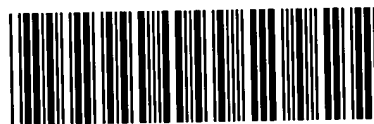




# Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended  
31 December 2018

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**ChildHope (UK)**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2018**

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<b>Company number</b>	2343358	
<b>Charity number</b>	328434	
<b>Registered office and operational address</b>	The Green House 244-254 Cambridge Heath Road London E2 9DA	Tel. 020 3559 6504
<b>Patrons</b>	Helen Baxendale Jeremy Bowen Lyse Doucet Trevor Eve	Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall Sandra Scott Timothy Spall Juliet Stevenson
Trustees, who are also directors under company law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:		
<b>Trustees</b>	Ms Laverne Antrobus Mr Graham Bennett (to 23.1.2018) Ms Harriet Garland (to 23.1.18) Mr David Harding Ms Karen Kroger (Treasurer)	Ms Philippa (Storey) Hurst (to 9.1.2018) Mr Charles Middleton (Chair) Ms Kay Twine Ms Lizzie Towl (from 23.1.18) Ms Jo Taylor (from 22.1.19)
<b>Key management personnel</b>	Jill Healey	Executive Director, Company Secretary and Secretary to the trustees
<b>Bankers</b>	Lloyds TSB Victoria House Southampton Row LONDON WC1B 5HR	CAF Bank Ltd 25 Kings Hill Avenue WEST MALLING KENT ME19 4JQ
<b>Solicitors</b>	Bates, Wells and Braithwaite Cheapside House 138 Cheapside LONDON WC1B	Butcher Burns Beaumont House 47 Mount Pleasant LONDON WC1X 0AE
<b>Auditor</b>	Sayer Vincent LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Invicta House 108-114 Golden Lane LONDON EC1Y 0TL	

# Trustees Annual Report

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the memorandum and articles of association and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

The trustees review the aims, objectives and activities of the charity each year. This report looks at what the charity has achieved and the outcomes of its work in the reporting period. The trustees report the success of each key activity and the benefits the charity has brought to those groups of people that it is set up to help. The review also helps the trustees ensure the charity's aims, objectives and activities remained focused on its stated purposes. The trustees have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning its future activities. In particular, the trustees consider how planned activities will contribute to the aims and objectives that have been set.

## Purpose and Aims

ChildHope works with children facing extreme marginalisation in already poor communities, children whose support and protection has been stripped away, leaving them seriously at risk.

ChildHope's objects, as set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association are

*"... the relief of need, hardship and distress arising there from among those persons known as street children being children and young people who live without the proper support of parents or other guardians and without proper and adequate shelter and the protection of the mental and physical health of such persons all with a view to improving their conditions of life so that they may grow to full maturity as individuals and members of the community. The prevention or relief of poverty and social exclusion among children at risk of becoming street children, through co-ordinated work with the children themselves, their families, communities and other non-governmental and governmental agencies"*

## Strategic Framework 2016-2020

Please go to our [website](#) to access the full strategic framework.

**Our Vision** is a world in which all children enjoy a life free from injustice and abuse.

**Our Mission** is to build the strengths that exist in children, families, institutions and local communities so that children can thrive and grow up to become empowered citizens.

**Our Values** are grounded in work with partner organisations, building on local strengths and capabilities to address the failures and gaps in existing protection. We aim to be trustworthy and transparent, accountable to children, our partners, our supporters and our donors.

## Where We Work

With millions of children worldwide denied their rights, we have difficult choices to make when deciding where to work, particularly given the increasingly challenging funding environment and high competition for resources. We choose to work in countries where analysis shows that children's lives – through a combination of poverty and other factors – are threatened by serious injustice and abuse. Following analysis of our countries of operation, we ended funded partnerships in Brazil during 2016 and implemented a gradual phase out of Peru by 2020. The economic growth of both these countries has resulted in increasing difficulty to source funding, although inequalities remain in both. ChildHope did not feel able to achieve maximum value for money by continuing to seek funding for these two countries in South America in the long-term.

Position on Human Development Index (out of 188, where 188 is lowest level of development – previous year in brackets)			
Africa	Uganda 162 (163)	Asia	South America
Sierra Leone 184 (179)	Tanzania 154 (151)	Nepal 149 (144)	Peru 89 (87)
Ethiopia 173 (174)	Kenya 142 (146)	Bangladesh 136 (139)	
The Gambia 174 (173)		India 130 (131)	

## Themes

There are three areas where ChildHope has tested and refined our work based on nearly 30 years of experience. It is these areas where we have a particularly strong focus.

**Protection:** To better understand why and how children are exploited, abused, neglected and denied their rights, and how we can work together to protect and empower them.

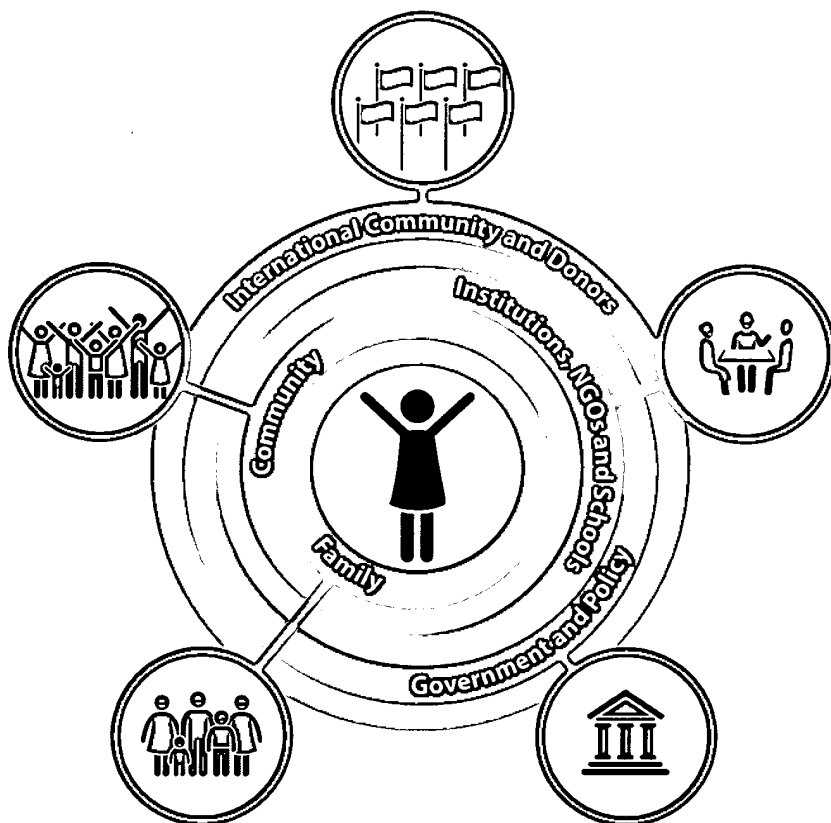
**Participation:** We believe that the most effective and best-targeted programmes listen to what children themselves have to say about the injustices they face and how to address them.

**Promoting Learning:** For children who have lost the support of family and community, and who have no other means of stability, access to education is crucial to their wellbeing. It is a route to new opportunities and better life chances. Simply enabling children to access education is not enough. Education must be relevant, safe, empowering and must not discriminate.

## Approach

ChildHope's approach relies, first and foremost, on local partnerships. Our partners are committed to child rights and understand the context of children's lives. We share common values and deliver programmes that change the lives of children for the better. We work with partners to support them to secure and manage funding, to develop monitoring and reporting systems and to support with training, mentoring and learning. By working with local organisations, we avoid the expense of running our own programme offices and reduce the potential risk of imposing unsuitable 'outsider' solutions on local issues.

## Ecological Model



ChildHope approaches its work with children by first putting the **child in the centre**, looking at the layers of support the child needs. When designing programmes, ChildHope encourages children to recognise their own **strengths** and **capabilities** to overcome the challenges they face.

We then look at those closest to the child – usually starting with the family (including extended family and close friendship groups) and radiating out.

By addressing multiple layers, we aim to minimise gaps in support and ensure everybody takes **responsibility** for the children they are connected to, from parents through to the international donor community and law makers.

In this year's report we connect the impact of our partners' work to this approach.



# Strategic Report

This was a year of major strategic development for ChildHope, building on commitments made in 2017, to:

- 1) Develop our safeguarding consultancy business
- 2) Improve external communications
- 3) Increase corporate engagement

## South–South Safeguarding Consultancy Business

In February 2018, safeguarding hit the headlines, when weaknesses in Oxfam and Save The Children’s approaches were widely reported and generated public concern. The international development sector and UK Government’s Department for International Development (DFID), among others, acted quickly in response. The ‘crisis’ reaffirmed the importance of protecting the children and adults we are working with, particularly if their circumstances make them vulnerable. With our partners, ChildHope responded quickly. Recognised as leaders in the area of Child Protection, we welcomed the opportunity to work with many agencies across the sector, large and small, including Bond and the UK Government (DFID). We worked internally to establish the connections between child protection and the broader safeguarding agenda, which includes preventing and tackling abuse against adults as well as children. Satisfied that the link fits with ChildHope’s strategic approach, we have adapted our own policy and practice to embrace this broader agenda, although our core area of expertise lies with the protection of children and young people. We secured a strategic grant from Comic Relief to develop a South-South safeguarding consultancy business alongside six of our partners in Africa and Asia, a great opportunity to strengthen our work in this important area.

## Improve External Communications

In 2018 ChildHope embarked on a major ‘refresh’ of our communications, articulating our impact more clearly and telling our story in more engaging ways. With a clearer picture of what we do, how we do it, and how this changes the lives of children being conveyed, we aim to use our communications tools to attract more supporters who will, in turn, enable us to have an even greater impact in the future. We are particularly interested in using these new tools to get more support from businesses aiming to build engagement with the development sector.

## Increase Corporate Engagement

We now have a solid platform for 2019, when we plan to ensure our child protection and safeguarding expertise makes lives safer for many more children. We will do this through engagement not only with non-profit organisations but also with the corporate sector, government departments and others whose work impacts on children worldwide.



# Implementation of 2016-2020 Strategy

## Disability Mainstreaming

With our partners, we have been using the Washington Group set of questions to assess levels of disability amongst the children and young people we work with, so we can better understand needs and build measures to address them in our budgets and plans. We're gradually building this approach into all new applications for funding so that, ultimately, all our work includes disabled children. We've continued to work with specialist disability-focused organisations so they can help us to improve our understanding and approaches.

## Learning and Influencing

Towards the end of 2018, we learned that we had secured a grant from the British Government via UK Aid Connect as part of a consortium led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS). The consortium will focus on issues of Child Labour and Modern Slavery in Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar. We will use an action research approach to test new ways to address problems, many of which will be identified by working children themselves, who will also think of ways we can solve them together.

ChildHope is teaming up with partners Grambangla (Bangladesh) and Voice of Children and Shakti Samuha (Nepal). Other consortium members include Terre des Hommes, the Ethical Trade Initiative, and the Consortium for Street Children.

Our monthly 'Lunch and Learn' seminars have attracted increasing numbers of individuals and agencies, who are keen to improve knowledge and skills and share good practice around protection and safeguarding. We were able to use one of the sessions to share the progress of four working groups, one of which was co-chaired by ChildHope's Executive Director, which were set up by Bond to develop the international development response to safeguarding issues. And, in response to participants' demand to know more about the Charity Commission's new expectations around reporting safeguarding incidents, we were able to secure a session with a speaker from the Charity Commission, scheduled for 2019.

ChildHope also supported four UK-based organisations with training and consultancy to improve their safeguarding policy and practice. This includes safeguarding training at the Consortium for Street Children's annual conference. A large proportion of the Child Safeguarding, Learning and Participation Manager's time was spent supporting external organisations with safeguarding queries and materials with which to strengthen their safeguarding systems and procedures. This includes supporting ChildHope's partners with training and capacity building both in-country and through distance support. A culmination of this learning took place during the partner annual conference in Bangkok, with the theme '*strengthening safeguarding systems and procedures*', where partners also shared best practice in safeguarding and child protection.

## 2018 in Numbers

All of ChildHope's work aims to achieve positive change for children in **six dimensions**, which assess improvements in:

- 1) Children's participation in decision-making and inclusion
- 2) Protection from violence and abuse
- 3) Context (changes in laws and policy that impact on children's lives)
- 4) Health and well-being
- 5) Access to quality education
- 6) Livelihoods options (increases in income and improved working conditions that lead to change in the lives of children and young people)

The information in the table below shows numbers of children and adults receiving direct support from our partner organisations through projects supported by ChildHope. We are still working on the inclusion of meaningful disability data in our quantitative reporting. This capacity will increase as we build disability inclusion into new grants, with monitoring systems to match.

When we refer to children, we use the United Nations (UN) definition of people under 18 years of age. However, in some contexts, when young people are particularly vulnerable, we may continue to support them up to 25 years old. The adults in the tables below are parents, teachers, community leaders and other people over 18 years old who benefit directly from the work of our projects and contribute to the improvements in the lives of children and young people.

Table 1: Children reached, by dimension

Dimension	Africa girls	Africa boys	Asia girls	Asia boys	Peru girls	Peru boys	Total girls	Total boys	TOTAL
Changes in children's participation in decision making and Inclusion	8,918	4,732	7,949	8,981	86	83	16,953	13,796	30,749
Changes in levels of protection from violence and abuse experienced by children	9,541	926	661	593	20	20	10,222	1,539	11,761
Changes in children's health and well-being	2,892	459	5,951	6,417	76	85	8,919	6,961	15,880
Changes in access to quality education	16,077	351	323	263	2,200	2,219	18,600	2,833	21,433
Changes in livelihoods options	686	689	423	117	147	153	1,256	959	2,215

Table 2: Children reached, by continent

	Girls	Boys	Total
Africa	18,239	6,393	24,632
Asia	8,672	9,404	18,076
South America	2,545	2,696	5,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,456</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>47,949</b>

Table 3: Adults reached, by dimension

The numbers below refer to the number of adults reached, but the changes refer to the impact of their participation in our programmes upon children and young people, who are the main focus of our work. The lower numbers of adults reflect our aim, wherever possible, to work directly with children and young people. For example, we have not worked with any adults in the area of health and well-being over the past year but have worked directly with 15,880 children and young people (See table 1).

