prize of NLG 25,000 for use by the winning project in its work.

In 1996, the third Oscar van Leer Award was given to 'Paroo Contact Children's Mobile' of Australia, in recognition of the project's outstanding work to improve the lives of children and their families who live in extremely remote areas of Queensland and New South Wales. It especially recognises Paroo Contact Mobile's achievement in becoming an independent organisation managed by the parents themselves, despite a harsh climate, social isolation and economic difficulties.

At a ceremony at the Foundation in December 1996, the Oscar van Leer Award was presented by Ivar Samrén, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, to Margaret Smith of Paroo Contact Children's Mobile, who was accompanied by Sue Kingwill of the umbrella organisation 'Contact Incorporated'.

#### **Conclusions**

Looking back, I regard 1996 as a year in which the Foundation has worked hard to successfully adapt itself to the requirements of its Strategic Plan for the period 1996-2001, while still managing to sustain high levels of productivity in its core work. I look forward confidently to further steady progress for the Foundation in the years to come.

Dr Rien van Gendt  
Executive Director

#### **Oscar van Leer 1914-1996**

We were saddened by the death at the age of 81, on 19 February 1996, of Oscar van Leer, son of the founder of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, and first Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation until his retirement in 1986.

Oscar van Leer played a major role in determining the nature and central interest of the Foundation, recognising that children are at their most vulnerable when young, and understanding that this is when they most need love, care and attention. He insisted on the crucial importance of the parents in the first years of life, and their key role in encouraging children to flourish physically, emotionally, socially and intellectually. He also acknowledged that this is the time when children can acquire life-long values, attitudes and characteristics; and as a time when society transmits its values, its culture and its traditions to the next generation.

Until the very end of his life Oscar van Leer maintained a close interest in the Foundation, and continued to influence its shape and direction - particularly through his keen interest in the roles of parents in the early years.

The Governing Council of Van Leer bestowed the honorary title of Founder President on him a short while before his death.



# ABOUT THE BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION

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, A DUTCH INDUSTRIALIST AND PHILANTHROPIST, WHO LIVED FROM 1883-1958.

## The Founder

The Foundation takes its name from Bernard van Leer, who in 1919, founded an industrial and consumer packaging company that was to become Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer N.V. This is currently a limited company operating in over 40 countries world-wide. During his lifetime Bernard van Leer supported a broad range of humanitarian causes. In 1949, he created the Bernard van Leer Foundation, to channel the revenues from his fortune to charitable purposes after his death. When he died in 1958, the Foundation became the beneficiary of the entire share capital of the then privately owned Van Leer enterprise and other assets. Under the leadership of his son Oscar van Leer, who died in 1996, the Foundation's charitable activities were focused on supporting the optimum development of children who are disadvantaged by their social, economic or educational background.

## The Foundation's objective

The Foundation seeks to enhance opportunities for children growing up in circumstances of social and economic disadvantage to optimally develop their innate potential. In doing so, the Foundation has chosen to concentrate on children from zero to seven years of age. This is because scientific findings have demonstrated that interventions in the early years of childhood are most effective in yielding lasting benefits to children and society. The Foundation accomplishes its objective through two interconnected strategies:

1. an international grants programme in selected countries aimed at developing contextually appropriate approaches to early childhood development; and
2. the sharing of knowledge and know-how in the domain of early childhood with relevant audiences world-wide, primarily drawing on the experiences generated by the projects the Foundation supports, with the aim of informing and influencing policy and practice.

## The grants programme

The Foundation's grantmaking is governed by strict geographic and programmatic criteria. Grants can only be made for projects concerned with the development of disadvantaged children aged zero to seven years, and in countries eligible for grantmaking.

For the period 1996-2001 the following 40 countries have been selected:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

In accordance with the Foundation's statutes, these are primarily countries where the Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer N.V. operates. Grants are made to governmental and non-governmental, non-profit organisations.

## The Foundation makes two types of grants:

1. *One-time grants for one-off projects, up to a maximum value of NLG 25,000.*

Projects have to fit within the Foundation's general terms of reference. They must also be concerned either with enhancing the quality of early childhood development programmes (for example, by developing new activities and materials or by capacity building); or with sharing knowledge and know-how relating to early childhood development. The Foundation spends only a small percentage of its resources on these grants annually and, therefore, funds only a limited number of such small-scale projects.

## 2. Grants for development projects with a long duration.

Applications for such projects are usually initiated by the Foundation itself. Projects have to fit within the thematic priorities the Foundation has established for the country concerned, and should be of an innovative nature, culturally relevant, sustainable and likely to have a wider impact. In addition to financial support, such projects also receive professional guidance in developing, monitoring and evaluating their experience.

At any given time, the Foundation supports some 140 major projects around the world. All these projects concentrate on young children. However, the context in which they operate varies greatly. Some are in developing countries, others in industrialised countries. They can be situated in urban slums, shanty towns or remote rural areas. They may focus on children of ethnic and cultural minorities, single or teenage parents, or refugees and migrants; and may include children who live in settings where violence prevails, or in environments which hamper their optimum development. Projects may be concerned with improving the quality of institutional services for children – such as daycare centres, pre-schools and health and other services – or with developing community-based services; or they may focus on strengthening the quality of the home environment, targeting parents and other family members/caregivers in particular.

