



Annual Report 2010

Vision Hope International e.V.

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Annual Report 2010

Dear Reader,

In 2010 we achieved with a project turnover of more than 350,000 Euros, the biggest result of our organization's history. Major projects that were funded by the European Union and the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation could be completed. With Burkhard Wilmers started a new project director and so our projects could be strengthened in the education sector. The focus of this new project is the training of secondary teachers in mathematics and physics. Mr. Wilmers has suspended his civil service career in Germany and attended for one and a half years an intensive Arabic study program in Sana'a. Furthermore we were able to win the services of Sebastian Glaeser as a junior expert Sebastian Glaeser for 6 months (January to June 2010). With his master's degree in tropical agriculture and the practical experience as a farmer he has enriched this aspect in our projects. Therefore also in 2010 significant sectors of the development cooperation could be covered: water (with a share of agricultural components), education (women empowerment, training of literacy teachers and teacher training project) and social projects (prison projects, orphanage project and project for the disabled).

Unfortunately this year was also due to the ever-worsening security situation, a very difficult year. Over many months it was not clear whether the activities in Yemen could be continued at all. The European Union temporarily stopped the project, a step which was very difficult to be conveyed to the project partners and the beneficiaries in the villages. In March 2010 nearly 50,000 € were collected in a solidarity call in order to ensure that these project activities could be continued. Thank God the European Union decided then to continue so fund the project and therefore all cisterns could be built. Another major turning point was the decision that we, meaning the whole family Leibbrand, decided after nine years working in Yemen to return to Germany. From July 2010, I led the project work in a part-time employment from Wyhl, Kaiserstuhl region. Our local partners in Yemen continued to implement the water projects and we were in touch regularly by phone.

Unfortunately, the situation in Yemen further worsened in the early months of 2011. In March 2011, all our expat staff was evacuated from Yemen, except of our country representative Berno Heitmann. First, there was still hope that the situation would relax again and therefore the various project managers anticipated this from within their own countries, but unfortunately this was not the case and the situation in Yemen continued to worsen. The situation of the poorest people in Yemen is magnified by this ongoing conflict. Food prices, gasoline and transportation costs keep going up and many people are losing their jobs, so we have decided in July 2011 to implement a humanitarian food distribution project in the district of Arhab on the outskirts of Sana'a.

I want to thank you all very much in the name of the board for your support in these very difficult times.

Sincerely,

Matthias Leibbrand
CEO Vision Hope e.V.



About Us

Vision Hope International was founded in 2002. The NGO is registered with the city courts of Kenzingen/Germany (VR 382) and is accredited by the fiscal authorities in Emmendingen/Germany as a **non-profit** and **charitable** organization (Tax number 05070/50969).

Vision Hope international had at the 31.12.2010 **44 members**. Membership in the organization is possible for individuals of sixteen years or more, as well as corporate entities. Acceptance is decided by the board after written application, in case of decline this case decided by the members' assembly.

The members' assembly accepts the board's annual report, approves the budget and discharges the board.

The board is elected by the members' assembly. It consists of at least three and at the most seven members: the chairman, his or her deputy, the secretary, the treasurer and possibly other members. The board is voluntary and is re-elected every three years. The board leads the organization and is its legal representative. It appoints, monitors and relieves the CEO.

Project Activities in Yemen

From the beginning, Vision Hope International has been very involved in Yemen and is also recognized by the Yemeni government as a non-profit development organization. Our country office is in the capital city of Sana'a. Due to the crisis in Yemen we closed our project office on the 31.07.2011.

Cooperation with Yemeni NGOs

Our projects are carried out in cooperation with Yemeni NGOs like NGO Mustaqbal, NGO Nahda, NGO Tadamon, NGO Adwa Al Yemen, NGO Sada, NGO Bani Al Kureibi and the Handicapped Society in Hajja.

Statutes in brief

§2 Purpose of the association

(1) The purpose of the association is: the advancement of development aid and the support of people in need in developing countries.

The association pursues its non-profit purposes in accordance with the German General Tax Code, especially through the advancement of development aid, public health care, training and education, youth assistance and environmental protection. The association pursues its charitable purposes by assisting people in acute distress and the support of persons who are dependant on the assistance of others due to their physical, mental or inner condition.

The purpose of these statutes is reached through:

- Informing the public and advancing activities that build awareness of the problems of developing countries. For this purpose the association can produce, acquire and distribute media of all kinds (books, CD's, audio, video etc.).
- Carrying out initiatives and projects with a non-profit and charitable purpose (for example in the areas of healthcare, social work with children, youth and adults, people with special needs, measures for improvement of living conditions and infrastructure, acquisition of aid supplies and its transport).
- Providing help in natural disasters, famine, crop failure etc.
- Assisting self-help projects and the advancement of self-initiatives (for example in the area of income generation)
- Implementing the rights of children as documented in the relevant UN-convention.
- Acting as a mediator for child and project sponsorships.
- Advancing measures for the protection of the environment through consulting the population and through project development (for example reforestation, measures against soil-erosion, biotope and species protection, waste management, development and utilization of alternative energy sources).
- Promoting a sustainable supply of drinking water and an environmentally friendly waste water disposal.
- Construction of sanitary facilities, accompanied by counseling in hygiene.
- Teaching projects for the transfer of knowledge and skills for specific trades (e.g. for Prisoners and Orphans)
- Measures that make it possible for women, in particular, to participate in the national, guaranteed school education system.
- Occupational education (e.g. Computer courses, training courses for tradesmen, etc.) which improves the income of the native people.
- Further training to assist teachers to improve the quality of teaching.
- Courses to instruct the basics of preventative health care and hygiene.
- Training of health personnel (e.g. basic health care workers and midwives)