Dimension	Women	Men	Total
Changes in children's participation in decision making and inclusion	844	147	991
Changes in levels of protection from violence and abuse experienced by children	6,128	2,820	8,948
Changes in context (law and policy)	143	235	378
Changes in health and well-being	0	0	0
Changes in access to quality education	488	449	937
Changes in livelihoods options	343	26	369

Table 4: Adults reached, by continent

	Women	Men	Total
Africa	328	340	668
Asia	6,275	2,988	9,263
South America	1,236	349	1,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,839</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>11,516</b>

## Feedback from Partners

ChildHope seeks feedback from partners throughout the year in a number of ways (e.g. during monitoring visits and as part of donor reporting processes), enabling us to reflect on and improve our practice. We also carry out an **annual partner survey**, which enables ChildHope and partners to look back on the year and consider what **impact** ChildHope has had, and how this may improve in the future. As well as the six dimensions that relate to impact on children's lives, we have a further six dimensions related to our direct work with partners. These six dimensions focus on ChildHope's support to partners that enables them to operate more effectively in the following areas:

- Children's rights to participation, protection and inclusion
- Management, leadership, strategy and governance
- Managing resources
- Securing resources
- Learning
- Influencing

## Partnership Development

Partners were asked to consider the main ways that ChildHope has supported them during 2018, out of our six dimensions. The three most popular areas were:

1. Ability to deliver programmes which promote children's rights to participation, protection and inclusion
2. Ability to apply learning, internally and externally
3. Ability to access resources to sustain the work

The area that partners reported the least input in 2018 was in accounting for the resources necessary to sustain their work, which may reflect the absence of a Programmes Finance Officer for much of the year. We have since recruited a new person to that role, who will work closely with partners.

*'In 2018, we were able to start the South-South project which is helping our organisation to develop capacities, in order to raise funds outside of grant sources. The learning gained will be used internally to strengthen our own safeguarding systems as an organisation and will also help us to support other external organisations.'* (Africa partner).

Partners reported that ChildHope had *contributed most* to their work in the following areas (out of sixteen options):

1. Capturing and using learning to improve practice.
2. The organisation has been enabled to participate in partner to partner learning or South-North learning<sup>1</sup>.
3. ChildHope acts as a 'critical friend' in organisational development.

*'ChildHope has always helped our organisation in developing our strategies, policies and systems. Their support to us goes beyond the normal project implementation funding and expands to organisational strengthening and development.'* (African partner)

The area that partners reported *least input* was in enabling children to access quality education. Although our largest project with a high number of children reached (the Girls' Education Challenge, GEC-T project, delivered by CHADET) is an education project, we have recently faced challenges in securing new funding for education-focused activities with our other partners.

## Contribution to Partners' Work with Children and Young People

We asked partners how and where ChildHope's support had a **direct impact** on their work with children and young people. The main areas identified were:

1. Levels of protection from violence and abuse experienced by children.
2. Children feeling safer.
3. Equal third: children's participation in decision making, access to education and livelihoods options.

*'Our work with ChildHope throughout the years, has helped us to increase the levels of protection from violence and abuse experienced by children through training for our staff, awareness raising with communities, and sensitization through other medium. The children that come into contact with us feel safer at home, in their schools and communities.'* (African partner)

Partners reported less impact in 2018 around children's health and well-being, which reflects the fact that we have no grants with a specific health focus.

<sup>1</sup> This reflects our approach which emphasises the wealth of expertise held in Southern countries, countering and challenging the often-held assumption that learning can only move from Northern-based agencies and individuals to those in the South.

## Disability Inclusion

We did not ask a specific question about ChildHope's contribution to disability inclusion, however, unprompted, 42% of the partners mentioned the positive impact that our support had had upon their knowledge, understanding and ability to include more children with disabilities in their programmes. Again unprompted, 25% of respondents asked for more inputs in this area.

*'With support from ChildHope, our school provided primary education to eleven children with disabilities in a disability friendly environment under the supervision of trained teachers.'*  
(Asia partner)

## General Feedback

ChildHope's partnership approach is key to working with our partners, and in turn our partners appreciate the relationship of trust that is built via transparent and open communications. Feedback reflected an appreciation that decisions are made with, not on behalf of partners, which contributes to feelings of mutual trust. When asked had ChildHope done anything unhelpful during 2018, there was one response, relating to the length of time that it had taken to develop a bid and the fact that there was still no news of an outcome. This reflects the increasingly limited funding opportunities available to apply for and we will continue to search for funding sources in 2019.

We asked partners what more ChildHope could do to contribute to our partners' development, and the most popular response was around developing opportunities to learn and share, participate in research and knowledge exchange, national, regional and international learning forums. There was an increased mention, when compared to previous years, of the use of remote communications systems (Zoom, Skype) to complement face-to-face interaction. This probably reflects improved access to effective systems and bandwidth and the successful use of this technology in several our projects, particularly the South-South safeguarding initiative. Partners also requested support in building **organisational sustainability**, the search for **funding** and **strategic development**.

When asked what **areas of learning** they would like more support in, partners suggested (in order of demand).

1. Organisational Development: sustainability, theory of change, fundraising strategies and marketing through social media.
2. Programming for specific 'at risk' groups or support for those with complex needs: children on the move, including trafficking, refugees, children in emergencies; working with children with disabilities, particularly intellectual impairment; alternative education approaches; strengthening families.
3. New methodologies: structuring support to children and young people, capturing and using learning, knowledge management, effectiveness of impact, participatory action research.
4. Other: Strategic Development Goals; working with local government.

It is clearly very difficult for ChildHope to provide support in all the areas identified. Further discussion with partners, connected with development of our strategic priorities, will help to inform us about which areas we will be able to address most effectively in the future. Note: child protection and safeguarding requests are in the next section.

## Child Protection and Safeguarding

Child protection has been core to the work of ChildHope and our partners for many years. More recently our work has extended to encompass a broader safeguarding agenda that includes the prevention of exploitation and abuse of adults. ChildHope provides tailored and dedicated support to its partners in child protection and safeguarding via the Child Safeguarding, Learning and Participation Manager. This is also accomplished by creating a network of learning and sharing of safeguarding best practice among ChildHope's partners. The nature of our shared work - supporting marginalised and disadvantaged children to realise their rights - can be very challenging and complex. This is more so in the area of protection and safeguarding. That is why ChildHope endeavours to use the partner survey to continue to surface areas where our partners need greater support to be able deliver quality child protection work. A very important component of this is ensuring that our partners' safeguarding system and measures are robust and help to prevent abuse; but also, to make sure that they have the capacity to report and respond to any safeguarding incident in the best interest of the child.

## Reported Issues

Our partner survey shows that the highest number of cases of abuse were committed by family members, with physical abuse being the highest. This was followed by abuse committed by community members with neglect being the highest category recorded, followed by abuse committed by other children with physical and emotional abuse posting the highest. Other abuses were committed by undisclosed adults and here physical and emotional abuse were the highest. According to the survey, there was no case of abuse committed by partner staff or volunteers; neither was any abuse committed by other associates. The most common perpetrators of abuse are family and community members. The findings of the survey will be further explored with our partners to ensure that we all continue to remain alert to potential abuse in different contexts and how to effectively handle cases that arise.

## Support Received

- Partners reported that ChildHope had supported them in the following areas:
- Developing their child protection policies and procedures.
- Developing funding proposals and help with funding opportunities on safeguarding and child Protection.
- Workshops and training to increase partners' capacity to better protect children.
- The opportunity to develop the South-South consultancy business in order to generate income.
- Help to better understand the international safeguarding environment including donor requirements.
- Feedback and help to finalise a child protection manual to support community-based approaches.
- Increase understanding of inclusion and safeguarding of children with disability.

## Support Requested

Partners requested the following further support:

- Better understanding of market strategy, photography and business plan development in relation to South to South consultancy.
- More support in building the capacity of partners, staff and organisations in child protection, participation and inclusion.
- Greater support in resource mobilisation for safeguarding work.
- Safeguarding children in the informal sector such as waste pickers, vendors, domestic workers etc.
- Child protection in emergencies and disaster situations.
- Funding to train partners in safeguarding.
- How to develop feedback and complaints mechanisms.
- How to support children with intellectual disability.
- Develop a large network on child safeguarding and protection.

We will review these requests for support and respond to as many as possible over the coming year. All of the requests align well with our strategic direction.

## International Safeguarding Climate

The goal for 2018 was to build the momentum from the child protection and safeguarding work from 2017 and to also reinforce the high-quality practice of our partners. ChildHope's partners delivered some important life-changing work in the communities that they work.

In response to the safeguarding issues mentioned earlier in the report, new safeguarding standards and measures were introduced by UK government to help strengthen the safeguarding systems and measures for the international development sector. For example, the UK Secretary of State for International Development asserted that *"DFID will put in place new enhanced specific safeguarding standards for the organisations the department works with. These standards will include an assessment of codes of conduct, how organisations identify and respond to incidents and how their risk management places safeguarding and beneficiaries at its core"*

For ChildHope and partners, the development was an opportunity to further our work in the area of child protection and safeguarding. It also provides the opportunity for ChildHope and partners to make the most of protection and safeguarding expertise that they have collectively developed over the years. In recognition of this expertise and capability in the areas of child protection and safeguarding, ChildHope's partners from Tanzania and Kenya – Elimu Mwangaza and Pendekezo Letu were invited to deliver presentations at a Bond Conference regarding the work they are doing in the area of child protection and safeguarding as an example of good practice from Southern partners. This delivery was well received and subsequently used as a reference point regarding safeguarding resources and expertise that could be drawn upon from the South.



## How our Partners Contribute to Change for Children

We view our annual report as the opportunity to both draw together a collective view of ChildHope's progress over the year, demonstrating where and how the money we raise has been spent, as well as providing a summary of the work of each partnership. The review below gives a brief analysis by region of each partnership and includes qualitative and quantitative information to illustrate progress. The narrative below looks at how, with our partners, we have worked with the children themselves and the layers of support around them - family, community, wider society, governments and the international community - to meet the needs of the children we work with.

### Africa

The children reached by our partners in Africa often face severe poverty, violence and injustice which, in many cases, forces them to leave their homes in search of a 'better life.' Invariably, they end up in a situation of danger and exploitation, which they need support to escape from and turn their lives around. ChildHope is working with our partners in Africa to help make children's lives safer, increase access to **quality education**, support children to stay and thrive in safer schools and educational institutions, **improve livelihoods** and **challenge the violence and injustice** children face at family, community and societal levels.



## Sierra Leone - Children Living and Working on Dumpsites

**Sierra Leone** suffered a massive blow from the Ebola crisis in 2014 and 2015 and, in 2017, children in our project area were badly affected by serious mudslides which killed many people and destroyed homes and livelihoods. A grant from Comic Relief for a project with Street Child of Sierra Leone (SCoSL), enabled us to work with children, young people and their families living and working on four rubbish dumps in and on the outskirts of Freetown, and helped them to build their resilience and navigate through these crises. This grant came to an end during 2018 and the narrative below combines the final year of the project and its overall progress.

**Girls and Boys:** 540 children and young people were supported in the final year, making the number reached over the course of the 3-year project total 1,620. All were successfully supported back into school or **vocational skills training**. Building a relationship of trust and confidentiality between the social workers and the children was a priority and determined the success of the project and keep children in education, training and employment after it ended.

**Family:** 403 caregivers received family **business grants** and **financial skills** training, which was delivered and monitored by Family Business Officers. A significant achievement of this is that parents recognised that the purpose of the grants was primarily to ensure that the needs of the children were met in terms of being able to attend and stay in school, e.g. paying for school fees, scholastic materials, food. This has contributed to an understanding of the importance of education amongst parents and caregivers, which has also positively impacted siblings of the targeted children and young people, who did not receive direct support from the project. Thirty families living on dumpsites were relocated to safer places, reducing the health and safety risks faced by the children and their families.

**IMPACT:** Over 1,000 parents and caregivers have been able to financially support their children's education and care following their participation in the *family business scheme*. The project provided education support for the first year of enrolment, and through participation in the family business scheme, these families have been able to ensure that the targeted children (and their siblings) have all the materials and provisions necessary to attend and remain in school, something that originally kept them out of education.

**Community:** Another significant achievement is effectively engaging parents, carers and community members to ensure that the children and young people supported during the project remain in **education** and do not return to life on the dumpsites. The community members have committed to providing continuous monitoring of children. This is a significant change from the early stages of the project, when community members had very low awareness of child protection and safeguarding, and consequently turned a 'blind eye' to avoidable neglect, abuse and exploitation.

**Schools:** Children living and working on dumpsites or the streets often face stigma and abuse in schools, leading them to drop out and develop further mistrust of authorities. To address this, the project worked with schools to change perceptions, including the introduction of Kids' Clubs. Twelve kids' clubs (8 primary schools and 4 secondary schools) were formed in year 3 of the project, in addition to the 24 Kids' Clubs formed in Y1-2. The kid's clubs were vital in engaging children to discuss ways in which they could improve their situation and support each other.

**Government:** The project maintained close relationships with the government throughout the project, advocating for stronger policies that protect children from living and working in hazardous conditions such as dumpsites. As a result of these interactions, we secured the active involvement of the Ministry of Labour and the Child Labour Unit in the monitoring of dumpsites. There have been discussions around enforcing existing laws to protect children working in hazardous conditions, but concrete actions or written agreements were not established by the time the project came to an end.