What all projects have in common is that they seek to develop an approach which is appropriate in its specific context. This leads to a rich diversity of practice.

### Sharing knowledge and know-how

The hundreds of projects that the Foundation has supported over the years represent a wealth of experience. The Foundation capitalises on these experiences by analysing them and distilling lessons learned. The knowledge and practical know-how generated in this way is made available to those concerned with early childhood development whether as practitioners, trainers, academics or policy/decision makers. This enables the Foundation to have a wider impact than is possible through grantmaking alone.

### The Foundation operates a communications programme which includes:

Regular publications (an *Annual Report*, a quarterly *Newsletter*, an annual *Boletín Informativo*); a series of publications under the title 'Early Childhood Development: Practice and Reflections' that address important issues in ECD; a series called 'Working papers in early childhood development' that consists of background documents drawn from field experience; one-off publications; and videos illustrating the approaches that projects have developed.

The Foundation also encourages the projects that it supports to document their experience. Documents, materials, publications and videos produced by projects are housed in the Foundation's Resource Centre. In relevant cases, the Foundation also supports projects in producing their own publications and videos for wider distribution. In this way Foundation and projects work in partnership to create better development opportunities for the greatest number of disadvantaged children possible.

The Foundation's publications are available to organisations and individuals working in the area of early childhood development and related fields anywhere in the world. They are available free of charge in single copies. A list of publications and videos can be obtained from:

Bernard van Leer Foundation  
PO Box 82334  
2508 EH The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: +31 70 351 20 40  
Telefax: +31 70 350 23 73  
Email: REGISTRY@BVLEERF.NL



# THE FOUNDATION'S MANDATE

The Foundation's Mandate is to improve opportunities for young children aged zero to seven years, living in circumstances of social and economic disadvantage. It rests on a vision of a world that respects the rights, dignity and equality of children, their families and the communities they live in. This implies access to health care and education, social and economic justice, a sustainable natural environment, and opportunities for self-fulfilment.

## The Foundation:

is concerned with young children's **overall development**

*and therefore promotes a holistic approach including socialisation, education, health and nutrition;*

believes that children's development is the primary responsibility of **parents**

*and therefore actively promotes the enhancement of parents' capacity to support their children's development;*

attaches great importance to the involvement of the **community** as a major factor in children's development

*and therefore promotes a development strategy that is rooted in the community and is culturally, socially and economically appropriate;*

has adopted a contextual approach which **builds on people's strengths** as a guiding principle

*and therefore encourages the building of local capacity, local ownership and working in partnership.*

Concentrating on the development of young children and their environments will have a preventative and lasting effect and will generate tangible benefits.

For **children**, these include: enhanced survival chances; better general health; improved social skills and school performance in later years; greater self-esteem and a positive outlook.

For **parents and caregivers** it can lead to: enhanced capacity to support the development of children; and increased self-confidence and motivation.