Introduction to the Board

Alexander Mutschler *Chairman*
Dentist, Herbolzheim



Responsibilities:

- Overall coordination
- Public relations
- Donor and member support

Alexander.Mutschler@vision-hope.org

Gerald Mall *Deputy Chairman*
Therapist, Mannheim



Responsibilities:

- Private donor relations
- Distribution of newsletter

Gerald.Mall@vision-hope.org

Angelika Linsin *Board Secretary*
Teacher, Schoeneck

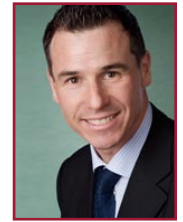


Responsibilities:

- Public Relations
- Newsletter (editor)
- Annual Reports

Angelika.Linsin@vision-hope.org

Dr. Jan Linsin *Treasurer*
Head of department in real estate market research, Schoeneck



Responsibilities:

- Financial Administration
- Fundraising
- Project proposals

Jan.Linsin@vision-hope.org

Matthias Leibbrand

Chief Executive Officer

Consultant in development cooperation, Wyhl am Kaiserstuhl



Responsibilities:

- Overall management
- Project development
- Fundraising,
- Webpage
- Annual Reports

Matthias.Leibbrand@vision-hope.org

Our Office Staff in Sana'a

Berno Heitmann *VHI country representative Yemen*
Lawyer, Hajja



Responsibilities:

- Representation of Vision Hope in Yemen
- Project contracts with the government in Yemen
- Social projects in prisons and the orphanage
- Support of administrative affairs and ensuring legal procedures in the project and office works of Vision Hope in Yemen

Berno.Heitmann@vision-hope.org

Matthias Keller *VHI Office manager*
Administrator, Yemen



Responsibilities:

- Accounting
- Visa processing
- Newsletter Layout
- Project management

Matthias.Keller@vision-hope.org

Vision Hope Germany

Core values

Dignity of man

Each person is unique and thus possesses an irrepressible dignity. Therefore, we desire to support people in developing countries by imparting a hopeful vision for a dignified life.

Responsibility and justice

In a world full of contradictions, exploitation, and social injustice, we want to take responsibility for our fellow human beings and contribute to the implementation of Christian social justice. We serve all people regardless of their religion, race or gender.

Sustainable development

We work on a high technical, social, ecological and ethical standard, in order to transform the situation of the people holistically and sustainably.

Help for self-support

Our projects help poor and needy people actively change their life circumstances through their own efforts. Every village community or national NGO is integrated in project decisions and has a voice throughout the entire project cycle.

Cooperation

We partner closely with local, national and international organizations and with local authorities and governments to ensure that project goals are reached effectively.

Quality, Transparency and continuous development

We follow internationally accepted best practices in development cooperation.

We commit ourselves to transparency and accountability towards our partner organizations and donors.

We are a learning organization, continually striving to increase our effectiveness and efficiency.



Experiment on oscillation in Nasr School

Standards for our work

Our work is outlined in project documents that define our objectives and structure. Projects are generally completed in three years. The starting situation is documented in a baseline-survey in order to facilitate an impact assessment of our projects.

Only through this process can the success of our projects be measured. The evaluation of projects is important for us. We want to learn from our projects so that the next project we implement will be even more effective.

THERE IS NO OPERATION WITHOUT COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS

Cooperation with local people, organizations and local government offices and agencies is very important for us. Local partners are involved as much as possible in all project phases (planning, implementation and evaluation), even if this means that we loose parts of our sovereignty in order to strengthen our local partner. In practical terms this is sometimes not easy and we strive to keep the right balance.

Project management

The professional implementation of institutional funded projects follows the following project cycle:

1. Development of a poverty reduction strategy in the partnering country.
2. Project planning with the national partner organizations on the basis of the requirements of the donors.
3. Formal project request
4. Financing agreement or further fundraising
5. Project contracts with the national authorities
6. Site selection through using well-defined criteria
7. Baseline survey
8. Project implementation and monitoring
9. Final project report including financial report
10. Project evaluation
11. Impact assessment

Auditing

Transparency

Are the donations spent in the development countries efficiently and according to the project targets?

Are budgets followed closely?

Is the reporting precise and transparent?

Which measures are necessary to evaluate projects?

