

Protecting Children





Our Mission

World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is: To follow our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

Our Core Values

We are Christian
We are committed to the poor
We value people
We are stewards
We are partners
We are responsive

Ministry Objectives

Transformational Development
that is community based and sustainable, focused especially on the needs of children and their families.

Emergency Relief
that assists children and families afflicted by conflict or disaster.

Promotion of Justice
that seeks to change unjust structures affecting the poor.

Strategic Initiatives
that serve the church in the fulfilment of its mission.

Public Awareness
that leads to informed understanding, giving, involvement, and prayer.

Witness to Jesus Christ
by life, deed, word, and sign.

World Vision International

World Vision International is a Christian relief and development organisation working for the well being of all people, especially children. Through emergency relief, education, health care, economic development and promotion of justice, World Vision helps impoverished communities help themselves. In 2001, World Vision raised \$964 million in cash and goods from private and public donors for programmes in 92 countries. Through these programmes, approximately 14,000 World Vision staff members - 97 percent of them based in their own nations - assisted some 75 million people.

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From the **President**

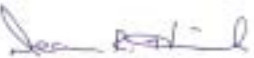
Halting AIDS and protecting children

As I look back over World Vision's work in the year 2001, two issues loom large: the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the protection of children.

HIV/AIDS. Prevention of HIV infection and care for those affected by AIDS - particularly children - are integrated into our community development work. AIDS is strongly associated with poverty. More than 90 percent of the 40 million people infected by the virus live in developing countries. Through education, advocacy, health care, and good local development work, World Vision is slowing the spread of this deadly epidemic.

Protection of children. Our ministry has always centred on children. In 2001, we concentrated our attention on the world's most vulnerable children. We launched an international campaign, *Imagine a World Where Children are Safe*, focusing on children victimised by abuse, neglect, violence, sexual exploitation, armed conflict and HIV/AIDS. We pay particular attention to girls, noting that when girls are empowered, communities prosper. We challenge governments to heed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. And we put our staff on the line when children are in harms way.

Slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS and protecting the world's vulnerable children are issues that will be with us for long to come. But World Vision made significant headway in 2001. And, for that, I thank our staff; I thank our volunteers; I thank our donors; and I thank our loving God in whose name we are called to serve.



Dr. Dean R. Hirsch
President/CEO, World Vision International

World Vision board chair Valdir Steuernagel, left, and World Vision president Dean Hirsch, foreground, help build a school in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

From the **Chair of the Board**

Transforming children of the garbage dump

This past June, I accompanied World Vision staff to a huge garbage dump outside Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia. An acrid smoke from the burning refuse filled the air. Trucks dumped load after load of rubbish. Scavenger birds flew overhead. And scores of people, most of them dump dwellers, rummaged through the debris, looking for something to eat or something to sell. Among them were ragged, unkempt boys and girls who should have been in school.

I was introduced to several of these children by Enkhtuya, a mother and former dump resident herself. Enkhtuya is now a World Vision volunteer. She works with our staff, developing ways that will permit the children of the dump to return to school and their parents to find a livelihood.

"I found a way out," she told me. "My goal now is to make their lives better."

Enkhtuya and the children at the dump are the flesh and blood of World Vision's ministry to transform lives, to seek justice and to build the kingdom of God. They are among the millions touched by our work this past year.



Rev. Dr. Valdir Steuernagel
Chair, World Vision International Board



Protecting children from abuse, hunger, violence and AIDS

In the year 2001, World Vision was busy on many fronts. It intensified its global initiative to help prevent AIDS, launched an international campaign to protect children, expanded micro-enterprise lending and other community development efforts, and responded to major humanitarian disasters ranging from earthquakes to drought to war.

Generous private and public donors gave World Vision nearly \$1 billion in cash and commodities last year. With such resources, World Vision was able to respond to every major humanitarian disaster while providing funding to thousands of development programs in 92 countries.

Natural disasters killed some 25,000 people in 2001, somewhat less than the number of children who die daily of preventable diseases related to poverty.