**LEARNING POINT:** Whilst the Sierra Leonean government has laws protecting the rights of children working in hazardous conditions, the challenge has been the effective implementation of these laws through policies. We networked with other national Child Protection NGOs and members of the **National Child Protection Committee** (national CP-Com) to raise the importance of effectively monitoring the safety and protection of children on rubbish dumps. These are being gradually improved, but government officials often mention logistical challenges in keeping up the momentum on monitoring. Local community structures are very strong in Sierra Leone, and the project decided to support community leaders to draft and implement their own by-laws to protect children, which has been much more effective as they are closer to and more trusted by members of the community. This has been instrumental to the success of this project, as we have been able to leverage this relationship to ensure that parents protect their children, and discipline those that expose their children to risks.

In addition to the project's achievements, ChildHope's relationship with Street Child of Sierra Leone (SCoSL) enabled the organisation to strengthen its capacity in safeguarding and protection as well as **disability inclusion**, through training and knowledge sharing opportunities. This included the development of a child protection Training of Trainers Manual, which SCoSL are using to support other organisations in Sierra Leone.

## Sierra Leone - Future Focus Foundation

ChildHope has been supporting Future Focus Foundation (FFF), a volunteer-led organisation working in rural communities across eastern Sierra Leone, with a series of small grants from trusts and foundations. FFF promotes **social justice** and equal opportunities through advocacy and **livelihood programmes**. All its programmes are developed with the women and communities it works with and the majority of its volunteers are female. FFF runs a successful training centre which, since 2013, has trained over 200 people in marketable trades, all of whom are now in employment or running their own businesses. With combined support from several sources, FFF are providing teenage mothers with skills training so they can establish their own business or seek employment, so they are financially independent.

## Ethiopia – Girls' Education

In **Ethiopia**, ChildHope and the Organisation for Child Transformation and Development (CHADET) have been partners for over ten years. Since March 2013 CHADET and ChildHope have been delivering a major project as part of DFID's Girls' Education Challenge (GEC) Fund Programme, enabling over 16,000 of Ethiopia's most marginalised girls, those experiencing or who are at risk of early marriage, domestic labour, migration and street-involvement, to enrol, stay, thrive and succeed in education. Phase one of GEC ended in March 2017 and we successfully applied for a second-round grant (GEC-T), to run from April 2017 to March 2021. 2018 saw the end of our first full year of implementation of our GEC-T programme and the narrative below describes our experiences in making this transition. You can find our GEC Impact Report Phase I [here](#).

**Girls and Boys:** A significant change between GEC1 and GEC-T is the introduction of work with girls transitioning into secondary school. This is a major change for girls in Ethiopia because it means that many must travel long distances every day to attend secondary school, or even live in another town during school terms. This can mean some parents are extremely reluctant to allow their girls to go to secondary school because they understandably have serious concerns for their safety. Some parents feel that the girls have had enough education and should either get married or support the family more at home. The girls themselves can find some challenges extremely daunting – including the shift from regional language into English as the language of instruction when they start secondary school. The project has tackled some of these challenges by providing practical support to the girls (support with accommodation, transport, uniforms and other materials), ensuring protection and safeguarding measures continue to be a priority, with the introduction of our Letter Link Box approach into all new schools and continuing to work with the girls to build their confidence and ability to challenge situations they are unhappy with. **Girls' Clubs** and **Good Brothers' Clubs** continue to operate as vehicles to improve girls' confidence and boys' understanding of the challenges that girls face in accessing and thriving in education. Support with **provision of sanitary towels** and related **sexual and reproductive health** needs has increased during GEC-T, in response to demand from the girls during GEC1.

**LEARNING POINT:** The girls' academic performance improved over the four years of GEC1 but didn't match their growing confidence, and girls' learning was seriously affected by drought and civil unrest in the latter half of the project. Now that we have secured **safe spaces** for girls to learn in, which was one of the main focus areas of GEC1, we are putting a greater emphasis on learning, by focusing on the improvement of teaching quality, particularly in the areas of literacy and numeracy. This is also alongside the increased involvement of local authority education specialists, who are improving their leadership skills in partnership with the Education Development Trust on improved pedagogy.

**Families:** During GEC1, we ran family hub sessions and gave **livelihoods support** to enable the poorest families to build businesses in order to afford their children's education costs. We chose not to continue this in GEC-T, as we were working with the same families and felt that the positive impact of GEC1 initiatives would continue without significant further inputs. We are finding, however, that demand for family support still exists and we may have ended it prematurely. Our approach, and the availability of resources, will be reviewed as we develop and adapt the project.

**Community:** During GEC1, community members took part in community conversations, which provided opportunities to discuss education challenges and for the project to persuade family members, particularly the men, of the value of educating girls. While this intervention has been scaled back in GEC-T, we recognise the value of engagement with the community and have factored in the design of a 'girls' movement', where the girls will lead engagement with community members to promote the value of their education. This needs careful planning and we are working with the girls to build safe and effective approaches. Alongside this we have engaged CHADET's drama group to develop performances promoting girls' education and **disability inclusive** education.

**Schools:** 48 primary schools participated in our GEC1 project. In GEC-T we have added 35 secondary schools to the programme, introducing our successful Letter Link approach, Girls' Clubs and Good Brothers' Clubs into all the new schools. Reading corners, introduced in GEC1 in primary schools have been reinforced and additional books purchased, and library use is being supported in secondary schools. As mentioned above, **teacher training** in literacy and numeracy has been strengthened and will be reinforced through the development of communities of practice, improvement through lesson observation and measures to improve school leadership.

**Government:** CHADET has negotiated and signed agreements with the three government regions of GEC-T operation, vital in order to legally operate in the country. Increasing engagement with school leadership, education authorities and other government departments is a major feature of the programme and part of our sustainability approach – so that as many positive changes as possible will last beyond the end of the project in 2021. As part of this approach we are working with **Community Care Coalitions** (CCCs), existing government bodies with responsibility for the protection of children. Cases reported through our Letter Link Box approach and other reporting mechanisms will be referred to the CCC's and the project is helping to strengthen the ways the cases are being dealt with.

**International Community:** The Girls' Education Challenge Fund is an international programme aiming to demonstrate the value of educating girls. It uses its scale and scope to persuade others in the international community of the value of investing in girls. In 2018, ChildHope had the opportunity to share our experiences and present our findings at two international conferences. We contributed to the panel discussion at the BAICE Panel Symposium, at the BAICE Conference, York University (12-14 September), focusing on DFID's Girls' Education Challenge: Sharing results and shaping the way ahead, where reimagining approaches to disability inclusion and teaching & learning in challenging contexts were discussed. We presented alongside CHADET at the '*Leave No Girl Behind*' launch in Addis Ababa in October - where we shared the overview of ChildHope - CHADET's GEC-T programme, our baseline findings to date, the impact of sanitary corners on attendance and our strategies to increase autonomy through providing opportunities for girls' voices to be heard.

## YOUR World Research

For the past three years ChildHope has been a supporting partner in the YOUR (Youth Uncertainty and Rights) World Research project, led from the University of Brighton and later Goldsmiths. The research aims to understand more about how street-connected and marginalised young people who are living in uncertain contexts understand and deal with uncertainty in order to move forward with their lives. CHADET is the main Ethiopia partner. The research will end mid-2019 and we aim to connect the findings of this piece of work with our GEC-T programme to ensure the findings can be used to maximum effect and influence.

## Kenya – Street-Connected Girls

In **Kenya**, we are working with long-standing partner, Pendekezo Letu (PKL), who have developed a successful **rehabilitation** programme with street-connected girls, their families and communities. In 2015, we received a three-year grant from Comic Relief to further extend work with the communities the girls come from and continue work with children and young people in conflict with the law, who are so often forgotten by the rest of society. During 2018 we received a bridge extension grant of one year on the project, with an additional focus on diversifying funding sources and identifying new income to improve PKL's sustainability.

**Girls and boys:** 100 street-connected girls recruited in February and March 2017 successfully completed the 10-month **rehabilitation** programme at the centre and were reintegrated back to their families in January 2018. All 100 girls were enrolled into formal primary schools within their communities alongside 171 of their siblings. All 271 children were supported with basic school requirements such as school uniforms, food and school enrolment fees. An additional cohort of 100 street-connected girls with behaviour problems from the slum settlements of Nairobi and Kiambu counties were recruited in February and March 2018 for the 10-month rehabilitation programme at the centre.

**Family:** 14 parents from the project areas were trained as trainers of trainers (ToTs) on Asset Based Community Development approach to enhance the concept within their localities. This approach, which focuses on making the most of what assets a family has rather than look at what they don't have, is proving to be very effective in this context. 85 caregivers and parents of former street-connected girls were economically empowered through this approach and supported to establish 6 **savings and internal lending community groups** (SILCs) in 2018; the formed groups have received seed capital to improve their livelihoods. In addition, 34 caregivers were enrolled into various **vocational skills** training courses.

**Community:** During the year, PKL organised a child protection community awareness campaign with the Local Area Advisory Council (LAAC), reaching 350 participants (260 children and 90 adults) and six networking partners who work with children in the area. 49 LAAC members received community-based child protection training to enhance child protection in their localities. And, as conveners of the Nairobi Street Children and Youth Consortium, PKL celebrated the International day of Street Children and Day of the African Child through events held at the county and national level.

**Schools:** Another important component of PKL's programme is development of strong relationships with schools, so that street-connected children are welcomed rather than stigmatised. This includes a whole school community approach. During 2018, 15 teachers and 10 parent-teacher association members that form the Board of Management (BOM) from 5 public schools were trained on child rights and protection to enhance positive teacher-pupil relationships aimed at reducing cases of corporal punishment and enhancing school retention rates. 72 children from 7 public primary schools were trained as child rights champions to support the establishment of 7 **Child Rights Clubs** in their various schools.

**Government:** Over the past year, PKL has partnered with the National Coordination on Administration of Justice (NCAJ) to improve the fast-tracking of children cases within the **juvenile justice** system. The Children's Department and the Judiciary have been supportive in providing the necessary documents required for enrolling street-children into the **rehabilitation centre**. Partnership and mediation meetings with the local police have ensured that children acquitted from the juvenile justice system are not discriminated against by the local security agents.

**International Community:** PKL partnered with Baker and McKenzie, an American Bar association, in conjunction with the Consortium for Street Children UK to support in developing the implementation mechanisms for the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child General Comment 21: Children living in street situations (UNCRC GC 21), through a stakeholder's workshop in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

**LEARNING POINT:** The unexpected delay of a crucial piece of funding from a new donor in 2018 made ChildHope and PKL acutely aware of the fragility of funding sources and the potential devastating impact that the loss of an expected grant can have on the children in the programme. Negotiations with Comic Relief resulted in a one-year bridge grant. This is enabling ChildHope and PKL to work on funding diversification and new income generation, for example through improved communications, **selling services** and **exploring social enterprise**.

## Projects under Development in Africa

Our partners do some incredible work with highly marginalised children in Africa. In many cases they work with groups of children whose numbers and degree of exclusion means they can be overlooked by larger development programmes and organisations. Unfortunately, changes in donor priorities and approaches are making it difficult to find sufficient resources to fund the work we want to do with these partners.

During 2018 funding for significant parts of our work in **Sierra Leone** and **Uganda** ended and we are looking for new sources. We continue to look for funding for an important piece of work in The Gambia, with partners Child Protection Alliance (CPA) and Institute for Social Reform and Action (ISRA). We have also been exploring opportunities to work more closely in Mombasa with Glad's House, Kenya, who work with street-connected boys.

During 2019 we will dedicate time to explore why, when the international focus of the Sustainable Development Goals looks to 'leave no one behind', it is increasingly difficult for small to medium sized organisations like ChildHope to secure funding for our work. We hope that this improved understanding will lead to new opportunities in Africa. Our findings will also contribute to preliminary research as we move into the development of a new organisational strategic framework.

## Asia

While **India** and **Bangladesh** continue to experience economic growth, high numbers of children and women, in particular, continue to live in situations of extreme poverty, inequality and risk of violence and exploitation. ChildHope is working with partners in India and Bangladesh who support street-connected children, working children and mothers living in the poorest areas, at greatest risk of violence and exploitation. Over the past four years, ChildHope has developed new partnerships in **Nepal**. Having observed the degree of movement of exploited children between Bangladesh, India and Nepal, we felt that building a presence in Nepal would better equip us to support them.



## Asia Consortium: Child Labour and Modern Slavery

Towards the end of 2018, we received the fantastic news that a consortium bid, headed by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and including ChildHope and our partners in Bangladesh and Nepal, had been successful. Other consortium partners are Terre des Hommes, the Consortium for Street Children, the Ethical Trade Initiative and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Funded by DFID, the programme will run for four years, with full implementation starting in 2019. Focusing on action research approaches and with a heavy emphasis on **innovation and learning**, the consortium offers a great opportunity to learn much more about



how to effectively reduce the numbers of children working in the worst forms of **child labour**. What's more, the programme is putting children's voice and agency at its heart, offering real opportunities for children themselves to identify the issues that affect them the most, and how to overcome them.

## India – Street-Connected Children

In **India**, Butterflies was the recipient of a Comic Relief Investment Grant, which ended in 2017. The grant enabled ChildHope and Butterflies to work together to strengthen core structures, including finance, fundraising, child protection, **disability inclusion** and monitoring and evaluation, as well as allowing Butterflies to deepen understanding and strengthen their response in some extremely challenging areas. ChildHope supported Butterflies to win a British Airways Voting Award of £40k. Towards the end of 2018, with ChildHope's support Butterflies directly secured a Sports for Development grant from Comic Relief, to start in 2019. The British Airways Award was able to contribute to the following work during 2018:

**Girls and Boys:** Children's Development Khazana (CDK) is a life skills programme based on the concept of cooperatives. It teaches children **financial management** skills, savings, prioritising their need and democratic values. ('Khazana' is a Persian word meaning treasure). This programme has created a safety net for children by supporting them to access **life skills** education, building **vocational skills**, knowledge about financial management and **entrepreneurial** skills. As of today, there are 16,890 CDK members (Boys 8968, Girls 7922) in eight countries (India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ghana and Madagascar) including 138 children with disabilities. Children have learnt to prioritise their needs and better management of their savings. The total savings amounted to **£60,182**. The CDK is led and run by children themselves and the programme includes the identification and training of Child Volunteer Managers, running the CDK 'banks', and supported by child committee members, thus ensuring that children really are at the centre of the programme's decision making and day to day running.