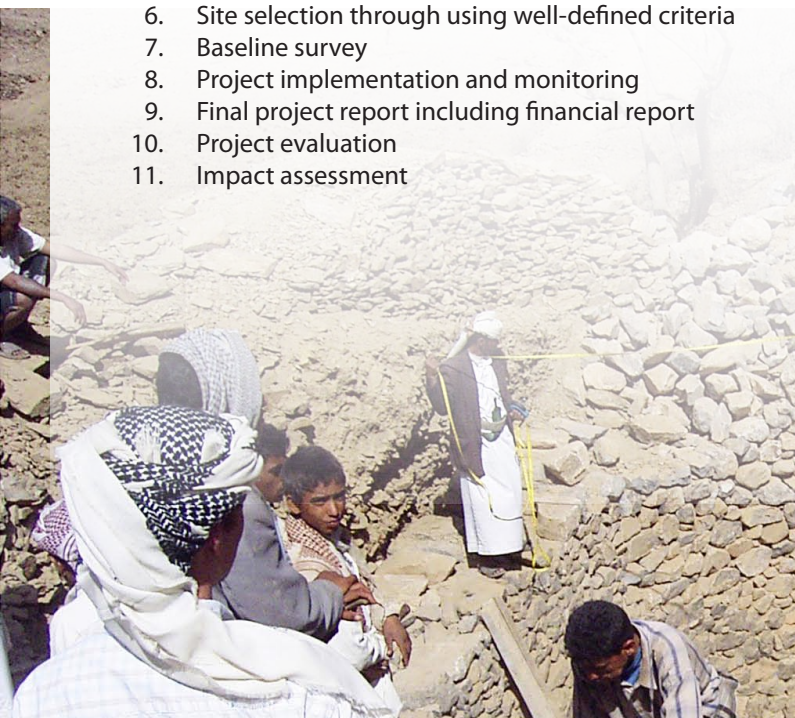
The country office and our CEO constantly deal with these and many other financial questions. Proper accounting is often a task which our partner organizations find overwhelming. Therefore the accounting is done by us on the project level or the country office level according to the guidelines of the donors. The local partner organizations receive advance payments and are required to account for them before they receive additional funds.

Evaluation

Our financial reports are audited on the basis of the project budgets agreed on at the start of the project and the implemented project activities. All receipts and accounting are checked by the country office, the CEO and the treasurer of the board.

Internal and External Auditing

According to our bylaws, our accounting has to be checked by two competent internal auditors appointed by the board. In addition to this internal audit, the accounting is also checked by an independent external auditing company.



Projects Development Cooperation

Water projects

Yemen – a few notes on the initial situation in our project areas.

Yemen faces an extreme water shortage and is among the countries with the least water resources on earth. There are no rivers flowing across the country and there are no forested mountains as water reservoirs. For every citizen there are only 125 cubic meters of renewable water resources available per year in comparison to an average of 7,500 cubic meters worldwide. Each year in Yemen, one and a half times more water is consumed than is naturally recharged.

**EVERY YEAR ALMOST ONE AND A HALF TIMES MORE
WATER IS CONSUMED THAN THE NATURAL RECHARGE
INTO WATER AQUIFERS.**

In most of the country, groundwater resources are used for irrigation of agricultural areas. The groundwater tables are falling dramatically and the country will soon run dry. Rainwater can be collected in cisterns, but many of these are several hundred years old and in such poor condition that they have not held water for many years. They are in need of rehabilitation. In addition, cisterns are often located far away from the villages, so that women and girls have to carry 20 liter water jugs for hours to the top of the mountain ranges. This has negative impact on health and hinders development opportunities for women. There is less time for literacy or basic health classes, and many girls cannot attend school. Therefore the construction of new cisterns close to the villages is a prerequisite for the sustainable improvement of the health and social situation of the people, and especially the women.



Water, Sanitation and Health Project for the Empowerment of Local Actors and Women

Beneficiaries:	5,100 people
Project Duration:	January 2009 – December 2010 (planned project end date)
Project Partner:	NGOs Mustaqbal, Nahda, Tadhamon, Adwa Al Yemen and the General Authority for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
Project Location:	Hajja Governorate
Project Amount:	220,000.00 EUR for 2010 (not including in-kind contributions of beneficiaries, not including VHI administrative costs)
Primary Donor:	European Union
Project Director:	Stephan Krämer (EngineerFH) and CEO Matthias Leibbrand

Project Objectives

The project “WatSanEmp – Water Sanitation and Health Project for the Empowerment of Local Actors and Women” intends to improve the circumstances for approximately 5,100 people in 36 village communities in Hajja Governorate. Local NGOs and the Hajja Water Authority have the possibility to learn ‘on the job’, to work together more effectively and to carry out projects in rural areas.



Women fetching water

Overview total project 2009-2010

	Direct target groups (people)		Indirect target groups (people)	
1. Hygiene classes for women	242	See 3a.	1,694	households of the trained women
2. Income generating measures for women	280	See 3b.	1,960	households of the trained women
3a. Cisterns (26)	5,200	Around 764 households		
3b. Rain water harvesting from home roofs and dry toilet buildings (112 households)	1,100	three village communities		
3c. Water filters (750)	5,200	all participating village communities	9,000	neighbouring villages will be indirectly informed
4. Development of the local water authority and local NGOs	10	two representatives from each of the five participating organizations		

Activities

1. Hygiene lessons for women

Throughout the project period 242 women were educated in hygiene. Therefore about 1,694 people were reached in the households by these women. Originally it was planned that 330 women would be trained in all modules, due to the temporary halt of the project, due to the difficult security situation, it had been agreed with the EU that the women's activities would be reduced and that funds would be transferred to the implementation of the construction activities of the project. The project originally planned duration of this activity was reduced from 3 years to 2 years.

Overview trained women in the entire project period (2009/2010)

	Area Qaidan	Area Hira Hirba	Direct Target Groups	Indirect Target Groups
Modul 1 : Hygiene	155	87	242 Women	1,694 Persons
Modul 2: Contagious Diseases	110		110 Women	770 Persons
Modul 3: Water and Wastewater	110		110 Women	770 Persons
Modul 4: Accidents	110		110 Women	770 Persons



Woman with water filter



Women in sewing classes

2. Income Generating measures for women in 2010

In the overall project 280 women were trained in income generating activities, so therefore an indirect target group of approximately 1,960 persons in the families of these trained women was reached. The initial number of 210 women which was mentioned in the original project application was exceeded despite shortening the duration of the project.