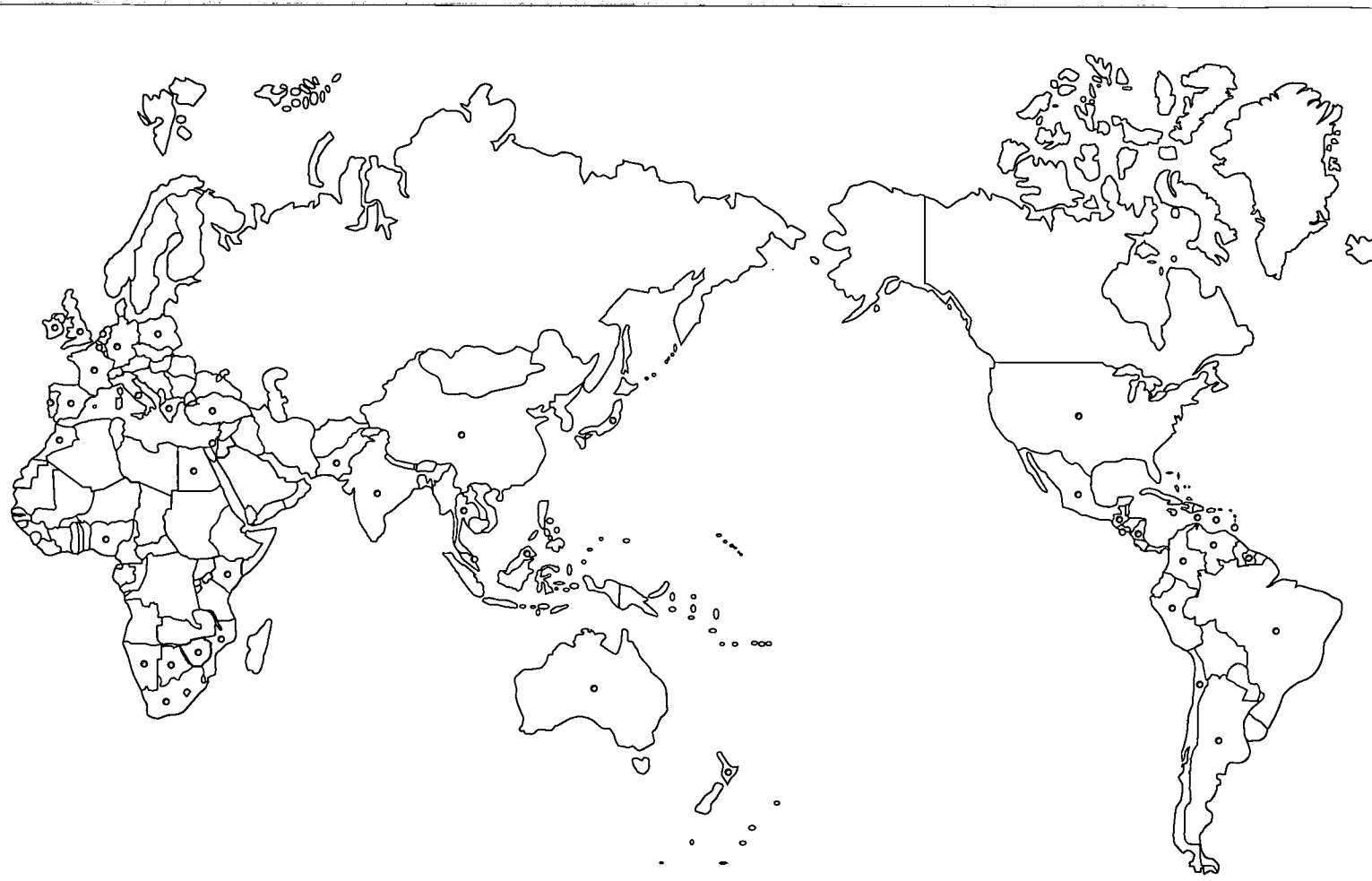
For **communities** it can lead to: enhanced self-reliance; motivation to take on new tasks; and an improvement in the quality of the social fabric, thus providing a springboard for wider social change and community development.

For **society at large** it can lead to: lower repetition and drop-out rates in the school system; lower delinquency rates; lower expenditure on welfare services; and a healthier and better educated population that is more able to obtain and keep productive employment and contribute fully to the development of its society.



# COUNTRIES IN WHICH THE FOUNDATION MADE BARMARKINGS 1994-1996

- |             |           |                         |                               |                             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Argentina   | Germany   | Malaysia                | Nigeria                       | Thailand                    |
| Australia   | Greece    | Mexico                  | Pakistan                      | Trinidad and<br>Tobago      |
| Belgium     | Guatemala | Morocco                 | People's Republic<br>of China | Turkey                      |
| Botswana    | India     | Mozambique              | Peru                          | United Kingdom              |
| Brazil      | Ireland   | Namibia                 | Poland                        | United States<br>of America |
| Chile       | Israel    | The Netherlands         | Portugal                      | Venezuela                   |
| Colombia    | Italy     | Netherlands<br>Antilles | South Africa                  | Zimbabwe                    |
| Egypt       | Jamaica   | New Zealand             | Spain                         |                             |
| El Salvador | Japan     | Nicaragua               | Surinam                       |                             |
| France      | Kenya     |                         |                               |                             |



# MAJOR PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE FOUNDATION DURING 1996

THE PROJECTS LISTED BELOW ARE THE MAJOR PROJECTS THAT RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM THE BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION DURING 1996. A 'MAJOR' PROJECT IS NORMALLY DEFINED AS HAVING A DURATION OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR. PROJECTS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY AS FOLLOWS:

**name of project (with acronym, translation and name of any co-funder, where applicable); and name of partner organisation(s) (with acronym and translation where applicable)**

## Argentina

*Madres Migrantes Andinas (Migrant Andean Mothers)*  
*Centro Andino de Desarrollo, Investigación y Formación (CADIF - The Andean Centre for Development, Research and Training)*

*Yachay Programme (The One Who Learns)*  
*Obra Claretiana para el Desarrollo (OCLADE-Claretiana Work for Development)*

## Australia

Aboriginal Early Childhood Forum  
University of Wollongong

Aboriginal Teacher Training  
Batchelor College

Arernte Early Childhood  
Yipirinya School Council Inc.