Running alongside the CDK is the Child Health Cooperative (CHC). This is a cooperative scheme organised and managed by children, focused on preventative healthcare promoting healthy practices in **nutrition** and home-based remedies. In 2018, total membership of CHC was 12,368 children. Out of this, 478 Child Health Educators (CHEs) were elected by child health cooperative members for six months and received training on **first aid**, hygiene, **sanitation** and other **preventative healthcare**. As a result of these sessions, children have become more serious about the status of their personal hygiene, personal hygiene practices and promoting it among peers. Some of them are taking sessions with other students in their schools and sharing their learnings. Analysis also shows that seasonal illnesses such as coughs & colds, stomach pain and skin infection has reduced due to children being equipped with information. The regular sessions are also enhancing a sense of ownership towards the community among CHC members as they have campaigned on sanitation issues. They are ensuring that the community members use the dust bin to dispose their garbage, keep the surrounding areas clean, the sanitation workers remove the garbage regularly and daily and that there is no water logging in their neighbourhoods.

## Bangladesh – Children Living and Working on Matuail Dumpsite

Our work in **Bangladesh** with Grambangla Unnyan Committee (Grambangla), supports extremely marginalised children and parents, forced by **poverty** to migrate and work in hazardous conditions on the Matuail **dumpsite** in Dhaka, where daily life forces even very young children to face the danger of toxic fumes, sharp and contaminated waste (bones, glass, needles) and heavy machinery. Grambangla's day care and **education** programme offers an alternative to mothers and children; instead of being locked indoors, left on the streets, or taken to the dumpsite with their mothers, the children are now educated and cared for in a safe, nurturing environment. When they are old enough, they are supported to access local mainstream schools. Having grown the work together with Grambangla since 2011, in 2015 we were awarded a significant grant from Big Lottery Fund (BLF) to further develop this work and bring in partner Nari Maitree to support with **vocational training** for adolescents. This funding ended at the close of 2018. Our achievements are summarised below.

**Girls and Boys:** 241 students received inclusive primary education with an average attendance rate of 86.4%; 138 children were enrolled in 18 mainstream schools; 19 (F-12, M-7) students successfully passed the Primary School Certificate Exam; 30 adolescent trainees completed training on tailoring, sewing and cutting. This brings the total to 220 (tailoring-169, paper bag making-30, food processing-10, mobile phone servicing-11) since the beginning of the project. 388 children and adolescents received lessons on health and hygiene through various classroom **life-skills** sessions.

**Family:** Monthly and quarterly teachers'-mothers' meetings were held regularly and the Parents Welfare Group to discuss progress. Seven Self Help Groups (109 members) are functioning successfully and saving in seven self-operated group bank accounts. Four groups are lending loans to members at an interest rate of 10-12% and the members are repaying their **loans** regularly. Three members of one group have jointly started a scrap shop business by taking a loan from the group. The members have received training on functional literacy and basic health, hygiene, mother and **child nutrition** and **sanitation**.

**LEARNING POINT:** At the initial phase of the project, the vocational trainees were skipping classes to continue with their waste picking jobs. To address this the project organised individual meetings and communicated with parents to help them understand the importance of dedicated training and regular attendance and introduced recreational activities such as music and life skills classes to motivate trainees' participation. The staff maintained regular communication with local employers and followed up the condition of the former trainees who were placed. This type of relationship motivated employers to employ more **graduate trainees** from Grambangla Technical Training Centre. As a result, 162 out of 181 graduates have work placements and 19 are in the process of getting jobs.

**Community:** Informing the community and other stakeholders about the objectives and activities of the project was an effective way of promoting ownership of the project. From the beginning of the project, the staff organised courtyard meetings, visited households and invited the community, local representatives, employers, representatives from schools and other Government officials and NGO officials to see the project office, school and training centre. During meetings and visits, the staff explained the project objectives and activities, distributed the project brochure and showed the video documentary on waste pickers and our project. Later, through arranging media advocacy, attending international conferences, presenting **research articles** and publishing **newspaper articles** nationwide, people came to know about the waste pickers' situation and our initiatives to improve their

condition. Because of these initiatives people came forward to support the project and day by day community involvement increased, including community members contributing to education and training costs. 2,662 waste pickers became aware of their rights and government entitlements through community meetings.

**Employers:** One of the project's biggest achievements is young people's access to dignified decent **jobs** after receiving training from the project. To ensure jobs are secured after training, both the Job Placement Officer, and the Advocacy Officer maintained a regular relationship with the employers. The officers also visited the factories at regular intervals once the young people were in post to observe the condition of the trainees and to take feedback from the employers. This initiative encouraged the employers to hire more trainees from the training centre.

**Government:** Advocacy with Government departments was a key priority for the project, and regular meetings were held with different departments including Education, Health, Social Welfare and **Waste Management**. This resulted in donations of text books and materials, facilitated access to 574 birth certificates for the children of waste-pickers and facilitated access to government allowances and health programmes like the immunisation scheme. Three waste pickers got trade licenses for their small business. The project-led 'Network of Waste-Pickers in Bangladesh' played a vital role linking with government and other stakeholders. Media advocacy **campaigns** gained good national coverage of the project.

**International Community:** Media advocacy resulted in the Dutch-Bangla packaging factory approaching the project and offering placements to young people who graduated from the programme. Grambangla are widening their sources of income by securing funding at multiple levels, including other international donors.

## Bangladesh – Children of Garment Industry Workers

A grant we secured from TRAID is enabling ChildHope and our partner, Nagorik Uddyog, to develop **educational** and **child rights** programmes with the children of garment industry workers in Dhaka. Although the garment industry in Bangladesh has provided opportunities for women to earn a living, it has also had a seriously negative impact on their children. Most textile workers are single mothers, who have very low education levels and are unskilled. Working long hours for extremely low pay and without access to childcare facilities in their place of work, single working mothers are unable to adequately care for their children.

Mothers are forced to leave their young children (2-5 years) alone or in the care of older siblings, exposing them to accidents, trafficking and sexual abuse. Poverty forces older children (6-16 years) to supplement their mothers' meagre income by entering illegal activities (notably drug trafficking) or informal sector jobs, depriving them of education and exposing them to extremely hazardous working conditions, irregular pay and violence.

The project aims to protect and improve the lives of 200 extremely vulnerable children aged 2-16 years, whilst **raising awareness** amongst textile factory employers, community leaders and government policy makers of the need to better respect the rights and improve the working conditions of garment workers and expand access to education and skills training opportunities for their children.

**Girls and Boys:** During 2018, the project supported 185 children aged 2-5 years (92 Boys, 93 Girls), with 32 children (13 boys, 19 girls) mainstreamed into formal government/private schools and madrasa, in line with their parents' preference. Each month, around 34 children get primary **healthcare check-ups**. The children receive **nutritious meals** and pre-primary education and play opportunities.

*'The children of our centre live in the slums which are crowded and inadequate for a child to grow and live a healthy life. We try to keep the centre as hygienic, blissful and positive as possible to make it feel calm and happy for the children. I feel the centre is a place of peace and tranquillity for the children as well as the staff. We even find peace in the noisiness when the children are playing, here we are all become children.'* (caregiver and teacher, Mirpur Centre)

In 2018 the project worked with 208 children (77 Boys, 131 Girls). Among them, 115 working children, i.e. 55% of the total, are involved in some form of hazardous labour, either through the nature of profession (e.g. butcher shop) or long hours (e.g. 14-15 hours per day). 31 children (10 Boys, 21 Girls) will be mainstreamed into school and 26 children were given **vocational training**. In the drop-in centres, the children can access primary **healthcare**, relax with their friends and participate in awareness meetings and cultural events.

**Family:** In 2018 the project organised 10 meetings with the parents of the children enrolled in the **day-care centres**, to discuss different operational issues raised in the centres, and topics such as child rights, labour rights, gender equality, child marriage and dowry.

*In one such meeting, a parent said, 'I've heard a lot of people saying stop child marriage, but nobody ever informed on why we should stop or the negative effects of child marriage. Discussions in this group has helped me a lot to understand various topics. I promise to educate my daughter and she will have the right to decide when to get married. I will also tell this to my family and relatives.'*

*Another garment factory working mother said, 'I didn't know much about trade union or labour rights. I just worked and got paid, but after these meetings I know my rights. This will help me in future to negotiate with my employers.'*

On average, 32 parents (9 male, 23 female) in each centre participated in the meetings.

**Community:** The centres receive tremendous support from the community. For instance, at the end of September 2018, there was no cooking gas in the Adabar Centre due to shortage in market supply, the neighbours helped in arranging fuel, woods and making brick stove in the open to cook for more than 40 children in the day-care centre for a few days.

*The landlord of Adabar Centre said, 'Children are coming to my building since last 5 years and I have seen some fantastic changes in their mannerism. I will always try to assist them in the ways I can because I truly believe that this is a great way to support the underprivileged and deprived community. It is a big support particularly for female garment workers who have no place to keep their children safe. I wish the centre a long life ahead.'*

**Employers:** The project aims to build good relationships with employers, so that they reduced the children's working hours and allow them to come to the drop-in centres.

**IMPACT:** Crucially, the project assists children to get birth certificates, essential identity documents for anyone to access core services in Bangladesh. To date, 160 children have been supported by the project to get their birth certificates.

## Nepal – Community-led Action Against Modern Slavery and Poverty (CLAMP)

In line with our strategic aim to increase the number of partnerships in Nepal, we developed a new partnership with Shakti Samuha, an organisation led by survivors of trafficking, and were successful in applying for a grant for a three-year project from DFID/UKAID. This started in April 2018.

In Nepal 234,600 people are victims of Modern-Day Slavery (MDS), with poverty a root cause. Operating in Sinupalchowk and Nuwakot, both badly affected by the **earthquake** in 2015, CLAMP supports the eradication of forced labour, ending modern slavery and human trafficking. Focused in 2 high-risk districts, it enables the **socio-economic empowerment** and protection of slavery survivors, vulnerable adolescents and women, reducing vulnerability of potential victims and enhancing survivors' capacities to rebuild their future. It aims to create better access to **education**, skills and economic empowerment. Advocacy, led by Youth Change Agents, will unite Government and civil society to build strong protection mechanisms, influencing power structures to bring needs-based **policy change**. While the project has not yet completed a full year, significant progress can be reported.

- The project baseline not only gathered crucial information but also provided an opportunity for the project team to engage with the community and begin to build relationships.
- Good child protection and safeguarding mechanisms are being developed with the support of another ChildHope partner, Voice of Children.
- A door-to-door campaign has helped to identify drop-outs and return them to school, while school-based sessions are building awareness on trafficking and supporting parents and school management.
- Youth Change Agents are being recruited, including young people with disabilities and survivors of trafficking.
- Meetings with **women-led organisations** have been held, to raise awareness of modern slavery and garner support for the work.
- Survivors are being directly supported and, where possible, reunited with their families.
- The project is generating media interest and promoting support at different levels of the Government, through its launch and radio shows.



We believe every child has potential. There are strengths within children, their families, friendships and communities.

ChildHope



## Projects under Development in Asia

### Child Labour and Modern Slavery Consortium

During 2018, ChildHope was delighted to hear that the consortium bid they were part of, led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), had been successful. The project is tackling child labour and modern slavery in **Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar**, focusing on the research, development and testing of innovative solutions to the ongoing problem of exploitation of children and young people in these countries. With a seven-month co-creation phase, the full programme will start in May 2019. ChildHope and partners, particularly Voice of Children and Grambangla, have played an instrumental role in the creation and development of the project and will play a significant part in its implementation.

### Voice of Children, Nepal

Following the closure of the International Childcare Trust in May 2015, ChildHope took on a new project partner, Voice of Children (VoC) in Nepal, who we had known for several years as an associate partner of Butterflies' CDK programme. VoC worked with us as knowledge partners while we looked for funding together for a larger joint project, and they provided safeguarding and protection training and support to Shakti Samuha as they developed their new DFID project. VoC are also part of our [South-South consultancy](#). In 2018 we applied to Jersey Overseas Aid for a three-year project, which was successful, and the project will start in early 2019. VoC are also playing a major role in our UKAID DFID Asia Child Labour and Modern Slavery programme described on the previous page.

## South America

In line with our [2016-2020 strategy](#), ChildHope ended our work in Peru in December 2018. Details of our final projects in Peru are given below.

### Peru – Children from Indigenous Communities

In **Peru**, ChildHope has been delivering a BLF-funded project with partner Amhauta since 2014. The project aimed to improve **education** and address the severe inequalities experienced by indigenous children and their families in remote rural schools in the region of Cusco. It improved inter-cultural teaching approaches in order to raise the academic achievement of Quechuan children, while working with parents to promote positive approaches to education and offer **alternative livelihoods** to enable parents to pay the costs associated with sending their children to school. The project also promoted grass roots advocacy by community leaders with local decision makers and policy makers, aiming to ensure that the education provision in Peru is fairer for all.

**Girls and Boys:** Working in fourteen schools, in total, 517 children directly benefited from the project through workshops, mentoring visits and **learning exchanges**. Evaluation of the project has shown that the percentage of Quechuan children with level 1 sufficiency in literacy skills has grown from 5% at the start of the project to 25% by the end of it, as has the percentage of Quechuan children with level 1 sufficiency in numeracy skills.

**Family:** A primary focus of the project lay with improving parental engagement with their children's education. This has proven to be a crucial success, in particular because of the financial and social empowerment of women and children through **microcredit**. One of the conditions of the loans was that the parents reduce the working hours of their children and, if it was necessary that the children work due to the family's situation, that they do so within the family home, in safe conditions and that they are supported to study and go to school. All 80 parents involved in the scheme were able to significantly increase the amount of money invested in their children's education, while women reported fewer marital disputes due to increased financial independence. The fact that the project reached 57 more families than anticipated through the groups is a testament to its success. This is also reflected in the fact that parents – mothers and fathers – spend 150% more time with their children on homework compared to the start of the project.