Income generating measure	Location	Length (2 hours per lesson)	Number of Participating Women	Materials and Tools:
Animal husbandry	Rima Suq Assabt Adba Khawlan Hirba	1 day per district (Theory and Practice)	63	Worm and Parasite Medication
Sewing Classes	Schiris, Suq Assabt	16 lessons	18	Sewing machines and fabric for producing clothing and school uniforms.
Gardening	Shiris, Suq Assabt	8 lessons	40	Seed, Fencing, Doors to Gardens, Drip Irrigation
Total in 2010			121	

3. Construction measures and water filters

- **112 toilets** and **112 roof tops** were completed until August 2010 (Original proposal 105 households).
- **26 cistern projects** were completed until December 2010
- **750 water filters** were procured by the partner organizations and distributed to the target groups.

Therefore 138 individual projects have been implemented until the end of the project. These are eight projects more than was planned in the EU proposal, even though three projects had to be cancelled after consultation with the EU delegation for financial reasons. 764 households with 5,212 persons benefit from the cistern projects. The average distance to these water resources has been reduced for women compared to the situation before the start of the project by more than 1 km. One of the core objectives of the project to reduce the workload of women, was clearly achieved by these measures.

By distributing the water filters the quality of drinking water has improved considerably.

Evaluation

Despite the very difficult security situation of this complex European Union project it was successfully completed. The administrative and bureaucratic hurdles that had to be observed in the implementation of the project presented Vision Hope in part with considerable challenges. Thanks to the good cooperation with the country's EU office, these hurdles could be taken in spite of all difficulties.

Rainwater Harvesting in Hajja Governorate

Beneficiaries:	7,250 people
Project Duration:	January 2009 – December 2010
Project Partner:	NGO Tadhamon
Project Location:	Hajja Governorate
Project Amount:	68,645,00 EUR (not including in kind contributions of beneficiaries, not including VHI administration expenses)
Primary Donor:	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project Director:	Matthias Leibbrand (CEO)

Project Goal

The purpose of the project is to improve the economic and social situation of 600 poor farming families, especially the women and girls in these families, through a development approach based heavily on community participation and gender sensitivity. The project is taking place in the districts of Hajja city, Mabijan and Schiris in the Governorate of Hajja in Yemen. A total of 26 cisterns will be built or rehabilitated in these mountainous areas and will store rainwater from the seasonal monsoons. In addition, 30 households will have their roofs converted for rainwater harvesting. Women and girls benefit from the project since the time normally used for carrying water from distant sources will be significantly reduced, allowing them to invest more time in school or literacy programs



Activities

Overview cisterns and benefiting households

Code	Cistern/Village	Kind of work	Main usage	Water source	Beneficiary Households	Beneficiaries	Usage as a reservoir
# 01	Al Dahara	New construction without roof	Household usage	Mountain range	15	85	6,0 Months
# 02	Jifaan	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	17	90	8,0 Months
# 03	Hadaba al Mahdi	New construction with roof	Household usage	Mountain range	13	95	8,0 Months
# 04	Arar	Extension/ Rehabilitation without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	16	120	4,0 Months
# 05	Al Gural	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	18	280	6,0 Months
# 06	Matar	New construction with roof	Potable water	Spring	17	350	12,0 Months
# 07	Baab Mulis	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	22	180	8,0 Months
# 08	Jabal Janah	New construction without roof	Household usage	Mountain range	25	320	6,0 Months
# 09	Bayn Al Fatah	New construction with roof	Potable water	Hausdach	5	45	4,0 Months
# 10	Ramadah	New construction with roof	Household usage	Mountain range	25	200	5,0 Months
# 11	Hurja	New construction without roof	Potable water	Spring	26	360	12,0 Months
# 12	Schaab Al Hibli	New construction with roof	Potable water	Spring	35	480	6,0 Months
# 13	Al Bugaila Aljar	New construction with roof	Potable water	Mountain range	18	280	6,0 Months
# 14	Alrihala Marwa	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	8	65	2,0 Months
# 15	Gharib Mu-lauah	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	22	195	2,0 Months
# 16	Shantaf	Extension/Rehabilitation with roof	Household usage	Mountain range	35	400	3,0 Months
# 17	Bayt Al Qadafi	New construction with roof	Potable water	Mountain range	25	350	3,0 Months
# 18	Bayt Al Afari	New construction without roof	Household usage	Mountain range	20	250	4,0 Months
# 19	Bayt Al Nokhaif	Erweiterung/Sanierung mit Dach	Potable water	Spring	35	550	12,0 Months
# 20	Al Mudayi	New construction with roof	Potable water	Mountain range	24	220	2,5 Months
# 21	Ubaida	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	30	410	4,0 Months
# 22	Maazib Al Ghuzi	New construction with roof	Potable water	Mountain range	20	204	3,0 Months
# 23	Alnajd	New construction without roof	Potable water	Mountain range	50	600	5,0 Months
# 24	Al Hadrami	Erweiterung/Sanierung ohne Dach	Household usage	Mountain range	37	420	3,0 Months
# 25	Bayt Al Saydi	Erweiterung/Sanierung ohne Dach	Potable water	Mountain range	35	354	3,0 Months
# 26	Albalad	New construction with roof	Potable water	Mountain range	30	347	4,0 Months
	Total				623	7,250	

Through the cistern construction activities the total number of targeted beneficiaries in the program was increased from 4,400 (project proposal) to 7,250 persons. The quality of the work is thanks to the experienced project leadership of Khalid Al Marhabi and Said Al Aliy of the local NGO Jama'iyya Tadamon and the good cooperation of the village population very well.