Hunter Caravan National Dissemination  
Programme Family Action Centre  
University of Newcastle

## Belgium

MEQ - Milestones Towards Quality through  
Equality  
*Vormingscentrum voor de Begeleiding van het Jonge Kind (Flemish Training and Resource Centre)*

## Botswana

Children of the Earth  
Kuru Development Trust

## Brazil

Child Life Span (in association with the Liberty  
Foundation, the Netherlands)  
*Servicio Social da Industria (SESI - Social Service  
for Industrial Workers)*

Early Stimulation and Education in  
Disadvantaged Communities  
*Pastoral da Criança (Parish of the Child)*

Natal's Backyard Nurseries  
*Fundação Fé e Alegria, São Paulo (Faith and  
Happiness Foundation)*

## Chile

Child Resilience  
*MAK Asociados (MAK Associates)*

Dissemination of Innovative ECCE Practice in  
Latin America  
*Red Latinoamericana de Información y  
Documentación en Educación (REDUC - Latin  
American Network for Information and  
Documentation in Education)*

*Rural Mobile Service (in association with the  
Commission of the European Union)*  
*Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral  
del Menor (INTEGRA - National Foundation for  
the Integrated Development of the Minor)*

Teenage Parenting  
*Vicaria de la Pastoral Social - Arzobispado de  
Santiago (The Catholic Church's Ministry of  
Social Care - Archbishopric of Santiago)*

Upgrading Service Quality and Coverage  
*Junta Nacional de Jardines Infantiles (JUNJI -  
National Council for Pre-schools)*

## People's Republic of China

Hebei Province Rural Pre-school Programme  
China National Institute of Educational Studies  
(CNIES)

## Colombia

*Infancia y Calidad de Vida (Infancy and the  
Quality of Life)*  
*Universidad del Norte (University of the North)*

Rural Children  
*Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Menor  
y la Familia (Foundation for the Integrated  
Development of the Minor and the Family)*

*Televisión y Violencia (Television and Violence)*  
*Asociación de Televidentes de Cali (ATC -  
Association of Television Viewers of Cali)*

## El Salvador

Children of Street Vendors  
*Fe y Alegria (Faith and Happiness)*



*Escuela de Padres* (Parent Education Programme)  
*Universidad Centro-Americana José Simeón Cañas*

### **France**

*Cellule Nationale* (National Coordination Body)  
*Association Relais Enfants-Parents* (REP - Children-Parent Liaison)

*Observatoire National* (National Observatory)  
*Association Relais Enfants-Parents*

Parent-run Pre-school Centres  
*Association Collectifs Enfants-Parents Professionnels* (ACEPP - Association of Children, Parents and Professionals)

### **Germany**

Intercultural Parent Support (in association with Ms. L. Insinger)  
*Arbeitskreis Neue Erziehung* (Working Group for New Education)

*Kind Im Mittelpunkt* (KIM - Centred on the Child)  
*Verein zur Förderung ausländischer und deutscher Kinder* (VAK - Day Care Association for Foreign and German Children)

### **Greece**

Synergy  
*Société pour l'Epanouissement et les Activités Créatives des Enfants* (SEDCE - Association Fostering Development and Children's Creative Potential)

### **Guatemala**

*Niños Indígenas Desplazados* (Displaced Indigenous Children)  
*Enfants Réfugiés du Monde* (ERM - Refugee Children of the World)

Urban Children  
UNICEF

### **India**

Bringing up Tribal Children  
Utkal University

Children in Charge  
Centre for Health Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness (CHETNA)

Children on the Agenda  
M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation

Children's Gardens  
Deccan Development Society

Educational Oases (in association with the Aga Khan Foundation, India)  
*Bodh Shiksha Samiti* (BODH)

Materials and Resources  
Gandhigram Trust  
Playing Games  
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Taking Care of Our Children  
Mahila SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) Trust

### **Ireland**

Home Visiting Programme  
Southern Health Board

Parent Support Programme - North East  
North-Eastern Health Board

Parent Support Programme - Mid West  
Mid-Western Health Board

Parent Support Programme - Midland  
Midland Health Board

### **Israel**

*Al Tifle fil Wasat* (The Child in Focus)  
Israel Association of Community Centres

Bedouin Health Project (in association with the *Collectieve Israel Actie*, and the s-k Foundation, the Netherlands)  
Galilee Society for Health Research and Services (GSHRS)

East Jerusalem Dissemination (in association with the Commission of the European Union)  
Trust of Programmes for Early Childhood, Family and Community Education

Equal Access in Arab ECE  
New Israel Fund/SHATIL

In-service Training Programme  
Acre Women Association

'Joshua' National Dissemination Programme (in association with the Levi Lassen Foundation, the Netherlands)  
Association for the Advancement of the Ethiopian Family and Child in Israel

Kiryat Gat Project (in association with the EDLI Foundation, the Netherlands)  
Jewish Agency for Israel

'Moses and Solomon' National Dissemination Programme (in association with the EDLI Foundation, the Netherlands)  
Association for the Advancement of the Ethiopian Family and Child in Israel

Sesame Street: 'Kids for Peace' (in association with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
Children's Television Workshop

## Italy

Migrant Families and Local Communities  
*Istituto per la Promozione dello Sviluppo Economico e Sociale* (ISPES - Institute for the Promotion of Economic and Social Development)

Resource Families  
*Istituto per la Promozione dello Sviluppo Economico e Sociale* (ISPES - Institute for the Promotion of Economic and Social Development)

## Jamaica

Basic Schools Revitalisation Programme (in association with the Commission of the European Union)  
Dudley Grant Memorial Trust

May Pen Teenage Mothers (in association with WeeTwee, the Netherlands)  
University of the West Indies

Roving Caregivers  
Dudley Grant Memorial Trust

South Side Parents  
Grace and Staff Community Development Foundation

## Japan

Okinawa Project  
Okinawa Association of Community Toy & Book Libraries (OACTBL)

## Kenya

Child Rearing Practices  
Christian Children's Fund Inc.