In January, World Vision assisted thousands of families whose homes were destroyed by devastating earthquakes in El Salvador and in Gujarat, India. In those first days after the quake, survivors received food, water, cooking utensils, blankets and shelter materials. But in the weeks that followed, World Vision staff helped families rebuild their homes, finance small businesses, and acquire the necessary skills for escaping poverty. The hope is that their children will not just survive, but flourish.

In 2001, child survival and protection was a major focus of World Vision's advocacy efforts and community work. World Vision joined with UNICEF and other child-focused organisations to launch a Global Movement for Children, asking citizens to "imagine a world where children are safe." World Vision urged governments to establish measures that would protect children from abuse and neglect, violence in the home, armed conflict, sexual exploitation, and HIV/AIDS. In December, at the Second World Congress on the Commercial Sexual



Exploitation of Children, World Vision was a major player in promoting ways to protect children from sex tourists.

Child protection was not just a theme on the international stage. In poor communities around the globe, children participated in leadership projects and community forums facilitated by World Vision. In Nicaragua, for example, three rural districts staged a month-long, door to door educational campaign called "Let's Say No to Violence in the Home." In Mexico, World Vision helped indigenous children organise a national children's rights summit. And, in Colombia, children continued to be key actors in creating a culture of peace to counteract the violence that has displaced two million people.

In 2001, World Vision gave form to its HIV/AIDS Hope Initiative, a major, new effort to alleviate the global impact of the epidemic through expanded programs focused on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and advocacy. Prevention efforts concentrate on children, mothers, and persons at high risk, such as truck drivers, miners, and prostitutes. Care is focused on children living with AIDS or orphaned by AIDS. Advocacy efforts are directed toward adoption of sound prevention and public health policies.

In May, World Vision raised AIDS awareness through sponsoring a 3,241 kilometre bicycle relay through six African nations with very high HIV infection rates. The cyclists, who were joined by many villagers along the way, organised music, drama, and dance presentations on the ABC's of AIDS prevention.

Providing small loans and business advice to the poor assumed a larger role in World Vision's portfolio in 2001, especially in Latin America and Eastern Europe. Agrolinvest, a micro-finance institution begun by World Vision, granted thousands of loans to small farmers and other entrepreneurs in Serbia and Montenegro. In Bosnia, Azerbaijan and Romania, World Vision provided loans to hundreds of poor women, many of them refugees, to begin their own businesses. And in Georgia, scores of potential loan clients queued up outside World Vision's office in Tbilisi.

Opposite Militiamen, armed with machetes, scarred the face of nine-year-old Sofia Cardoza and killed her parents when they attacked her East Timor village in 1999. World Vision provides Sofia with post-trauma counseling, food and health care.

Below Afghan refugees Shah Mohammed and his five-year-old son, Auldin, await a doctor's attention in Pakistan, October 2001.





Development assistance came in many forms besides micro-lending. In Palestine, World Vision helped poor farmers rebuild wells and irrigation systems destroyed by Israeli tanks. In Kosovo, World Vision inaugurated a multi-ethnic school that brings Serbian, Albanian, and Roma children together to learn. In Brazil, a World Vision fair trade program enabled poor farmers to triple family income by selling their melons directly to international supermarket chains. And in Uganda, World Vision continued to treat and retrain children traumatised by kidnapping and forced conscription into a cruel rebel army.

When disaster struck in 2001, World Vision responded. Emergency staff assisted earthquake survivors in India, El Salvador and Peru, flood victims in Bolivia, Honduras, and Mozambique, victims of drought in Kenya, Chad, and Sri Lanka, and victims of war in Sierra Leone, the Congo, Angola, Liberia, and Afghanistan. In the United States, World Vision responded to the September 11 terrorist attacks by inviting contributions to an "American Families Assistance Fund." Donors gave more than \$10 million to help victims' families with funerals, counselling and financial hardships.