Overview cistern volume

The storage capacity of the completed cisterns is shown in the following table. It adds up to **7,706 cubic meters**, which is now available to the population in the mountaineous villages. The project proposal had originally aimed at "4,500 cubic meters" is thus exceeded.

Code	Cistern/Village	Kind of work	Storage (before the start of the project)	Storage (after completion)
# 01	Al Dahara	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	2,24.6 m ³
# 02	Jifaan	Rehabilitation without roof	120.2 m ³	120.2 m ³
# 03	Hadaba al Mahdi	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	151.1 m ³
# 04	Arar	Extension/ Rehabilitation without roof	130.8 m ³	181.4 m ³
# 05	Al Gural	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	795.2 m ³
# 06	Matar	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	261.9 m ³
# 07	Baab Mulis	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	647.4 m ³
# 08	Jabal Janah	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	708.2 m ³
# 09	Bayn Al Fatah	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	50.5 m ³
# 10	Ramadah	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	393.0 m ³
# 11	Hurja	Rehabilitation without roof	172.7 m ³	172.7 m ³
# 12	Schaab Al Hibli	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	332.6 m ³
# 13	Al Bugaila Aljar	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	263.3 m ³
# 14	Alrihala Marwa	Rehabilitation without roof	15.4 m ³	15.4 m ³
# 15	Gharib Mulauah	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	239.8 m ³
# 16	Shantaf	Erweiterung/Sanierung mit Dach	113.1 m ³	211.6 m ³
# 17	Bayt Al Qadafi	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	128.0 m ³
# 18	Bayt Al Afari	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	144.0 m ³
# 19	Bayt Al Nokhaif	Erweiterung/Sanierung mit Dach	0.0 m ³	346.5 m ³
# 20	Al Mudayi	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	35.3 m ³
# 21	Ubaida	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	360.0 m ³
# 22	Maazib Al Ghuzi	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	240.0 m ³
# 23	Alnajd	New construction without roof	0.0 m ³	736.0 m ³
# 24	Al Hadrami	Extension/ Rehabilitation without roof	297.2 m ³	494.6 m ³
# 25	Bayt Al Saydi	Extension/ Rehabilitation without roof	110.0 m ³	213.5 m ³
# 26	Albalad	New construction with roof	0.0 m ³	240.0 m ³
	Total		959.4 m³	7,706.9 m³

Distance to the cisterns

The female population is responsible for fetching of water for the families. By providing more water closer to the villages and via the rooftops directly in the homes, the working hours of women are significantly reduced. As a result, women have more time; they can for example invest in their education. Thus there is a direct relationship between the provision of cistern water and the ability of girls to attend school.

Cistern water also protects the health of women and girls. The weight that the women and girls have to carry while fetching water on their head is up to 20 kg. This burden they no longer have to carry in the rough terrain of the mountain slopes. In the mountain villages without water projects, water consumption per inhabitant per day is extremely low. The recommended value of 20 l/c/d is nearly not reached. The actual values may drop to 3.24 l/c/d with a high time input

for fetching ("Domestic Water Quantity, Service Level and Health", WHO). This is not enough to cover the personal hygiene and dehydration needs and leads in the long-term to health effects. If water is available closer to the village, the consumption increases to a higher and healthier level. The water project therefore also contributes to improving health, since more water is now available at a shorter distance.

The following table summarizes the reduction of distances, showing the distances from the villages to a cistern or spring or well before and after the project. It is clear that at least for all villages the distance is reduced to the critical distance of 30 minutes or the distance of 500 meters.

Code	Cistern/Village	Distance before the project	Distance after the project	Reduction
# 01	Al Dahara	1,500 m	400 m	73%
# 02	Jifaan	130 m	130 m	0%
# 03	Hadaba al Mahdi	200 m	150 m	25%
# 04	Arar	100 m	100 m	0%
# 05	Al Gural	200 m	170 m	15%
# 06	Matar	180 m	80 m	56%
# 07	Baab Mulis	1,200 m	160 m	87%
# 08	Jabal Janah	130 m	100 m	23%
# 09	Bayn Al Fatah	150 m	60 m	60%
# 10	Ramadah	400 m	50 m	88%
# 11	Hurja	700 m	700 m	0%
# 12	Schaab Al Hibli	850 m	170 m	80%
# 13	Al Bugaila Aljar	900 m	400 m	56%
# 14	Alrihala Marwa	280 m	280 m	0%
# 15	Gharib Mu-laauh	1,200 m	450 m	63%
# 16	Shantaf	50 m	50 m	0%
# 17	Bayt Al Qadafi	200 m	40 m	80%
# 18	Bayt Al Afari	300 m	60 m	80%
# 19	Bayt Al Nokhaif	250 m	250 m	0%
# 20	Al Mudayi	100 m	50 m	50%
# 21	Ubaida	1,000 m	30 m	97%
# 22	Maazib Al Ghuzi	800 m	100 m	88%
# 23	Alnajd	700 m	80 m	89%
# 24	Al Hadrami	30 m	30 m	0%
# 25	Bayt Al Saydi	50 m	50 m	0%
# 26	Albalad	150 m	30 m	80%

Due to rehabilitation same site, therefore no reduction.

Reduction of distance for fetching water

Rainwater collection from rooftops

Two villages were selected after a detailed list of criteria, each with about a total number of 15 houses, because in the project application a project with 30 households was submitted. The two villages selected were Arshan in Marahaba and Al Haqab in Abs. The building measures were implemented quickly. The goal formulated in the project application "conversion of two villages in pilot villages for rainwater collection" was reached: instead of 30 houses 32 buildings were eventually converted, a total of 257 people (Al Haqab 171 people, 86 people Arshan) were reached as a target group.