Children of Kiwanja-Kimaye  
Faculty of Psychology, Kenyatta University

*Mumias* Sugar Plantation Locations (in association with the S-K Foundation, the Netherlands)  
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

*Mwana Mwendu* (Treasured Child)  
*Mwana Mwendu* Child Development Trust

Regional Training and Resource Centre (RTRC)  
Kenya Institute of Education

## Malaysia

Childhood Friends  
*Persatuan Sahabat Wanita Selangor* (PSWS - Friends of Women)

Childhood Restoration  
Baram Self Development Association (BASDA)

Children: Our Future  
People's Service Organisation (PSO)

Growing Up  
Indigenous Peoples Development Centre (IPDC)

Growing up Strong  
Pre-School Teachers' Association (PSTA),  
Northern Zone

Lessons from the Countryside  
Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS)

## Mexico

*Escuela de la Vida* (School of Life)  
*Centro de Educación Infantil* (CEI - Centre for the Education of Young Children)

*Estancias Infantiles Populares* (Community-based Day-care Facilities)  
*ENLACE de Comunicación y Capacitación* (ENLACE - Network of Communication and Training) and *Centro de Encuentros y Diálogos* (CED - Centre for Meetings and Dialogue)

*Niños Callejeros* (Children Working in the Streets)  
*Centro de Apoyo al Niño de la Calle* (CANICA - Centre for support to the Working Street Child)

*Niños Refugiados* (Refugee Children)  
*Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados* (Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees)

*Nuevos Espacios Educativos* (New Spaces for Education)  
*Centro de Estudios Educativos* (CEE - Centre for Educational Studies)

*Proyecto Citlalmina* (Citlalmina Project)  
*Unidad de Capacitación e Investigación Educativa para la Participación* (UCIEP - Unit of Training and Educational Research for Participation)

## Morocco

Koranic Pre-schools  
*Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale*

ATFALE  
*Association ATFALE*

## Mozambique

A New Path for Children  
*Associação da Criança, Família e Desenvolvimento* (CFD - Association for the Child, Family and Development)

Hulene  
*Ministério de Coordenação da Acção Social* (MICAS - Ministry for the Coordination of Social Action)

Country Support Programme  
*Ministério de Coordenação da Acção Social* (MICAS), *Associação dos Amigos da Ilha de*

*Moçambique (AAM) and Save the Children Federation (SCF-USA)*

### **Namibia**

Erongo Pro-Child Initiative  
The Rössing Foundation

Namibian Child Development Network  
Council of Churches in Namibia - Children's Desk

Partnership for Children  
UNICEF

### **The Netherlands**

*Dit Ben Ik (This is me)*  
Anne Frank Organisation

*Kind in de Buurt (Child in the Neighbourhood)*  
*Stichting Het Kind in de Buurt*  
(Child in the Neighbourhood Organisation)

*Moeders Informeren Moeders (Mothers Inform Mothers)* (in association with Ms. L. Insinger)  
*Nederlands Instituut voor Zorg en Welzijn* (NIZW - Netherlands Institute of Care and Welfare), and *Kruisvereniging Breda* (Breda Health Care Association)

*Samenspel (Joint Action)* (in association with the Liberty Foundation)  
*Stichting De Meeuw* (Seagull Organisation)

### **Netherlands Antilles**

Immigrant Children (in association with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
Central Agency for Joint Financing of Development Programme (CEDE St. Maarten)

*Opvang 0-4 Jarigen (Care for Children aged 0-4)*  
*Sentro di Informashon i Formashon na Bienestar di Mucha* (SIFMA - Information and Training Centre for the Welfare of Children)

### **New Zealand**

*Kaiawhina (Mentors Project)*  
Presbyterian Support Services (Northern)

*Anau Ako Pasifika (Family Education the Pacific Way)*  
Early Childhood Development Unit

### **Nicaragua**

*Centros Infantiles (Infants' Centres)*  
*Comité Pro Ayuda Social* (COMPAS - Committee for Social Assistance)

*Ciudad Sandino (Sandino City)*  
*Centro de Educación y Comunicación Popular* (CANTERA - Centre of Popular Education and Communication)

*Niño-a-Niño (Child to Child)*  
*Centro de Información y Servicios de Asesoría en Salud* (CISAS - Centre of Information and Support for Health)

*Pre-escolares Populares (Community Pre-schools)*  
*Ministerio de Educación*

### **Nigeria**

Stimulation/Play in Lagos Periphery  
Community Child Education and Development (COMED)

### **Peru**

National Non-formal Education Programme  
*Ministerio de Educación*

### **Poland**

First Step - Pre-school Teachers  
Polish Children and Youth Foundation (PCYF)