**Community:** The selection and support of **Education Promotors** was a vital element to increasing community engagement and capacity. In total, 35 Education Promotors have been engaged, comprised of 14 women and 21 men. The promoters have developed their confidence and skills to advocate for the education of the children in their communities, resulting in education being a permanent topic for discussion in all 14 community assembly agendas. Promoters also supported home visits and have set up a checklist for the families in their community, monitoring any risk to the child/family and how much time and money parents invest in their children. In addition, the publication of 2 bilingual texts of local stories and myths has ensured that all 14 schools and communities have a permanent, locally created and owned **learning resource**, which will be used as an advocacy tool for increasing budgetary resources to intercultural education strategies (EIB) within the national budget.

**Schools:** The project has worked with teachers across 14 schools to improve their application of EIB, so that the schools are more welcoming environments for all children. This was achieved through workshops, classroom mentoring, cultural visits, work planning and awareness raising. Initiatives also included parents, school and local officials (law, health, social services) and educational specialists. Workshops with Parent Teachers Associations and School Councils comprised of parents, teachers and pupils, were organised to identify the priorities and develop education monitoring plans. A three-month school closure due to a teachers' strike meant that it was not possible to undertake all teacher training workshops and in-class accompaniment. Consequently, improvement in the academic achievement of the 180 children evaluated across the project has not been as high as anticipated, although improvements were made.

**Learning:** Initiatives in schools have highlighted the importance of involving School Directors, who were often dismissive of inter-cultural education. When school leaders were involved and engaged, project impact was greater.

**Government:** Creating and maintaining relationships with the local educational authorities (Unidad de Gestion Educativa Local - UGEL) was challenging from the outset, due to high levels of bureaucracy, staff rotation and other competing budgetary and political priorities (namely investing in infrastructure projects). Despite this, the project achieved 10 commitments at local, regional and international levels, which is double the envisioned outcome and a significant achievement in ensuring long-term sustainability of the project. Furthermore, the signing of the learning-exchange agreement between UGEL of Paucartambo and the Bolivian education authorities in La Paz signals the start of many years of inter-change of experiences and learning, which will benefit the children across the rural communities. The UGEL of Paucartambo have also signed an agreement of joint-working with Amhauta until 2021 which will ensure that the learning and experiences generated from this project will be acted upon over the next few years.



**LEARNING POINT:** Exchange visits proved to be a useful learning tool, especially for children and adults that never experienced anything beyond their own community context. The visits to Bolivia in December 2017 and March 2018 was eye-opening for 20 Quechuan community members, 14 teachers and 4 UGEL representatives to talk to **Bolivian Aymara communities** on their success in intercultural bilingual education, community mobilisation and working with their local education authorities. It was not only hugely empowering and enlightening to see indigenous communities who are politically active and respected, but they took away a lot of learning about what a successful EIB model looks like.

## Peru – Working Children

In 2015 ChildHope, with partner CESIP in **Peru**, were selected as Aberdeen Asset Management’s Emergent Markets Charity Partner, with a commitment of three years’ funding for a project starting in January 2016. The project ended in December 2018 and marked the end of our final piece of work together with our partners in Peru. A summary of the project’s three-year achievements is given below.

The Safer Schools Project aimed to reach some of Lima’s poorest children, living in the slum areas around the capital. In spite of Peru’s economic successes, the children in these areas experience inequality in many aspects of their lives. This includes access to safe, quality **education**. Children often work to support their families, rather than attend school, and when they do go to school it can be a very negative experience.

Instead of their school being a place of safety, many children face physical chastisement from teachers and bullying by their peers, leading to high numbers of early school drop-out and low achievement. Their home lives can be equally difficult, with children facing violence and abuse, or a feeling of indifference towards an education system from parents who gained little benefit from it themselves.

The project wanted to make the **schools safer** for children so that they could thrive there. Using a multi-layered approach, we worked with children, parents, communities, schools and local authorities to tackle the problems of violence and risk, school attendance and quality of education. We aimed to demonstrate, in eight of Lima’s poorest schools, that children’s lives can be changed for the better through carefully planned joint working. We wanted to demonstrate to **local education authorities** that it was worth implementing the kinds of activities CESIP was promoting, and for the authorities to continue to implement them beyond 2018 when the project ended.

*Did we achieve our ambitious aims?*

The project made significant progress over its three-years. We were particularly impressed by the way that different project stakeholders adapted to factors beyond the project’s control, which included a downturn in economic growth, political turmoil, a nationwide teachers’ strike and the environmental impact of El Nino. While we will always aim for more - we would like more fathers to be involved in their children’s care and education, and to see a sustained interest in education by parents as their children get older - when we reflect on the targets set out at the beginning of the project, we can see that the project matched or exceeded targets in almost every area.

**Children:** We exceeded our target of reaching 7,000 children and young people each year. Y1: 8905, Y2: 7787, Y3: 8446. Children participating in the project reported feeling safer, had greater understanding of their rights, knew when and how to report when something wasn't right, gained confidence and improved grades. More high-risk children received project support than planned each year. Y1: 315 (target 300), Y2: 414 (300), Y3: 332 (300).

**Parents:** Every year, we reached or exceeded our target number of parents. Y1: 4000 (3200), Y2: 4000 (4000), Y3: 4221 (4000). We were particularly pleased to see an increase in the number of fathers in Y3, which had been a concern and a focus of the project.

**Schools:** All eight schools engaged in the programme to the end. They created **Child Rights Clubs** and established policies and processes to prevent abuse and exploitation, increasing reporting and referrals to deal with abuse when it happened. They've all established measures that will continue beyond the project's end. Each year, we engaged with more teachers than planned. Y1: 512 (320), Y2: 428 (400), Y3: 569 (400). Participating teachers benefited from improved teaching methodologies, understanding of child protection and rights and increased capacity to work with children with learning difficulties. Teachers of children considered to be 'high risk' received training so that they could support their needs more effectively. Y1: 175 (180), Y2: 201 (180), Y3: 163 (180). At the end of Y3 a manual was produced so that more teachers can improve their teaching methodology with this group of students in future years.

**IMPACT:** One of our outcomes: *Teachers, parents and pupils work together to improve teaching standards and ensure the school is a safe and nurturing environment for all children.* This would be demonstrated by the number of cases of abuse or mistreatment identified and attended appropriately by the school and by victims of violence and abuse continuing to feel protected and continuing their education uninterrupted. The project demonstrated an increased capacity to access specialist support for children affected by abuse and, year on year, more children experiencing abuse have been able to stay in school uninterrupted. Importantly, the schools have all committed to continue to work with CESIP to reduce violence and abuse beyond the lifetime of the project.

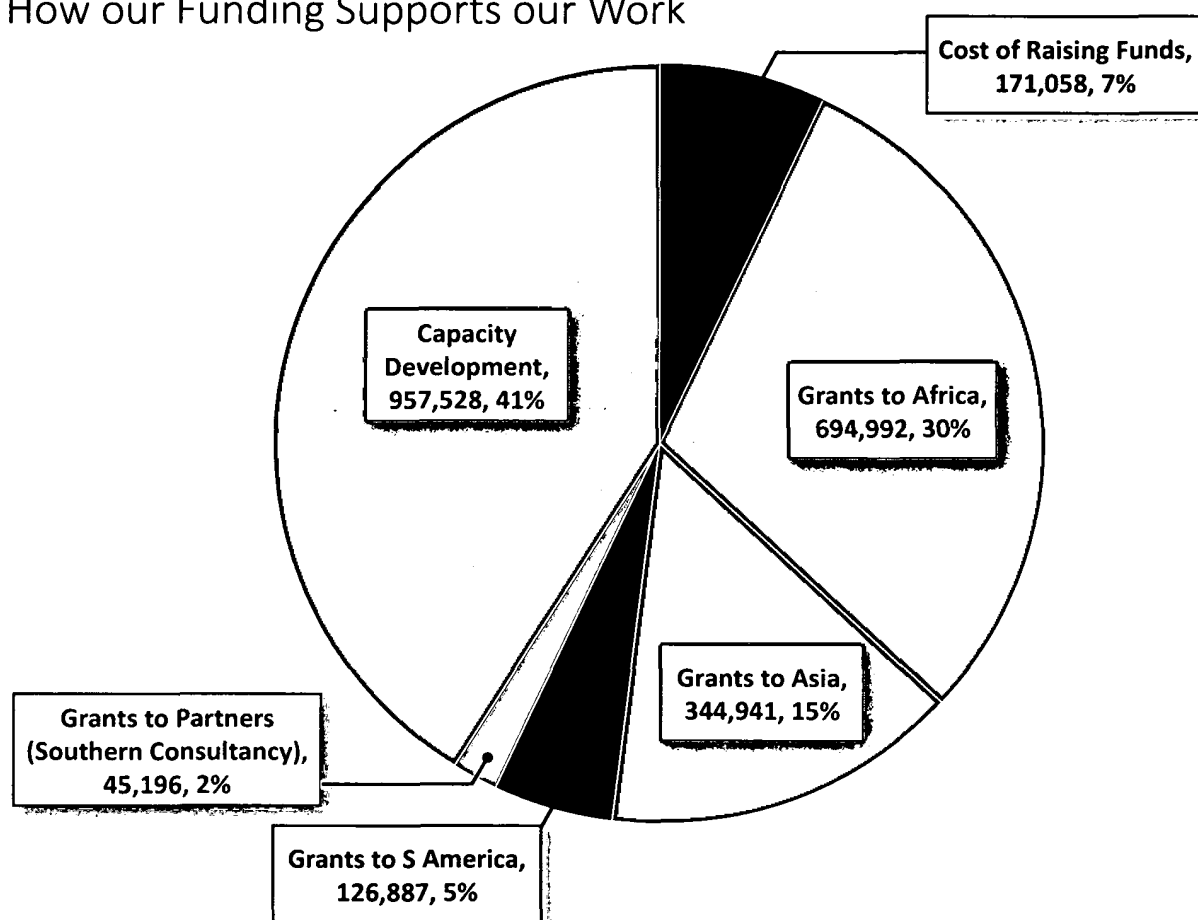
**Government:** One of our outcomes was: *work with the local authorities and other agencies would promote positive education strategies with vulnerable children and ensure the prevention of violence and exploitation within schools across the district.* An indicator of success was that local education authorities adopted the CESIP approach in other schools. The project worked with a total of five authorities during the project. Coordination and agreements have been made with the project's four target education authorities, who know and value the activities realised by CESIP, with two agreeing to integrate the project strategies into their work plans. This will have wide-reaching impacts for many years to come. CESIP is continuing to work with all the local authorities.

**LEARNING POINT:** We aim to *ensure that the children most at risk were supported to achieve in school*. The indicator of success we chose for this outcome was an increase in school attainment of children identified at high risk. By the end of year 3, 56% of children at high risk demonstrated improved attainment. Based on experience of implementing similar projects, we consider this to be good progress for a group of children facing multiple barriers to educational progress – including learning difficulties, psychosocial problems, violence and abuse at home. However, realistically, we would only be able to get a thorough or more ‘scientific’ analysis of lasting change in the educational achievement of these children in a longer, more research-focused project. This could mean a larger cohort and possibly a control group to compare with, or longitudinal research to test the sustainability of progress made. On reflection, we would therefore have chosen a different indicator to demonstrate success in this outcome because of the challenges mentioned.

## Funding Review

In 2018 our overall income was £2,473,956. Our three main institutional donors remain UKAID/DFID, Comic Relief and Big Lottery Fund. Institutional donors continue to form ChildHope's main source of income. Other organisations supporting significant pieces of work in 2018 were TRAIID, who support Nagorik in Bangladesh, and Aberdeen Standard Investment in Peru. We continue to work towards greater diversification of our institutional donor base and an increase in unrestricted funding from different sources.

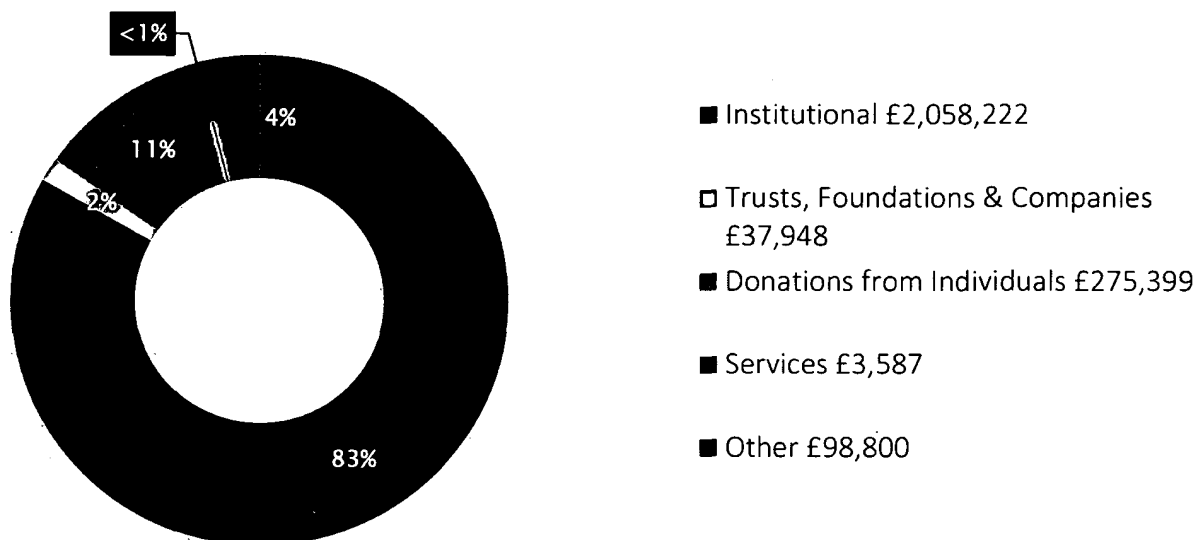
### How our Funding Supports our Work



ChildHope's unrestricted income was higher than usual in 2018, at £414,292 (£185,175 in 2017). This was mainly due to a very successful BBC Radio 4 Appeal and unusually high legacy income. Accounting rules around legacies meant that one legacy of over £50,000 needed to be included in the 2018 accounts, although we received the money in 2019.