Water filters

Through the distribution of 600 water filters (pottery with silver content), the health situation of 600 families and 5,115 people will be greatly improved. Especially diseases caused by contaminated water are very often responsible for the deaths of infants and young children. The number of diarrheal diseases is greatly reduced also for adults, also the financial consequences associated with this diseases are reduced. The improvement of the water hygiene has been demonstrated by silver filter company in various studies.

Evaluation

The BMZ project was completed successfully in Yemen, in spite of the difficult security situation.



Rehabilitated rooftop



Filled Cistern

Education Projects

Literacy project for women in Hajja

Beneficiaries:	Phase 1 (classes in 2009/2010): 488 students, 28 teachers Phase 2 (classes in 2010/2011): 276 students, 23 teachers
Project Duration:	01.01.2010 – 31.12.2010
Project Partners:	Literacy Office Hajja, NGO Adwa al Yemen, NGO Nahda
Project Location:	Hajja Governorate
Project Amount:	31,500 EUR Transfers (for Phase 1 12,500 Euro, for Phase 2 19.000 Euro)
Project Leaders:	Martin and Ariane Gurtner

Initial Situation

In the area of women's rights, the situation in Yemen, a traditional Islamic country, is not good. The illiteracy rate for adult women is correspondingly high, with over 70%. Reading and writing skills are needed to deal with basic needs of daily life and for the utilization of social and political rights. Although the Yemeni government has been working hard in recent years to increase adult literacy, a large number of women drop out of the literacy courses for social, cultural or economic reasons. Another problem is that many women are ill-prepared for these classes and overwhelmed. For this reason we developed in cooperation with the National Literacy Office and local NGOs specialized basic literacy courses. From autumn 2009 the implementation of phase 1 was started in the governorate of Hajjah with the implementation of Phase 1. Before the start of the first basic courses, a village selection was undertaken and the local teachers and supervisors were trained. In the fall of 2010 the students who had completed the basic program with a successful test, the first official year of study (Phase 2) was started, which will go until summer 2011. It corresponds to the national literacy program.

Project Objectives

- promote the social, economic and social rights of women
- reducing the illiteracy rate among women in the project region
- Thorough preparation of the women for the state's literacy program
- Reduce the dropout rate among women in the national literacy program
- Creation of jobs for young, educated teachers from remote areas

Activities 2010

Phase 1: Basic literacy program for women (January to July, starting in autumn 2009)

- Organization and implementation of 31 successive two-month courses in 12 villages from January to June
- Regular supervision visits to the classes (every class at least once every fortnight)
- Implementation and evaluation of interim and final exams
- Five weeks of evaluation and training for teachers and supervisors
- Final evaluation of the local staff of Phase 1 in July
- Awareness-raising activities of the village population in favor of women's education

Phase 2: second academic year (September to December period to summer 2011)

- Training of teachers
- Organization and implementation of 13 classes
- Regular supervision visits to the classes



Literacy class

Teacher Training Project

Beneficiaries:	2 instructors, 13 teachers, about 600 students in 7 schools (more than 5,000 students / benefit indirectly)
Project Duration:	01.09.2010 – 31.08.2011
Project Partners:	Ministry of Education, School authority Hajja Governorate
Project Location:	Hajja Governorate
Project Amount:	12,237.50 EUR transfers by VHI Germany in 2010
Project Leaders:	Burkhard Wilmers

Initial Situation

In an international comparison Yemen shows in the quality of math and science education major deficits. The content of lessons, are usually memorized, away from any practical relevance. The vast majority of students see e.g. throughout their school career not a single scientific experiment. Even if experimental material is available, teachers lack the skills and motivation to "application-oriented teaching". In July 2007 the Cabinet adopted a "Strategy for the general secondary education", aimed at a high quality of secondary education. Among other the following challenges were to be addressed: ...

- Lack of well-educated and trained teachers, especially women in rural areas ...
- Lack of modern technology to support teaching and learning processes ...
- Inadequacy of the curriculum and its implementation ...

Project goal

Long-term strengthening of the education system and promotion of new technologies by improving the quality of

secondary education (high school) and the teacher training system.

Activities (until the end of December 2010)

- Selection of seven project schools, 13 teachers according to defined criteria.
- Testing of 600 students at the project schools
- Providing project schools with 7 overhead projectors and computer algebra systems, as well as physics-experimental material
- 6-day-math and 6-day physics training for teachers
- Supervision visits to the teachers in the classroom



Sonometer device for measuring acoustic oscillations



Presentation implicit function Omar al Mukhtar

Social Projects

Hajja Prison

Beneficiaries:	Prisoners with jobs inside the prison, prisoners treated for sicknesses
Project Duration:	2010
Project Partners:	Hajja Prison Administration
Project Location:	Hajja, Sana'a
Project Amount:	4,766.54 EUR project expenditure in 2010
Project Leaders:	Berno Heitmann (Country Representative)

Context

Prisoners in Yemen suffer degrading living conditions in overcrowded prisons with hardly any perspective. This hinders them in their ability to reflect on their situation and to think about a new start after their release from prison. Upon release, prisoners are often not able to support their families. This is the context in which we offer vocational training projects for prisoners.

Project goal

To impart knowledge in various skilled trades, so the inmates can use them after their release as an income generating activity. Moreover, we intend to remedy existing emergencies in the prisons.