### **Portugal**

Mobile ECD  
*Instituto das Comunidades Educativas* (ICE - Institute of Educational Communities)

*Escolas Isoladas (Isolated Schools)*  
*Instituto das Comunidades Educativas* (ICE - Institute of Educational Communities)

*Rede de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Integrado do Algarve* (RADIAL - Support Network for Children and Community Development in the Algarve)  
In Loco

### **South Africa**

Big Buddy  
Department of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand

Broadening Support Bases for ECD  
Ikemeleng Educare Trust

Children on the Outskirts  
Early Learning Resource Unit

Family in Focus  
Western Cape Foundation for Community Work (FCW)

Kwandebele Region  
Learning for All Trust

Partnership in Learning  
Kopanang Consortium of Training Agencies

Rethinking Educare  
Association for Training and Resources in Early Education (TREE)



Umlazi Child Minding  
Umlazi and District Child and Family Welfare  
Society

### **Spain**

#### *Capitulaciones 92*

*Ayuntamiento de Santa Fé* (Municipality of  
Santa Fé)

#### *Context Infancia* (Childhood Context)

*Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, Patronat Municipal de  
Guarderías Infantiles* (Department of Pre-school  
Education, City of Barcelona)

*Preescolar na Casa* (PNC - Pre-school at Home)  
Caritas Lugo

#### *Proyecto 'Avanzada'*

Municipality of Fuenlabrada

### **Surinam**

Surinam Development Fund  
Various grant holders

### **Thailand**

A Chance for Children  
Foundation for Slum Child Care (FSCC)

#### CONNECT Project

*Écoles Sans Frontières* (ESF - Schools without  
Frontiers)

The Bright Child 2000 (in association with the  
*Klein Hofwijck* Foundation, the Netherlands)  
MAYA: Art and Cultural Institute for Development

### **Trinidad and Tobago**

Choices (in association with the S-K Foundation,  
the Netherlands)  
Child Welfare League

### **Turkey**

Evaluation Mother-Child Education Programme  
(MCEP)  
Mother-Child Education Foundation (MCEF)

#### *Geçekondu* Children

Foundation for the Support of Women's Work  
(FSWW)

Self-employment for *Geçekondu* women (in asso-  
ciation with Levi Strauss, Belgium)  
Foundation for the Support of Women's Work  
(FSWW)

### **United Kingdom**

Cynon Valley  
Save the Children Fund, UK

Early Years Forums  
The National Early Years Network

Family Service Development  
Family Service Units (FSU)

#### Identity Project

Working Group Against Racism in Children's  
Resources (WGARCR)

Management of Early Years Services  
National Children's Bureau

Minority Families' Advocacy Groups  
Family Rights Group

Parent Network  
Parent Network (PN)

Quality in Diversity  
Goldsmiths College, University of London

Scottish Early Years and Family Network  
Scottish Early Years and Family Network

### **United States of America**

Washington Beech Community Pre-school Project  
Dissemination  
Committee for Boston Public Housing Inc. (CBPH)

Maternal Infant Health Outreach Worker (MIHOW)  
Dissemination  
Center for Health Services, Vanderbilt University

Mid South Family Alliance (MSFA)  
Foundation for the Mid South (FMS)

Peer Education Programme  
Federation of Child Care Centres of Alabama  
(FOCAL)

Teenage Parenting Support  
Community Studies Inc.

### **Venezuela**

*Centros de Capacitación* (Training Centres)  
*Centros Comunitarios de Aprendizaje*  
(CECODAP - Community Training Centres)

#### PACOMIN

*Fundación para la Atención a la Infancia  
y la Familia* (FUNDAPRIN - The Foundation for  
Attention to Children and Families)

### **Zimbabwe**

Starting at Home  
Harare City Council

Kamativi Early Childhood Programme  
National Council of Negro Women Inc. (NCNW)

Kushanda Community Schools  
Federation of Kushanda Pre-Schools (FPK)

*Kuumba Netarisiro* (To create and uphold)  
Foundation for Education with Production (FEP)





# FINANCIAL REPORT 1996

## Introduction

As shown in Table 7, the Income of the Bernard van Leer Foundation in 1996 came principally from the Van Leer Group Foundation (NLG 27,000,000). However, NLG 4,600,000 came from other sources; while a further NLG 2,000,000 – up from NLG 1,000,000 in 1995 – was available for project support from co-funders. The overall total of NLG 33,000,000 is a substantial increase over the equivalent 1995 figure of NLG 26,900,000.

The expenditure of the Foundation for 1996 is shown in Table 8. This reveals that the Foundation's central costs have been held at the 1995 level, which was itself below that of 1994. At the same time, the Foundation has increased its earmarkings for project support from NLG 20,000,000 in 1995 to NLG 24,100,000 in 1996; and has also slightly increased its expenditure on programme services.

The financial information about the operations of the Foundation that follows is presented in a series of tables with explanatory notes.