An increasingly insecure world made World Vision's work tougher in 2001. Two national directors were shot at, one of them wounded. Four World Vision truck drivers were held hostage but later released unharmed. Violence forced temporary evacuations of staff from the eastern Congo, Somalia and parts of Indonesia. Yet, at the same time, a successful World Vision-facilitated reconciliation effort between Serbs and Albanians in the divided Kosovo city of Mitrovica received international recognition.

In August, World Vision board members and delegates from around the world assembled for the organisation's Triennial Council. Meeting in California, Council participants reaffirmed World Vision's focus on children and its commitment to Christ in serving the poor and oppressed.



Above Five-year-old Klara Brsoyan snuggles in her grandmother's arms in Gyumri, Armenia, June 2001.

Left Cyclists carry AIDS awareness banner in Africa, May 2001.

Opposite In Nazareth, students line up outside Christ Church School, which has received assistance from World Vision, January 2001.





World Vision's European offices organise a relief truck convoy to Afghanistan, December 2001.

Emergency Response: Quilts and food in Afghanistan

World Vision responds to the humanitarian needs caused by major disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, famines or wars. On numerous occasions in 2001, World Vision mobilised rapid response teams of specially trained staff who began relief and recovery operations on site within the first hours of the disaster. For example, they responded to the victims of drought in Kenya and Afghanistan, of earthquakes in El Salvador and India, and of civil war in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Emergency relief supplies such as tents, cooking utensils, and food grains were purchased locally or deployed from pre-positioned stock in warehouses around the globe.

In late September, World Vision launched a major relief effort in Central Asia to help meet the needs of some 7.5 million Afghans at risk of starvation as a result of three years of drought, two decades of war and the US military

campaign against terrorism. Afghanistan had the world's highest infant mortality rate and its lowest per capita food consumption.

In conjunction with UNICEF and the World Food Programme, World Vision began a nutritional feeding program for more than 500,000 Afghans displaced in the Herat area. The program concentrated on children and pregnant or breast-feeding mothers. Meanwhile, World Vision trucked container loads of shelter materials, water containers, winter clothing and blankets into western Afghanistan.

Among those served was six-year-old Teyehbeh Dehzanqui, who wrapped herself in a new quilt sewn by Afghan refugee women in a World Vision-supported project. Teyehbeh and her parents had fled when bombs fell near their home. But they did not escape injury. Teyehbeh, who was hit with shrapnel, was knocked unconscious and suffered head and leg wounds. For three days, her parents walked, carrying her to the comparative safety of a windblown tent at a

crowded camp for internally displaced Afghans.

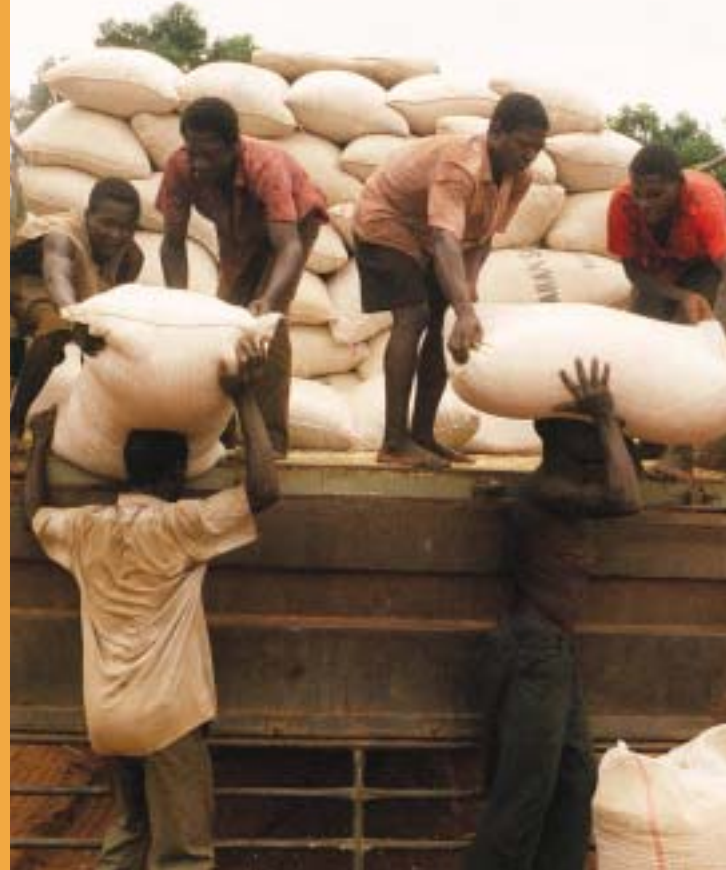
"If you touch my head I get a bad headache," said Teyehbeh, still recovering from her injuries.