WE DON'T LABEL ANYBODY

Activities

In prison Hajja in 2010 the car repair workshop was continued: This included the payment of a local car mechanic, who teaches a group of up to ten prisoners, five times a week. Under his guidance e.g. engines and transmissions are taken apart and reassembled so that prisoners learn the knowledge of the functioning of the engine and transmission.

The tailor's workshop in the prison Hajja was also supported in 2010 with materials. VHI has also equipped the existing clinic with medicines, so that a medical expert from the local hospital, could treat the prisoners. Through a donation of the charity association HOMSA (Head of mission spouses association, charitable organization of the wives of ambassadors) the women's section of the prison Hajja are supported. A washing machine, stove, refrigerator and kitchen appliances were purchased, so that the women can take better care for themselves.

In 2010, the following project activities were carried out in the Sana'a prison: Purchase of materials for the manufacture of belts and leather handbags and for the prison library books were purchased. In the local women's section (with more than 100 women and some infants) the hot water heater was repaired, and milk powder and diapers provided for infants.



Trip to Ibb

Orphanage Hajja

Beneficiaries:	approximately 35 boys
Project Duration:	2010
Project Partners:	Orphanage Hajja
Project Location:	Sana'a / Ibb
Project Amount:	873.29 EUR project expenditure in 2010
Project Leaders:	Country Director Berno Heitmann

Initial Situation

The orphanage currently houses more than 100 Hajja boys. Here children can be met with tragic fates. They are accommodated in three bedrooms. The supervisors have no means to offer next to the basics of everyday life the boy any nice activities. Already in previous years we have been engaged in various areas in the orphanage.

Project goal

Wir wollen den Alltag der Jungen bereichern und ihnen Gelegenheit zu einer sinnvollen Freizeitgestaltung geben.

VHI BRINGS COLOR INTO THE LIVES OF THE BOYS AT THE HAJJA ORPHANAGE

Activities

With occasional trips we at VHI try to bring some variety into the daily lives of orphaned children and enable them to experience something beautiful that they cannot afford otherwise. In July 2010 we undertook a week-end trip to Sana'a / Ibb. Of the project funds minibuses were hired, entrance fees to parks and a swimming pool paid and meals and drinks provided. The night was arranged free of charge in the state orphanage made in Ibb.

Disability Project Hajja

Beneficiaries:	48 women with disabilities
Project Duration:	July - December 2010
Project Partners:	Handicapped Society of Hajja
Project Location:	Hajja
Project Amount:	4,400.70 EUR project expenditure in 2010
Project Leaders:	Country Director Berno Heitmann

Initial Situation

In the city of Hajja and its surroundings there are many disabled people. Disabled people are very often strongly excluded in the Arab society. Not even the family itself is taking sufficient care of disabled family members. The Handicapped Society of Hajja conducts various courses in order to encourage the disabled to take part in sewing classes for women, reading and writing classes, sign language classes for the deaf-mutes, computer classes, cooking classes, etc. are

Project goal

Promotion of disabled women by cooking and sewing classes

Activities

Vision Hope promoted in the year 2010 six-month cooking and sewing classes. Besides funding the salary costs of the disabled association in the implementation of the project for the food cooking classes, food has been purchased to enable lessons in cooking and baking. 28 disabled women were trained in the cooking classes. In the sewing classes 20 women were trained, in addition 20 sewing machines, accessories and materials were purchased. After the end of the sewing lessons sewing machines become the property of the 20 participating women. These women with disabilities have then the opportunity to use their knowledge to contribute to their income. The training period of 6 months in the sewing classes was not sufficient and therefore this course should be continued in 2011.

PEOPLE ARE ONLY DISABLED IF THEY ARE HINDERED. WE ARE WORKING ON MOVING OBSTACLES OUT OF THE WAY.

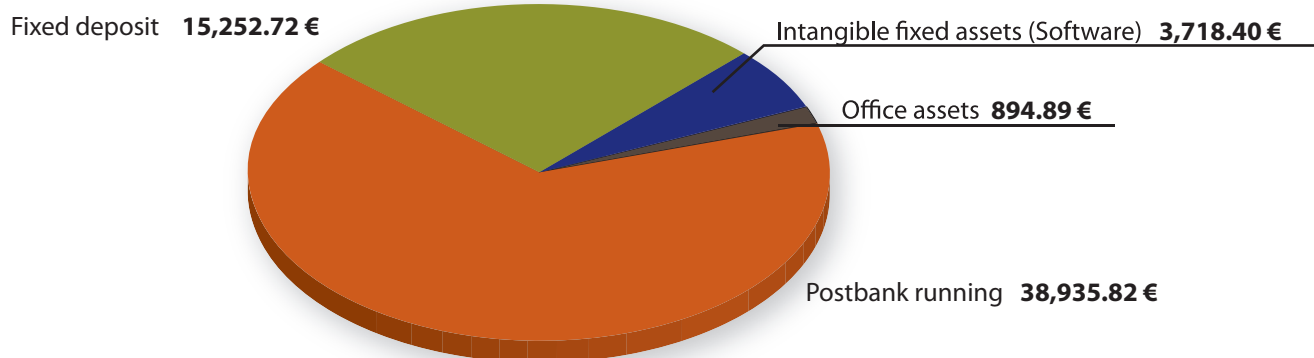


Financial Report 2010

Capital Account as of 31.12.2010

A.	Assets		
1.	Intangible fixed assets (Software)		3,718.40 €
2.	Office assets		894.89 €
3.	Balance in bank accounts		
	Postbank running acct. 624 520 751	38,935.82 €	
	Fixed deposit acct. 7000 176 721	15,252.72 €	54,188.54 €
	Sum assets		58,801.83 €
B.	Liabilities		
	Sum liabilities		84.00 €
C.	Net assets		
1.	Sum assets		58,801.83 €
2.	Sum liabilities		84.00 €
	Net assets		58,717.83 €