**Table 1. Key data regarding charitable spending**

	1994	1995	1996
Earmarkings*	26.8	20.0	24.1
Commitments paid out	27.2	24.7	24.1
Outstanding commitments	55.2	46.1	42.3

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

\* incl. contributions of co-funders

Earmarkings are amounts of money that are set aside by the Foundation when projects are approved for funding. Normally an earmarking by the Foundation results in a contract with a grantholder, an organisation that is responsible for the implementation of the approved project. Once this contract is signed by the Foundation and the grantholder, the earmarking becomes a commitment.

Commitments are in line with the terms of the contract. As projects normally have a duration of several years, payments are made in periodic instalments.

Funds earmarked for a project are reserved immediately. This means that future payments to grantholders are never contingent on the future income of the Foundation.

'Outstanding commitments' are commitments not yet paid to grantholders at the end of the year. They include earmarkings made in 1996 and some from previous years.

**Table 2. Earmarkings by country 1994-1996**

	1994	1995	1996	1994-1996	% of total
Argentina	1.534		0.087	1.621	2.4
Australia	0.929	1.169	0.014	2.112	3.1
Belgium			0.133	0.133	0.2
Botswana	0.019	0.026	0.023	0.068	0.1
Brazil	0.535	0.194	1.292	2.021	3.0
Chile	0.904	0.730	0.252	1.886	2.8
Colombia	0.054	1.577	0.095	1.726	2.6
Egypt		0.043	0.431	0.474	0.7
El Salvador		0.082	1.125	1.207	1.8
France	1.155	0.005	0.456	1.616	2.4
Germany	0.056	0.497	0.040	0.593	0.9
Greece	0.611	0.033	0.019	0.663	1.0
Guatemala	0.101		0.724	0.825	1.2
India	1.453	0.121	0.291	1.865	2.8
Ireland	0.508		0.003	0.511	0.8
Israel	3.562	1.240	2.142	6.944	10.3
Italy	0.140		0.610	0.750	1.1
Jamaica	0.247	1.046	0.511	1.804	2.7

	1994	1995	1996	1994-1996	% of total
Japan		0.286	0.286	0.400	
Kenya	0.775	0.706	1.868	3.349	5.0
Malaysia	0.074	0.565	0.243	0.882	1.3
Mexico	0.203	1.077	0.229	1.509	2.2
Morocco	0.499	1.000		1.499	2.2
Mozambique	0.028	0.709	0.132	0.869	1.3
Namibia		0.079	0.973	1.052	1.6
the Netherlands	0.335	0.528	1.057	1.920	2.8
Neth. Antilles		1.320	0.167	1.487	2.2
New Zealand	0.067	0.021	0.158	0.246	0.4
Nicaragua	0.256		1.250	1.506	2.2
Nigeria	0.046	0.149		0.195	0.3
Pakistan	0.092		0.003	0.095	0.1
People's Republic of China	0.084		0.050	0.134	0.2
Peru		0.074	0.758	0.832	1.2
Poland		0.122	0.729	0.851	1.3
Portugal	0.464	0.779	0.859	2.102	3.1
South Africa	3.105	1.348	0.983	5.436	8.1
Spain	0.800	0.577	0.543	1.920	2.8
Thailand	0.630	0.739	0.153	1.522	2.3
Trinidad & Tobago	0.401	0.225	0.023	0.649	1.0
Turkey	0.185	0.778	0.033	0.996	1.5
United Kingdom	0.874	0.640	0.226	1.740	2.6
USA	1.795	0.071	2.117	3.983	5.9
Venezuela	1.104	0.064	1.017	2.185	3.2
Zimbabwe	2.011	0.204	0.420	2.635	3.9
Others:	0.058	0.040	0.639	0.736	1.1
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>25.694</b>	<b>18.864</b>	<b>22.878</b>	<b>67.436</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Operational Projects</b>	<b>1.107</b>	<b>1.160</b>	<b>1.181</b>	<b>3.448</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.801</b>	<b>20.024</b>	<b>24.059</b>	<b>70.884</b>	

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

Over the last three years, the Foundation has made grants/earmarkings in 45 countries in both the industrialised and the developing world. For the next five years the Foundation will limit its grantmaking to 40 countries. For details see the report of the Executive Director (page 5).

Earmarkings include earmarkings for country-based projects and for operational projects, i.e. projects that are implemented by the Foundation itself, such as the publications and video programme, the Training Initiative, network development, etc.

**Table 3. Earmarkings in developing and industrialised countries**

	1994	1995	1996	1994-1996	% of total
Developing countries	14.4	12.9	13.8	41.0	60.8
Industrialised countries	11.3	6.0	9.1	26.4	39.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

For the categorisation of countries as 'developing' or 'industrialised', the Foundation uses the United Nations' criteria. The distribution of resources/earmarkings over developing and industrialised countries is in line with the policy intentions of the Foundation: around 60 per cent to developing, and 40 per cent to industrialised countries.