The unexpected boost in unrestricted income has allowed ChildHope to return to a much more secure unrestricted reserves figure. This will enable us to better manage our finances during the current, very uncertain, funding environment, as we do not expect to achieve the same level of surplus in 2019. It will also help us to address the financial management and cash flow challenges posed by one of our major grants, described in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section later in this report.

## Sources of Income



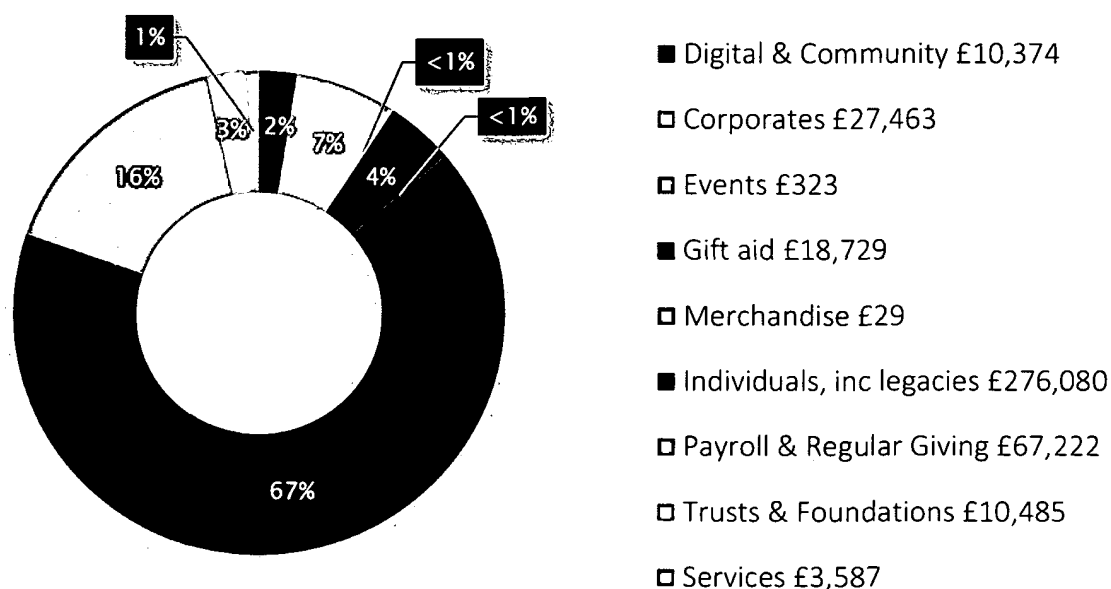
ChildHope is a member of the Fundraising Regulator and remains committed to high standards in our fundraising activities. We follow the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensure all staff, fundraisers and volunteers comply with the key principles embodied in the Code.

No third parties were used for fundraising purposes in 2018. As ChildHope does very little direct marketing – we do not have a telephone upgrade programme or face-to-face fundraising and we issue four to six mailings per year – we ensure that vulnerable people, and anybody else, are protected from unwanted or stressful intrusion on their privacy. All staff and volunteers also adhere to the Institute of Fundraising's policy on vulnerable people.

Trustees are kept up to date with fundraising practice and actively participate in fundraising initiatives. At least two trustees are members of the Fundraising Sub-Committee, which aims to meet four times a year and feeds back to the main Board meetings each quarter.

## Sources of Unrestricted Income

In 2018, our unrestricted income was £414,292. Please see the below chart for a breakdown of sources of income generated by the fundraising team.



## Individual, Regular Giving and Legacies

Donations from individuals make a significant positive impact on the work we are able to do with children and young people. The breakdown of our individual and giving income is: payroll giving at £67,222 and individual giving to include legacies which amounted to £276,080 - which includes one-off donations.

## Trusts and Foundations

Unrestricted income from Trusts and Foundations totalled £10,485. The following generously supported ChildHope in 2018:

The Henhurst Charitable Trust  
 Tory Family Trust  
 The Livia Buscall Charitable Trust  
 The Wellington Reynolds Charitable Trust  
 The Gould Charitable Trust  
 The R N and G Maini Charitable Trust  
 The Westcroft Trust  
 The Cheruby Trust

Harford Charitable Trust  
 Common Grounds  
 TRS Charity Trust  
 The Fulmer Charitable Trust  
 The Rainford Trust  
 The Michael and Anna Wix Charitable Trust  
 The Ardwick Trust  
 The Serve All Trust

We also received generous donations from Trusts and Foundations restricted towards specific projects. We would like to thank the following Trusts and Foundations for their support in 2018:

The AB David Charity  
The Rhododendron Trust  
The Dorfred Charitable Trust  
Highway One Trust  
The Oakdale Trust  
William A Cadbury Charitable Trust  
Souter Charitable Trust

## Corporate Support

Unrestricted corporate donations amounted to £27,463 in 2018. We were delighted to receive a very generous donation of £10,000 from long-term supporters Capital Group towards our general operating costs in April. A huge thank you to Sapphire Systems for choosing ChildHope for another year. A big thank you to the following companies and their staff for choosing to support ChildHope this year:

Temenos UK Ltd  
Ethical Property  
Atass Sports  
Glass Technology Services  
Insider Places

In August 2018 we launched a partnership with Global Brands Group, one of the world's leading branded fashion accessories, footwear, and apparel companies. Staff fundraising commenced across the UK, US and Europe to raise funds to provide education and nutrition to pre-school and primary school children of waste-pickers and garment workers in Bangladesh. £15,000 was raised by staff and match-funded by The Li & Fung Foundation alongside a personal donation of £2,500 from their Board. Funds will be transferred to us in 2019.

## Events and Community Fundraising

In 2018, individuals, churches and schools raised funds through a variety of community events. This included The Blue Coat Church of England Academy Walsall, who organised a Lent Appeal where pupils could get involved in finding out more about our work. They raised a total of £1,851.27. Kingston Christian School from Ontario, Canada, raised £566.35 for our work with Grambangla in building healthy futures for Bangladesh's waste pickers.

A number of ChildHope supporters generously gave time and energy to hold events and take on challenges to raise money for ChildHope. This included the Canary Wharf Chaplaincy, who invited ChildHope to their annual carol service in December which raised £1,037 from a portion of each ticket sale and a bucket collection.

From the University of Cambridge, the students RAG appeal raised £166.37 through their bucket collection and The Inner Wheel Club of the isles of Scilly, kindly fundraised £200. We were delighted to have the continued support from London-based music event company, Sound:Check, who in December raised £322.54 through their beautiful carolling at our Christmas bucket collection at Brixton Station.

## Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Over the past three years, the national and international political environment has had an impact on charities, and this looks likely to continue into the future. Impacts may be wide ranging and could include exchange rate losses, reduction in funding sources and reduction in funding available for agencies like ChildHope as the Government re-prioritises expenditure. In addition to this, two of ChildHope's regular and main institutional donors, Comic Relief and Big Lottery Fund (now National Lottery Fund), have made significant changes to their grant approaches, making it harder for ChildHope to access funding from them. We consider these changes to be the main risks and uncertainties we currently face as an organisation.

To mitigate this risk ChildHope has been actively pursuing income diversification. There has been a focus on how Childhope communicates and works with individual and corporate donors, as well as an expansion of the Child Protection consultancy work. The funding pipeline is regularly reviewed and discussed by the Senior Management Team, the Audit and Resources Committee and the Board of Trustees.

Other risks, both financial and reputational, to ChildHope, concern financial irregularity (fraud and mismanagement) or child protection abuses, by partners or ChildHope itself. We also face a financial management challenge created by a change in DFID's funding of one of our grants, managed by PWC. The current payment arrangement (essentially payment in arrears) will pose a potential cash flow restriction to ChildHope in the final year of the project (year to March 2021), and we are looking at ways to manage this with the fund manager.

To mitigate and manage risk, ChildHope has a detailed risk register, which is reviewed every three months by the Senior Management Team, every six months by the Audit and Resources Committee and every twelve months by the Board, and whenever significant new risks are identified. In order to maintain a close watching brief on risk in partner organisations, ChildHope has developed a tool to systematically assess risk more closely at the appropriate level (our 'Heat Map'). Taking six key areas (including Governance, Finance and Child Protection) and using a traffic light system, the Partnerships and Programmes Managers flag concerns and highlight good practice on a quarterly basis in team meetings. Significant concerns are raised with and discussed with the Senior Management Team and at either the Audit and Resources Committee or Partnerships and Programmes sub-Committee (depending on the issue raised) and 'red flags' are discussed in full Board meetings.

The Heat Map system was developed partly in response to 'whistleblowing' events and analysis of whether it was possible to better anticipate and address issues that may lead to allegations (founded or unfounded) before they lead to serious harm for the partner organisation or ChildHope. There is agreement among trustees and staff that the tool enables rich discussion and pertinent advice to be shared and, while it may not put a stop to the need for whistleblowing, it will reduce 'shocks' and is enabling preventive measures to be taken.

## Reserves Policy and Going Concern

The trustees' reserves policy ensures that ChildHope, at a minimum, maintains sufficient general fund reserves to be able to continue in "normal" existence for three months followed by an "orderly" curtailment of activities over the following three months if necessary. The policy is reviewed annually. The trustees aim to hold, therefore, between four- and six-months expenditure as unrestricted funds to reflect this. The level of reserves required in the general fund is reviewed with the budget every six months. As at 31 December 2018 the desired reserve level within the general fund was £202,000 assuming a run down over a six-month period.



The trustees also consider that, where possible, it would be prudent for the charity to hold a further £200k in addition to this desired minimum, in order to allow for the flexibility to invest in new areas of work identified during strategic review periods, and the responsiveness to address unforeseen emergency situations.

At the year end, the level of unrestricted reserves was £469,576. This is well above the minimum and the trustees are satisfied that this is within the reserves policy and will provide us with sufficient resources to address the challenges described in the section above.

## Plans for the Future

ChildHope has set a series of strategic priorities for 2016 – 2020, developed as a result of consultation, learning from project reports, independent external evaluations, annual partner surveys and ongoing monitoring of progress. We have clear, measurable targets against each of our priorities and an implementation plan for the five-year strategic period, which is reviewed annually. Progress is reflected throughout this report. Our priorities:

1. **Where we work:** reducing the number of countries of operation to nine and increasing the number of partners in each country.
2. **Protection:** development of case management systems, improving quality of practice and disseminating learning through training and other methods.
3. **Participation:** increasing budget allocations to enable children to participate in all our programmes and increase capacity of partners to include children in decision-making.
4. **Promoting learning:** improving the quality of learning experiences of children and economic empowerment of families so that more is spent on children's education.
5. **Disability mainstreaming:** building awareness across all our work and making plans to increase the inclusion of disabled children.
6. **Learning and influencing:** improving our monitoring, evaluation and learning systems and developing research partnerships so that the learning from our programmes can be widely shared.
7. **Funding:** increasing our unrestricted funding base and reducing risk of dependency on our three major institutional funders, so that we have more flexibility around where and how to target our work to greatest effect.

## Long-term Strategic Planning

During 2017 a group of trustees and team members worked together to analyse the changes and challenges in the international development sector and agree how ChildHope needs to adapt to this changing environment. In particular, the shifting priorities and approaches of our main institutional donors (Comic Relief, Big Lottery Fund, DFID and Jersey Overseas Aid) have made securing and managing grants increasingly complicated for an organisation of ChildHope's size and focus. Following internal discussion, we decided to invest in improved communications, increased work with corporate partners and the development of our child protection training expertise into a consultancy to generate income. During 2017, trustees agreed to invest in increased senior staffing and we recruited a Development Director, a new role for ChildHope, to work with the team to implement the agreed changes. Our Development Director came into post in January 2018. During 2018 we revised our website and built a strong story bank and stock of mixed communications tools to use with different audiences. We also made significant headway in the development of our consultancy business. Making more, stronger connections with corporates is a priority for 2019.

## Structure, Governance and Management

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1989 (as EliteRealm) amended to ChildHope UK (29<sup>th</sup> June 1989) and registered as a charity on 20<sup>th</sup> December 1989. The company was established under a memorandum of association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its articles of association. ChildHope operates under the guidance of a Board of Trustees. All trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits from the charity. £117 in expenses were claimed by trustees to attend Board meetings and sub-committees during 2018 (£804 in 2017).

Charlie Middleton continued in the role of Chair of Trustees throughout 2018.

## Appointment, Induction and Training of Trustees

Vacancies are advertised when gaps have been identified. In addition, nominations may be made by staff, other trustees (including the Chair), other NGOs, or may be self-referring. The potential trustee receives an information pack and applies. If they meet the criteria for new trustees, they visit ChildHope and meet the ED and the Chair of Trustees, or other trustees and team members as appropriate. If confirmed as suitable, then the Chair or one trustee proposes the applicant for election at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, giving fourteen days' notice to all trustees. If elected, the person is entered as a member of the Company on the Register.

The ED and Chair ensure that each new trustee is trained in child protection and given an induction into the various activities of the charity. Appropriate training in governance, child protection and finance is offered to trustees regularly. They review their performance annually.

Matters of strategy, policy, programme and budgetary planning and monitoring reports are presented for deliberation and either approval or modification by the Board of Trustees on a regular basis. The respective roles of trustees and the staff are outlined in ChildHope's governance documents including the "Ensuring good governance in the work of ChildHope" and a range of policies defining powers, roles and conduct (*copies of these are available from our office on request*). We provide an induction programme tailored to individual trustees and annual training to the Board in the areas of Child Protection. We also support trustees to learn more in the areas of budgeting/finance, governance and programmes/strategy during Board meetings and the annual Away Day.