Vermögensgegenstände



2010 Income-Surplus-Bill

Income in fiscal year 2010

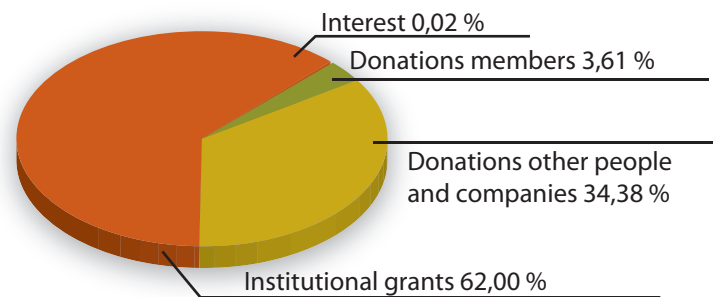
A.	Income from donations and grants	Funds received	Percentage
1.	Minimum donation members	11,075.00 €	3,61 %
2.	Donations of companies and private persons	62,143.58 €	20,23 %
3.	Earmarked donations of companies and private persons	43,451.80	14,15 %
4.	Institutional grants	190,409.12	62,00 %
Sub-total		307,079.50 €	99,98 %
B.	Other income		
1.	Interest	46.83 €	0,02 %
Sum income		307,126.33€	100,00 %

Disposition of funds in 2010

A.	Project expenses	Amount	Percentage
1.	Project expenses	368,084.14 €	93,47 %
2.	Project support	21.301.10 €	5,41 %
Sub-total		389.385.24 €	98,88 %
B.	Expenses for administrative and backstopping support in Germany		
1.	Fundraising and Public relations	1,571.60 €	0,40 %
2.	Administrative costs	2,854.22 €	0,72 %
Sub-total		4,426.02 €	1,12 %
Sum expenses		393,811.26 €	100,00 %
Deficit		-86,684.93 €	

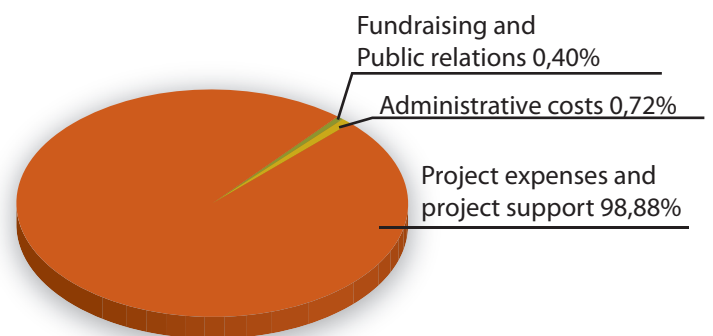
Income in fiscal year 2010

	Amounts	%
Donations members	11,075.00 €	3,61 %
Donations other people and companies	105,595.38 €	34,38 %
Institutional grants	190,409.12 €	62,00 %
Interest	46.83 €	0,02 %
Total	307,126.33 €	100,00 %



Disposition of funds in 2010

	Amounts	%
Project expenses and project support	389,385.24 €	98,88%
Fundraising and Public relations	1,571.80 €	0,40%
Administrative costs	2,854.22 €	0,72 %
Total	393,811.26 €	100,00%



Detailed presentation of expenses for fundraising and overhead costs in Germany

	Amounts
Fundraising/Public relations	1,571.80 €
Medical Examinations G35	211.31 €
Employer liability insurance	81.00 €
Travel costs	160.80 €
Postage	66.90 €
Computer support and Webpage	652.98 €
Bank charges	237.05 €
Auditor	1,444.18 €
Total	4,426.02 €

Donations and Support

There are many opportunities to help ongoing project sponsorship

- Fundraising and charitable events
- Instead of presents at birthdays or anniversaries, collect donations for one of our projects
- To make a tax-deductible donation, make a bank transfer to:

Vision Hope International e.V.
Kontonummer 624 520 751
Postbank Karlsruhe, BLZ 660 100 75
IBAN DE69660100750624520751
BIC PBNKDEFF

We say thanks!

Without the support of private donors, institutional donors, companies, and other sponsors, our work would simply not be possible.

Important partners and sponsors included:

- European Commission (EC)
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Apart from these donors we want to mention the NGO "Jemenhilfe e.V." which donated 2,000 EUR for the handicapped project. These funds were raised from private donors and through actions at Christmas bazaars and similar events.

We especially want to thank again all donors who have participated in the spring of 2010 at the Vision Hope Soli-

arity Donation, when it looked like the European Commission would stop its project funding for security reasons. This fundraiser almost collected 50,000 Euros, which was really a great support and encouragement to keep on going also in difficult times.

YOUR DONATIONS MAKE A DIFFERENCE – WE GUARANTEE IT!

We commit ourselves to effectively use all donations for the purpose for which they were given. We try all our best to keep our administrative costs in Germany below 10%.

We strive to implement high ethical standards in regards to fundraising, accounting, and the use of all finances according to the statutes of our organization.

Contact:

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 79336 Herbolzheim
 Germany

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 Phone: +49 7643-93 01 59