She was very pleased with the quilt. "This will be very nice," she said. "Now I am asking God that peace will come to my country."

While Teyehbeh, her family, and other homeless families were given quilts and winter clothes, more than three-quarters of the population of Herat were lining up at the city's soccer stadium to receive a 50 kilogram bag of wheat flour per family. In conjunction with the World Food Programme, World Vision staff – many of them burkha-clad Afghan women – organised and distributed nearly 2,700 metric tons of food over 10 days.

As a result of food programs like the one in western Afghanistan, World Vision became one of the world's biggest food relief organisations in 2001. In Kenya, for example, World Vision distributed \$70 million worth of food to northern tribal peoples who had lost their livestock and their crops to drought. Major emergency food programs also fed flood victims in Bangladesh and drought and war-affected villagers in Sri Lanka. In countries such as the Congo, Colombia, and Angola, where war has forced millions to flee their homes, World Vision continued to meet the essential needs of displaced children and families.

Emergency food, shelter and clothing, however, are short-term measures. World Vision seeks to move disaster victims from relief to recovery and rehabilitation as soon as possible. After the emergency supplies come the seeds, tools, small loans and technical advice. World Vision's objective is to help disaster victims rebuild their lives and their communities so that they can sustain themselves.



Above Villagers help unload 100 lb. bags of maize meant to alleviate hunger in drought-affected Chad, June 2001.

Below Teyehbeh, a six-year-old Afghan displaced from her home, wraps herself in a new quilt, December 2001.

Transformational Development

Turkeys help families out of poverty

World Vision works with communities to find lasting, sustainable solutions to long-term problems like poverty. In 2001, for example, World Vision offered small loans to poor women, provided veterinary services for subsistence farmers, and helped parched communities drill wells for clean water. Such help is part of World Vision's goal of "transformational development," assisting individuals and communities in ways that are healthy, positive and self-sustaining.

Generally, World Vision takes a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach in attempting to meet the development needs of thousands of people within a defined district or region. Community leaders meet with World Vision staff to define those needs and design solutions. A typical "area development programme" addresses food, water and sanitation, health care,

education, agriculture, community organising and small business development. In tackling those needs, World Vision focuses on children, who are the most vulnerable and the best hope for the future.

One method of transforming individuals and communities is through micro-lending. Granting small loans to the world's poor is a big deal at World Vision. Last year, World Vision's micro-enterprise programs loaned more than \$28 million to 155,000 people in 40 developing countries. Most loans range from \$150 to \$2,500. Eighty percent of the recipients are women. Typically, they use the money to establish small businesses such as vegetable stalls, lunch counters, bakeries and laundry services. The loans are repaid with interest, creating a renewable and larger loan fund available to more poor entrepreneurs.

Micro-credit is one of several ways in which World Vision helps poor families escape poverty. In the area development



Karia, aged 4, holds a rabbit from the farm her father started with a World Vision loan in Mali, February 2001.

programme in Elbasan, Albania, for example, World Vision devised an income generation project for large families earning less than \$50 a month. Each family was provided with a male turkey, four female turkeys, veterinary care for the birds and rearing and breeding advice. The purpose was to breed and raise chicks for sale as mature turkeys, which sold for \$20 each in the market.