## Selection of Chair

When the position of Chair becomes vacant, existing trustees may express an interest in the role and, if they do, the Board may decide to make an appointment from within the existing Board membership. If no-one comes forward from within the Board, other individuals may be identified, recommended and headhunted or the post is advertised externally. A job description is drawn up to supplement the trustee Code of Conduct. Interested parties meet the Executive Director (ED) who explains the work of ChildHope and the duties and responsibilities of the Chair. A panel, chaired by the head of a trustee selection committee, then interviews candidates, with the ED sitting as an observer.

## Ensuring a Good Balance of Board Membership

The trustees, who constitute directors of the charity for Companies Act purposes, at April 2019, are: Laverne Antrobus, Karen Kroger, Charlie Middleton, David Harding, Kay Twine, Lizzie Towl and Jo Taylor.

There are three sub-committees - the Audit and Resources Committee (which has decision-making powers), the Partnerships and Programmes sub-Committee and the Fundraising sub-Committee. Each trustee is encouraged to become a member of one sub-committee and we aim to have at least two trustees, with appropriate experience and expertise, on each sub-committee to ensure a balance of support and governance across the organisation.

Attendance of trustees at formal meetings during 2018 (maximum: Board - 5, sub-committee - 4):

Trustee	Board meetings (including away day)	Sub-Committee meetings
Graham Bennett	1 (resigned January 2018)	1 (resigned January 2018)
David Harding	5	4
Charlie Middleton	5	4
Philippa Hurst (Storey)	Resigned January 2018	Resigned January 2018
Harriet Garland	Resigned January 2018	Resigned January 2018
Laverne Antrobus	4	4
Karen Kroger	5	4
Kay Twine	4	4
Lizzie Towl	4	3

## Management of ChildHope

A team of fourteen (full-time and part-time) manage ChildHope's resources, office and partnerships, including the Executive Director. The Executive Director (ED) is Company Secretary and Secretary to the Trustees.

The trustees oversee the pay policy, setting the salary of the ED and agreeing on the annual staff pay increase. This is informed by regular benchmarking and evaluation (with external HR input to enhance objectivity). Job Descriptions are reviewed annually with staff as part of the appraisal process and we set salaries to reflect the knowledge, experience, skills, responsibilities expected of staff in their roles.

We try and maintain a balance between offering remuneration that reflects the market and demands of the job with expectations of our supporters and donors, who seek value for money and expect a high percentage of our income reaching the children and young people we support. We know that the staff we recruit are attracted to work for us because of the quality of the work we do and integrity as an organisation. We also aim to offer a supportive work environment, which is flexible and responsive to the needs of our diverse team.

No employees receive a salary exceeding £60,000. The Senior Management Team is currently made up of five people – the ED plus representatives of Finance and Programmes teams, Fundraising Team and the HR & Office Manager, a combination of part time and full-time posts. The combined salaries of the SMT in 2018 was £219,997 (2017: £124,077). The composition of the SMT has been expanded during 2018 to include the new Development Director and a Strategic Partnerships and Programmes Manager.

The identity and experience of our staff is diverse: 57% female and 43% male; 43% Black or Asian and 57% White. In 2018 staff and volunteers had origins in Britain, India, Italy, Turkey, Jamaica, Uganda, Nigeria and Eritrea. Between us we speak Amharic, Bengali, English, Hausa, Yoruba, Turkish, Hindi, Luganda, German, Spanish and Swahili.

In 2018 assistance was received from three volunteers and three paid internships, bringing highly valued skills and commitment to the team and contributing to both our fundraising and programmes teams. In 2018 a total number of 525 hours were worked by volunteers and interns. Paid internships amounted to 585 hours at a cost of £5,967.00 to ChildHope based on an hourly rate of the Living Wage Foundation rate of £10.20. As well as gaining from their input, ChildHope aims to give volunteers and interns opportunities that will enhance their skills and expertise, contributing to their future plans and careers, and many go on to gain paid employment within the international development sector having worked with ChildHope.

## Transparency

ChildHope aims to be as transparent as possible in the work we do. During 2018 we implemented recommendations from the 2017 communications audit and invested in improving external communications, aiming to make them clear and transparent. In preparation for the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), which came into force at the end of May 2018, ChildHope reviewed all relevant documentation and materials in order to ensure we were compliant by the deadline. Our [privacy statement](#) can be easily found on our website. We continue to report to the [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#), which is updated quarterly.

## Related Parties and Relationships with other Organisations

ChildHope delivers work in partnership with independent organisations in Africa, Asia and South America, with their own governance and management structures. Partnerships are developed, in most cases, over several years during which necessary due diligence, partnership development and organisational development plans are drawn up and carried out. ChildHope has developed a tool, the 'Partnership Development Journey', which allows ChildHope and partners to assess progress together and identify and address gaps identified through our thorough due diligence processes. All funded arrangements between ChildHope and partners are accompanied by a detailed partnership agreement, aligned to the requirements of the relevant donor(s). All partners have independent Boards and other governance and management structures and are not subsidiaries of ChildHope.

## Inclusion and Disability

Childhope takes all reasonable steps to ensure full and fair considerations to employ, train and promote employees on the basis of their experience, abilities and qualifications without regard to the 'protected characteristics' age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race (including colour, nationality and ethnic or national origins), religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation. It is ChildHope's policy to recruit the best person for the job. ChildHope will make reasonable adjustments to work provisions, criteria and practices or to work premises in order to ensure that a disabled person is not placed at a substantial disadvantage in comparison with persons who are not disabled. In 2018 we moved to new premises with landlord (Ethical Property). Accessibility and facilities for disabled people have been taken into consideration and greatly improved. If it is necessary to assess whether personal circumstances will affect the performance of the job (for example, if the job involves extensive travel), this will be discussed objectively, listening to the applicant themselves rather than making assumptions.

## Employee Information

All ChildHope staff are kept informed on matters of concern to them through a range of methods, collective and individual, including staff meetings, team meetings and one-to-one supervision meetings. Decision-making within the organisation is carried out on several levels, including whole-organisation consultation, Senior Management Team and Board meetings. Opportunities are given to consult with staff and allow staff to voice their views and considerations regarding decisions to be made which affect them. Strategic change is explored and agreed taking into consideration the views of staff through a collective review process. ChildHope has a transparent financial system allowing staff to view the financial performance of the organisation monthly. This system is in the process of being updated so that financial information is more accessible and 'user-friendly' for non-finance team members. Long-term challenges and opportunities that affect the organisation are discussed openly and the team is aware of ChildHope's overall financial health and prospects.

## Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees

The trustees (who are also directors of ChildHope (UK) for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

As far as the trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware.
- The trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 December 2018 was 7 (2017:10). The trustees are members of the charity, but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

## Auditor

Sayer Vincent LLP were re-appointed as the charitable company's auditor during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

The trustees' annual report has been approved by the trustees on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and signed on their behalf by



**Charlie Middleton**  
Chair



# Independent Auditor's Report

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ChildHope (UK) (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended.
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- The trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- The trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion

thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Opinions on other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the trustees' annual report, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- The trustees' annual report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## Matters on which we are Required to Report by Exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

9 May 2019

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TL

Childhope (UK)

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2018 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2017 Total £
<b>Income from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	409,303	2,059,664	2,468,967	178,254	2,583,664	2,761,918
Charitable activities							
Workshops and consultancy		3,587	-	3,587	6,625	-	6,625
Investments: bank interest		213	-	213	209	-	209
Other		1,189	-	1,189	87	-	87
<b>Total income</b>		<b>414,292</b>	<b>2,059,664</b>	<b>2,473,956</b>	<b>185,175</b>	<b>2,583,664</b>	<b>2,768,839</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds	3	171,058	-	171,058	126,277	-	126,277
Charitable activities							
Reducing and preventing violence against children	3	-	1,212,017	1,212,017	-	1,803,429	1,803,429
Capacity building	3	109,881	847,647	957,528	187,225	780,235	967,460
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>280,939</b>	<b>2,059,664</b>	<b>2,340,603</b>	<b>313,502</b>	<b>2,583,664</b>	<b>2,897,166</b>
<b>Net movement in funds</b>	4	<b>133,353</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133,353</b>	<b>(128,327)</b>		<b>(128,327)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		336,223	-	336,223	464,550	-	464,550
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>469,576</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>469,576</b>	<b>336,223</b>		<b>336,223</b>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

Childhope (UK)

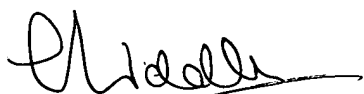
Balance sheet

Company no. 2343358

As at 31 December 2018

	Note	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets:</b>					
Tangible assets	9		31		1,112
			31		1,112
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Debtors	10	84,448		89,909	
Short term bank deposits		-		105,133	
Cash at bank and in hand		498,136		407,719	
		582,584		602,761	
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	113,039		267,650	
<b>Net current assets</b>			469,545		335,111
<b>Total net assets</b>	13		469,576		336,223
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>	18				
Restricted income funds			-		-
Unrestricted income funds:					
General funds		469,576		336,223	
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>			469,576		336,223
<b>Total charity funds</b>			469,576		336,223

Approved by the trustees on 30 April 2019 and signed on their behalf by



Charlie Middleton  
Chair

Childhope (UK)

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities	14				
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		(14,783)		(620,490)	
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchase of fixed assets		-		-	
Short term deposits divested		105,200		-	
Proceeds from sale of investments		-		-	
Purchase of investments		-		-	
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		105,200		-	
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		90,417		(620,490)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		407,719		1,028,208	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	498,136		407,719	

**1 Accounting policies**

**a) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) – (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

**b) Public benefit entity**

The charitable company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

**c) Going concern**

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key judgements that the charitable company has made which have a significant effect on the accounts include estimating future income, expenditure, and cashflows.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

**d) Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met. Project income received in advance of the project's funded period is deferred, where the funded period falls after the reporting period, or where there is a reasonable prospect that the project budget will need to be revised and the funded period will fall after the reporting period as a result.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**e) Donations of gifts, services and facilities**

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item or received the service, any conditions associated with the donation have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), volunteer time is not recognised so refer to the trustees' annual report for more information about their contribution.

On receipt, donated gifts, professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

**f) Interest receivable**

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

**g) Fund accounting**

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

**h) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT**

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds relate to the costs incurred by the charitable company in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs incurred to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

**i) Allocation of support costs**

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity.

Where such information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is provided to potential donors, activity costs are apportioned between fundraising and charitable activities on the basis of area of literature occupied by each activity.

● Capacity building and support	69%
● Fundraising costs	22%
● Support costs	7%
● Governance costs	2%

**j) Operating leases**

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**k) Tangible fixed assets**

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £100. Assets that are purchased out of restricted funds are not capitalised, except where the donor allows for the asset to be depreciated over the life of the asset. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

- Computer and office equipment 3–5 years

**l) Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

**m) Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**n) Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

**o) Pensions**

The charity has auto-enrolled all staff into the Government's Workplace Pension Scheme NEST. The Pensions Regulator's requirements are that the employer has a duty to meet the minimum requirements in that total contributions of 2 per cent of an employees' pensionable pay are paid into their employees' pension funds. ChildHope matches employee contributions of up to 5% of pensionable salary subject to the employee also paying 5%. The charitable company has no liability under the scheme other than for the payment of those contributions.



Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
Gifts, grants, and donations	209,106	2,059,664	2,268,770	2,743,610
Legacies	164,892	-	164,892	5,308
Donated services	35,305	-	35,305	13,000
	<u>409,303</u>	<u>2,059,664</u>	<u>2,468,967</u>	<u>2,761,918</u>
2017				
Gifts, grants, and donations	159,946	2,583,664	2,743,610	
Legacies	5,308	-	5,308	
Donated services	13,000	-	13,000	
	<u>178,254</u>	<u>2,583,664</u>	<u>2,761,918</u>	

Gifts, grants, and donations include a large number of gifts from institutional donors, individuals, and corporates. The charity is particularly grateful to the Department for International Development (funding a number of projects, including the Girls Education Challenge project), and Comic Relief (funding our work with partners in Africa, Asia, and Latin America).

Childhope (UK)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

3 Analysis of expenditure

	Charitable activities						
	Cost of raising funds	Reducing and preventing violence against children	Capacity building	Governance costs	Support costs	2018 Total	2017 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs (Note 5)	102,480	-	334,568	10,764	46,874	494,686	459,660
Other staff costs	1,857	-	-	-	5,129	6,986	16,055
Distributions to partners Africa	-	694,992	-	-	-	694,992	1,059,711
Distributions to partners Asia	-	344,941	-	-	-	344,941	671,346
Distributions to partners South America	-	126,887	-	-	-	126,887	166,155
Distributions to partners – consultancy	-	45,196	-	-	-	45,196	-
Other programme costs general	-	-	4,809	-	-	4,809	10,989
Other programme costs Africa	-	-	335,848	-	-	335,848	293,877
Other programme costs Asia	-	-	42,617	-	-	42,617	90,495
Other programme costs South America	-	-	2,913	-	-	2,913	3,674
Other programme costs – consultancy	-	-	53,621	-	-	53,621	-
Fundraising costs	21,434	-	-	-	-	21,434	17,381
Office & premises costs	25,021	-	116,991	2,628	11,444	156,084	98,718
Audit & accountancy	-	-	-	8,760	-	8,760	8,586
Trustees' costs	-	-	-	828	-	828	519
	150,792	1,212,017	891,367	22,980	63,447	2,340,603	2,897,166
Support costs	14,520	-	47,402	1,525	(63,447)	-	-
Governance costs	5,746	-	18,759	(24,505)	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2018</b>	<b>171,058</b>	<b>1,212,017</b>	<b>957,528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,340,603</b>	<b>2,897,166</b>
<b>Total expenditure 2017</b>	<b>126,277</b>	<b>1,803,429</b>	<b>967,460</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Of the total expenditure, £280,939 was unrestricted (2017: £313,502) and £2,059,664 was restricted (2017: £2,583,664).