**Table 4. Earmarkings 1996\***

NLG	Number of Earmarked	Total Amount Earmarkings (millions NLG)	% of total
0 - 50,000	60	1.3	5.6
50,000 - 150,000	42	4.1	17.8
150,000 - 300,000	15	3.2	13.9
300,000 - 500,000	13	5.3	23.1
500,000 - 1,000,000	9	6.3	27.7
1,000,000 - >	2	2.7	11.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Excluding operational projects

During 1996 the Foundation made 141 earmarkings in response to a total number of applications for funding of approximately 1,100. The number of applications for funding has remained quite stable during the last three years.

Although 60 out of the 141 earmarkings in 1996 were below NLG 50,000, these small-scale, one-off grants represent only 5.6 per cent of the amount earmarked. The remainder of the earmarkings relate to long-term projects, the development of which is carefully monitored and actively supported. The process and outcomes of such projects are analysed with a view to informing policy and practice. They provide the Foundation with the profile it wishes to have: not just a funder but an organisation that adds value to its funding.

The figures that follow relate only to the principal earmarkings of the Foundation i.e. earmarkings of NLG 50,000 and above. There were 81 earmarkings in this category in 1996.

**Table 5. Earmarkings of NLG 50,000 and above in 1996\***

NLG	Number of earmarkings	New projects Nr	projects Amounts (millions NLG)	Current projects Nr	projects Amounts (millions NLG)
50,000 - 150,000	42	3	0.4	39	3.7
150,000 - 300,000	15	6	1.3	9	1.9
300,000 - 500,000	13	8	3.4	5	1.9
500,000 - 1,000,000	9	4	2.8	5	3.5
1,000,000 - >	2	2	2.7		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>11.0</b>

\* Excluding operational projects

It is important to realise that the number of earmarkings is not identical to the number of new projects. In fact, 58 earmarkings were made for current projects, to extend a project and/or for supplementary funding.

The average duration of projects in 1996 was 22 months. The actual duration of individual projects varies from a few months to five years.

**Table 6. The Bernard van Leer Foundation funding and counterpart funding**

	1994	1995	1996	1994-1996	% of total
BvLF funding*	26.8	20.0	24.1	70.9	55.4
Counterpart funding	15.2	24.5	17.4	57.1	44.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

\* incl. contributions of co-funders



Monitoring of projects by the Foundation goes beyond the monitoring of the parts of projects that are funded by the Foundation itself. Frequently the Foundation will be able to attract funds for the projects it supports from other donors. This is referred to as co-funding, which means that such external contributions are channelled through the Foundation to the projects. Contributions from co-funders are shown in Table 7 under 'BvLF Funding'. In 1996 co-funding amounted to approximately NLG 2,000,000.

Besides co-funding, there is counterpart funding. Counterpart funding means that the grantholder, at its own initiative or with support from the Foundation, is able to attract direct additional funding for the project. The combination of earmarking by the Foundation, co-funding and counterpart funding, adds up to the value of the programme that is monitored by the Foundation.

**Table 7. Income and other available funds**

	1994	1995	1996
VLGF	20.5	21.0	27.0
Co-funders	1.3	1.1	2.0
Other sources	4.8	4.8	4.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

**Table 8. Expenditures The Bernard van Leer Foundation**

	1994	1995	1996
Earmarking to projects	26.8	20.0	24.1
Programme Development & Management	4.6	4.4	4.4
Programme Documentation & Communication	2.1	1.7	1.8
Central costs	2.2	1.9	1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

Besides the use of income for earmarking to country-based projects and operational projects (N.B. together referred to as 'earmarking to projects'), the income of the Foundation is used for the three other categories of expenditures shown in Table 8.

Comparing Table 8 and Table 7, differences can be seen between the expenditures and income of the Foundation. Such differences can be explained by the drawings on, or additions to, a reserve fund that the Foundation has on its balance sheet. For instance, in 1996 with an income of NLG 33.6 million and expenditures of NLG 32.2 million an amount of NLG 1.4 million was added to the reserve fund. At the end of 1996, the reserve fund totalled approximately NLG 23 million.

*The Bernard van Leer Foundation is entered in the Foundations Registry of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague, under number S 197262.*

*The Bernard van Leer Foundation qualifies as an institution under Article 24, paragraph 4 of the Inheritance Tax Act of 1956.*

## ERRATUM

Page 29, Table 7

**Table 7. Income and other available funds**

	1994	1995	1996
VLGF	20.5	21.0	27.0
Co-funders	1.3	1.1	2.0
Other sources	4.8	4.8	4.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>

Amounts NLG x 1,000,000

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## Accountants

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# Bernard van Leer Foundation

Executive Office

Administrative Services

Human Resources

Programme Development and Management

Programme Documentation and Communication

Automation

Financial Administration

Human Resources

Registry

Travel, Conferences & Visitors' Services

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P.O. Box 82334  
 2508 EH The Hague  
 The Netherlands  
 Telephone: (31) 070 3512040  
 Telefax: (31) 070 3502373  
 Email: [REGISTRY@BVLEERF.NL](mailto:REGISTRY@BVLEERF.NL)



Bernard van Leer Foundation

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