Mertu and Hamide Rrapush and their five children were one of the families selected when the turkey project began in January 2001. They live in a two-room home with holes in the roof and, when it rained, puddles on the dirt floor. Their furnishings consisted of a double bed, a clothes closet, and a single chair. An open fire served for both cooking and heating.

When work was available, Mertu earned about \$3.50 a day as a casual labourer. Breeding turkeys offered the potential of tripling the family income and improving their diet.

World Vision team leader Judy Moore said she was advised not to give turkeys to the Rrapush family. "They were so poor that it was felt that they would simply kill and eat the birds and defeat the purpose of the scheme," she recalled. "But I had to follow my heart and let them participate."

The family was successful. The female turkeys laid fertile eggs; the chicks hatched and grew to maturity. Under the agreement with World Vision, the Rrapush family gave a mature male and four females to another needy family to do the same thing. They kept several turkeys for breeding more and sold the rest in the marketplace.

The turkey enterprise gave the Rrapush family a fresh start and hope for a better future. "We bought new clothes for the children," Mertu said. "Soon we will repair the house and maybe one day we will be able to afford a cooker and a fridge."

One of the biggest birds was set aside for a special purpose. "Come Christmas," said Mertu, smiling, "we will have a nice, big turkey dinner."



Hamide Rrapush, upper left, her husband, Mertu, and their children, left to right, Hasan, 11, Klojdi, 9, and Florenc, 11, raise turkeys in Albania, June 2001.

Financial Highlights

WORLD VISION PARTNERSHIP INCOME FY2001

(Offices receiving \$200,000 or more in thousands of US dollars)

National Offices	Contributions	Gifts-in-Kind	Total
Australia	69,566	15,800	85,366
Austria	1,653	887	2,540
Bangladesh	807	-	807
Brazil	2,348	-	2,348
Canada	99,901	28,190	128,091
Colombia	894	-	894
Congo	1,618	-	1,618
Costa Rica	200	-	200
Ethiopia	828	-	828
Finland	1,068	-	1,068
Germany	32,365	6,524	38,889
Hong Kong	23,409	126	23,535
India	1,675	-	1,675
Ireland	3,185	-	3,185
Japan	12,645	1,896	14,541
Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza	247	-	247
Korea	19,358	1,041	20,399
Malaysia	676	-	676
Mexico	1,531	-	1,531
Myanmar	231	-	231
Netherlands	3,426	82	3,508
New Zealand	13,373	-	13,373
Philippines	340	-	340
Singapore	2,256	-	2,256
South Africa	527	-	527
Switzerland	10,091	-	10,091
Taiwan	31,605	92	31,697
Tanzania	1,027	-	1,027
Thailand	3,084	-	3,084
United Kingdom	40,874	1,460	42,334
United States	329,722	195,628	525,350
Vietnam	206	-	206
Zambia	448	-	448
Other Offices	1,299	-	1,299
Total	\$ 712,483	\$ 251,726	\$ 964,209

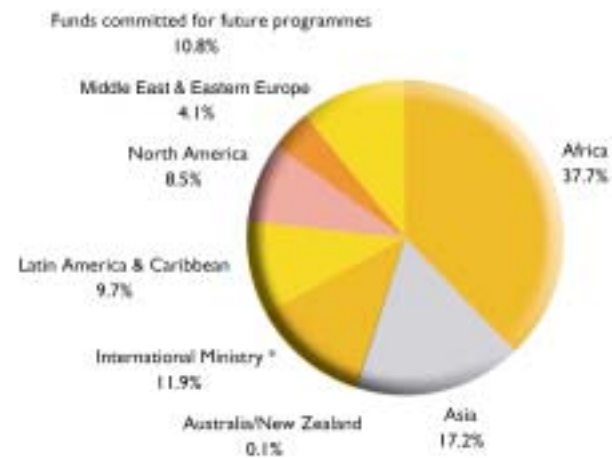
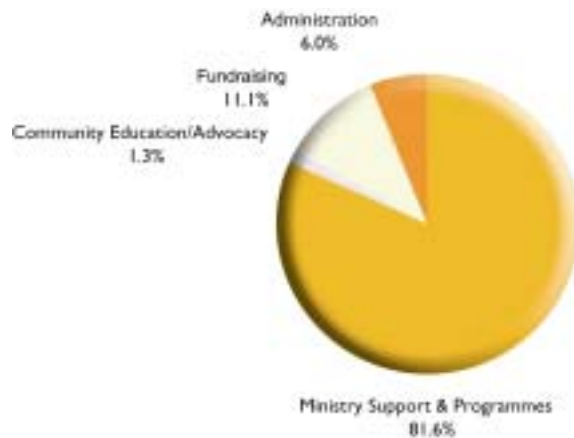
*in approximate U.S. dollars. Exact amounts depend on time currency exchange is calculated