Childhope (UK)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Note 3 Continued: Analysis of expenditure 2017

	Charitable activities					2017 Total £
	Cost of raising funds £	Reducing and preventing violence against children £	Capacity building £	Governance costs £	Support costs £	
Staff costs (Note 5)	66,002	-	346,844	10,377	36,437	459,660
Other staff costs	5,574	-	-	-	10,481	16,055
Distributions to partners Africa	-	965,928	93,783	-	-	1,059,711
Distributions to partners Asia	-	671,346	-	-	-	671,346
Distributions to partners South America	-	166,155	-	-	-	166,155
Other programme costs general	-	-	10,989	-	-	10,989
Other programme costs Africa	-	-	293,877	-	-	293,877
Other programme costs Asia	-	-	90,495	-	-	90,495
Other programme costs South America	-	-	3,674	-	-	3,674
Fundraising costs	17,381	-	-	-	-	17,381
Office & premises costs	25,308	-	64,680	1,935	6,795	98,718
Audit & accountancy	-	-	-	8,586	-	8,586
Trustees' costs	-	-	-	519	-	519
	114,265	1,803,429	904,342	21,417	53,713	2,897,166
Support costs	8,377	-	44,019	1,317	(53,713)	-
Governance costs	3,635	-	19,099	(22,734)	-	-
Total expenditure 2017	126,277	1,803,429	967,460	-	-	2,897,166

**4 Net incoming resources for the year**

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation	396	2,463
(Loss) or profit on disposal of fixed assets	(684)	-
Operating lease rentals:		
Property	46,579	53,291
Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	8,760	8,586
Foreign exchange gains	63	22
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**5 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel**

Staff costs were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Salaries and wages	438,743	424,241
Social security costs	41,719	33,217
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	14,224	2,202
	<u>494,686</u>	<u>464,921</u>

No employee earned more than £60,000 during the year (2017: nil).

The total employee benefits including pension contributions of the key management personnel were £219,997 (2017: £124,077). Key management personnel included 5 members of the SMT in 2018 (2017: 4 members).

The charity trustees were not paid and did not receive any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2017: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2017: £nil).

**6 Staff numbers**

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 22 (2017: 18). The full time equivalent number of staff was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Raising funds and publicity	1.7	1.5
Capacity building and support	12.0	8.0
	<u>13.7</u>	<u>9.5</u>

**7 Related party transactions**

One trustee was reimbursed out of pocket expenses amounting to £117 (2017: £804 was reimbursed to 2 trustees).

There are no donations from related parties which are outside the normal course of business and no restricted donations from related parties.

**8 Taxation**

The charitable company is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

**9 Tangible fixed assets**

	Computer and office equipment £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At the start of the year	29,147
Additions in year	-
Disposals in year	(3,499)
At the end of the year	25,648
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At the start of the year	28,035
Charge for the year	397
Eliminated on disposal	(2,815)
At the end of the year	25,617
<b>Net book value</b>	
At the end of the year	31
At the start of the year	1,112

The charity does not own any land or buildings.

All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

10 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	–	6,402
Other debtors	58,623	2,027
Prepayments and accrued income	25,825	81,480
	<u>84,448</u>	<u>89,909</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	11,766	8,408
Accruals	8,760	8,328
Project accruals and deferred income	92,513	250,914
	<u>113,039</u>	<u>267,650</u>

12 Pension scheme

The charity has auto-enrolled all staff into the Government's Workplace Pension Scheme NEST. The Pensions Regulator's requirements are that the employer has a duty to meet the minimum requirements in that total contributions of 2 per cent of an employees' pensionable pay are paid into their employees' pension funds. ChildHope matches employee contributions of up to 5% of pensionable salary subject to the employee also paying 5%.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	31	–	–	31
Net current assets	469,545	–	–	469,545
Net assets at the end of the year	<u>469,576</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>469,576</u>

Analysis of net assets between funds (2017)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	3,575	–	–	3,575
Net current assets	460,975	–	–	460,975
Net assets at the end of the year	<u>464,550</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>464,550</u>

14 Reconciliation of net income / (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2018 £	2017 £
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	133,353	(128,327)
Depreciation charges	396	2,463
Loss(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	684	-
Interest from long term deposits	(94)	(130)
Bank fees on long term deposits	28	-
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	5,461	(6,280)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(154,611)	(488,216)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(14,783)	(620,490)

15 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	At 1 January 2018 £	Cash flows £	Other changes £	At 31 December 2018 £
Cash in hand	438	(11)	-	427
Current account balances	407,281	90,429	-	497,710
Total cash and cash equivalents	407,719	90,418	-	498,136

16 Operating lease commitments

The charity's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows for each of the following periods:

	Property		Equipment	
	2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
Less than one year	19,095	5,912	624	2,952
One to five years	-	-	5,688	-
	19,095	5,912	6,312	2,952

17 Legal status of the charity

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.

ChildHope (UK)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

18. Movement in funds

Overseas Partner Agency	City	Country	Main activities	Note	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	At the end of the year £
<b>Africa</b>								
Vitol – Hanci	Freetown	Sierra Leone	Improving the Livelihood of 720 Street Boys & Girls	a	-	1,400	(1,400)	-
Future Focus Foundation	Kenema	Sierra Leone	FFF Empowering teenage mothers with skills training for sustainable livelihood in Kenema	b	-	7,760	(7,760)	-
Organisation for Child Development and Transformation (CHADET)	Addis	Ethiopia	CHADET strengthened to respond to the needs and rights of children and young people.	c	-	2,000	(2,000)	-
CHADET	Addis	Ethiopia	Girls Education Challenge Fund – supporting 16,500 girls to transition to secondary, tertiary, vocational education	d	-	1,086,436	(1,086,436)	-
CHADET	Addis	Ethiopia	Research (ESRC)	e	-	19,231	(19,231)	-
ScoSL	Freetown	Sierra Leone	Ending the cycle of children and families working on rubbish dumps in Freetown	f	-	26,912	(26,912)	-
Pendekezo Letu	Nairobi	Kenya	Protecting the rights of street connected children and young people in Nairobi	g	-	129,731	(129,731)	-
URHB (BLF)	Busia/Malaba-Kampala	Uganda	Working with commercially sexually exploited girls to improve education and life chances	h	-	338	(338)	-
CPA	highway route Bakau	Gambia	Improving access to effective education for former child beggars	i	-	335	(335)	-
<i>Restricted funds carried forward</i>					-	1,274,143	(1,274,143)	-



ChildHope (UK)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

18. Movement in funds (continued)

Overseas Partner Agency	City	Country	Main activities		At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	At the end of the year £
<b>Asia</b>								
Butterflies	Delhi	India	Investment Grant	j	-	18,678	(18,678)	-
Butterflies	Delhi	India	BA	k	-	36,000	(36,000)	-
Shakti Samuha		Nepal	CLAMP	l	-	174,836	(174,836)	-
Gram Bangla	Dhaka	Bangladesh	Working with children and parents on the Matuail dumpsite	m	-	66,892	(66,892)	-
Gram Bangla	Dhaka	Bangladesh	Supporting education of children of waste pickers	n	-	122,954	(122,954)	-
Gram Bangla	Dhaka	Bangladesh	DfID/UK-Aid Connect: Tackling Modern Slavery	o	-	26,483	(26,483)	-
Asia regional programmes			General advisory and capacity building support for our partners across the Asia region.	p	-	14,492	(14,492)	-
					-	460,335	(460,335)	-
<b>South America</b>								
AMHAUTA	Cusco	Peru	Quality & Equality in Education Project	q	-	78,413	(78,413)	-
CESIP	Lima	Peru	Improving Education and Protection of Children	r	-	66,696	(66,696)	-
					-	145,109	(145,109)	-
<b>Consultancy and training</b>								
Business development fund				s	-	180,077	(180,077)	-
					-	180,077	(180,077)	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>								
					-	2,059,664	(2,059,664)	-
<b>General funds</b>								
					336,223	414,292	(280,939)	469,576
<b>Total funds</b>								
					336,223	2,473,956	(2,340,603)	469,576

## ChildHope (UK)

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

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#### 18. Movement in funds (continued)

##### Notes

- a This project was funded by Vitol Charitable Foundation to improve the Livehood of 720 Street Boys & Girls.
- b The project with our partner Future Focus Foundation, funded by different donors, to empower teenage mothers with skills training for sustainable livelihood in Kenema.
- c This is ongoing work with our partner CHADET, funded by Comic Relief through a strategic grant, to support them through organisational development, through a time of change and growth.
- d Funded by DFID, this project is part of the Girls' Education Challenge Transiting Fund. The project is a follow on from the step change project, supporting some of the most marginalised girls to enrol, stay, and thrive in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. For a small number of girls, the project will support them to transition into livelihood and employability.
- e This is a research partnership with the University of Brighton / ESRC, looking at young people's coping mechanisms.
- f The project is funded by Comic Relief, to promote education opportunities and improved livelihoods for children and young people and their families.
- g Funded by Comic Relief, our partner Pendekezo Letu (PKL) offer rehabilitation support to girls living and working on the dumpsites and streets of Nairobi. The project also supports their siblings and carers to provide a safe home environment to which they can return, and continue their education.
- h This project is funded by BLF. The project is to reduce sexual exploitation of girls migrating to a major transit route frequented by long distance truck drivers.
- i This project with our project CPA in The Gambia was funded by JOAC improving access to effective education for former child beggars.
- j Funded by DFID, the project aims to improve access to maternal health care services and raising awareness of the dangers of child delivery without a qualified practitioner and/or outside a clinical environment.
- k Funded by Comic Relief through a corporate grant with BA with our partner Butterflies to enable 16,000 children to learn life and financial management skills and 4,720 children to improve their health.
- l This project is a Community Led Action against Modern-slavery and Poverty. It is implemented by our partner Shakti Samuha and funded by DFID.
- m This project is funded by BLF, for our partner Gram Bangla to provide day care, primary education, and vocational training to children on the Matuail dumpsite in Dhaka. It also supports parents and the community to more effectively protect and care for their children.
- n Funded by BLF and the Charity Commission - this project is to support a health and livelihood programme for child and adolescent waster pickers in Dhaka.
- o DFID/UK-Aid Connect-funded project tackle modern slavery with our partner Gram Bangla.
- p Regional capacity building and support, funded by various donors, for our partners across the Asia region.
- q This project is funded separately, by BLF, to work within the education system in Peru to improve the quality of education for indigenous children, through improved awareness of the specific needs of children, improving safeguarding system in education, and working with parents to enhance the value that they place on education for their children.
- r Funded by Aberdeen Asset Management, the project is to improve child safeguarding and the quality of education, through raising awareness of the needs of children in education, improving safeguarding systems, and working with local authorities and parents to establish better practice.
- s Business development programme, funded by Comic Relief for one year, to kick-start ChildHope's consultancy programme as a sustainable income generating fund.

ChildHope (UK)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Note 18 Movement in funds continued – prior year					At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	At the end of the year £
Overseas Partner Agency	City	Country	Main activities					
<b>Africa</b>								
Kitgum Concerned Women's Association (KICWA)	Gulu	Uganda	Education and Protection of Children and Young People (EPCYP)		-	2,049	(2,049)	-
Organisation for Child Development and Transformation (CHADET)	Addis	Ethiopia	CHADET strengthened to respond to the needs and rights of children and young people.		-	51	(51)	-
CHADET	Addis	Ethiopia	Girls Education Challenge Fund – supporting 16,500 girls to enrol, stay and thrive in schools		-	189,250	(189,250)	-
CHADET	Addis	Ethiopia	Girls Education Challenge Fund – supporting 16,500 girls to transition to secondary, tertiary, vocational education		-	696,736	(696,736)	-
CHADET	Addis	Ethiopia	Research (ESRC)		-	32,785	(32,785)	-
Pendekezo Letu	Nairobi	Kenya	Protecting the rights of street connected children and young people in Nairobi		-	272,338	(272,338)	-
Street Child Sierra Leone (ScoSL)	Freetown	Sierra Leone	Ending the cycle of children and families working on rubbish dumps in Freetown		-	274,156	(274,156)	-
URHB (Allan & Nesta)	Busia/Malaba-Kampala highway route	Uganda	Working with commercially sexually exploited girls to improve education and life chances		-	87,640	(87,640)	-
<b>Restricted funds carried forward</b>					-	1,555,005	(1,555,005)	-

ChildHope (UK)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

18. Movement in funds (continued)

Overseas Partner Agency	City	Country	Main activities	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	At the end of the year £
<b>Asia</b>							
Butterflies	Delhi	India	Investment Grant	-	613,465	(613,465)	-
Children in Need Institute	Kolkata	India	Maternal and child pre- and post-natal care and nutrition	-	61,852	(61,852)	-
Gram Bangla	Dhaka	Bangladesh	Working with children and parents on the Matuail dumpsite	-	146,307	(146,307)	-
Voice of Children	Kathmandu	Nepal	Education support for children affected by the 2015 earthquake	-	8,009	(8,009)	-
				-	829,633	(829,633)	-
<b>South America</b>							
AMHAUTA	Cusco	Peru	Quality & Equality in Education Project	-	134,110	(134,110)	-
CESIP	Lima	Peru	Improving Education and Protection of Children	-	64,914	(64,914)	-
				-	199,024	(199,024)	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>				-	2,583,662	(2,583,662)	-
<b>General funds</b>				464,550	185,175	(313,502)	336,223
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>				464,550	185,175	(313,502)	336,223
<b>Total funds</b>				464,550	2,768,837	(2,897,164)	336,223

## About ChildHope

ChildHope believes that children should enjoy a safe and secure childhood, but for those growing up in the toughest circumstances, these rights are denied. Born into extreme poverty and violence, they have no protection. We work with local partners to ensure these children's voices are heard, their rights are upheld, and they are able to access essential services.

You can read more stories from ChildHope [here](#).

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