Use of Resources FY2001

(In cash and gifts-in-kind in millions of U.S. dollars)

Ministry Support & Programmes	\$ 786.7	81.6%
Fundraising	106.6	11.1%
Administration	58.1	6.0%
Community Education/Advocacy	12.8	1.3%
Total Use of Resources	\$ 964.2	100.0%



Ministry Support & Programmes by Region FY2001

(In cash and gifts-in-kind in millions of U.S. dollars)

Africa	\$ 296.8	37.7%
Asia	135.1	17.2%
International Ministry *	93.5	11.9%
Funds committed for future programmes	85.2	10.8%
Latin America & Caribbean	76.5	9.7%
North America	66.5	8.5%
Middle East & Eastern Europe	32.3	4.1%
Australia/New Zealand	0.8	0.1%
Total Ministry by Region	786.7	100.0%

* Includes resources committed to international programmes, mostly gifts-in-kind

Countries where World Vision works

Africa

Angola
Burundi
Chad
Congo,
(Democratic Republic of)
Ethiopia
Eritrea
Ghana
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa

Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Cambodia
China
East Timor
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Laos
Malaysia
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal

North Korea
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Thailand
Vietnam

Europe

Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Finland
Georgia
Germany
Ireland
Kosovo
Macedonia

Yugoslavia
(Montenegro, Serbia)
The Netherlands
Romania
Russia
(Chechnya/Ingushetia)
Switzerland
United Kingdom

Latin America

Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico

Nicaragua
Peru
Venezuela

Middle East

Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza
Lebanon
Syria
Jordan

North America

Canada
United States Of America

Oceania

Australia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu



Explanation of resources and programmes

How World Vision raises resources

World Vision receives contributions in two forms:

- **Cash** from child sponsors, other private donors, businesses, foundations, government grants and investment income.
- **Gifts-in-kind**, typically food commodities, clothing, medicine and other items donated by corporations or government agencies.

Child Sponsorship

About half of World Vision's programmes are funded through child sponsorship. Sponsors pledge a certain amount monthly to the support of specific children in poor communities in which World Vision works. Child sponsorship funds underwrite the cost of meeting basic community needs such as clean water, sanitation, improved nutrition, health care, education and family income generation.

In 2001, World Vision donors sponsored nearly 1.9 million children on five continents.

How World Vision uses its resources

Ministry Support & Programmes provide for emergency relief in natural and man-made disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, famine and war, and development programmes in nutrition, education, health care, sanitation, agriculture, vocational skills, micro-enterprises and marketing co-operatives. Domestic ministries provide relief and development assistance to indigenous people and the suffering and needy in home countries.

Fundraising supports ministry services by raising funds through broadcast programmes, print advertisements and direct marketing appeals. This includes the costs associated with marketing, creative services and publishing magazines and other materials.

Administration includes the costs of working with donors, computer technology, finance and accounting functions, human resources and managerial oversight.

Community Education/Advocacy promotes awareness of poverty and justice issues - especially those affecting children - through media campaigns, speaking engagements and forums, and lobbying of national and international organisations able to effect positive change.





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