

# 2022 Annual Report and Financial Statements



ChildHope (UK)  
Annual Report and Financial Statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2022



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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 Tel. 07842005806
<b>Patrons</b>	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 Ms Natalie Au Mr David Harding Ms Karen Kroger (Treasurer) Mr Charles Middleton (Chair)	
<b>Key management personnel</b>	Nicola (Nicky) Davies	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	

# Introduction

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. Reference and administrative information set out above form 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.

In operation since 1989, 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 objectives, 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"*

**In January 2021, ChildHope launched a new strategic framework covering 2021-2025. This report covers progress against this framework in 2022. However, it is with sadness we would like to share that across a series of decision-making meetings between December 2022 and first half of 2023, the ChildHope Board of Trustees, with the agreement of the executive, made the difficult decision to work towards an orderly close out of ChildHope programmatically by the end of 2023, and financially and legally by mid-2024. This decision has not been taken lightly and is largely due to financial uncertainty. This report documents the impressive work that ChildHope has delivered in 2022 and will continue to do so throughout 2023, but it also shows how challenging programmatic business development has been in recent years. The development sector funding environment has been both unpredictable and very competitive, adding to the challenges of systematic change over the last few years. Smaller, UK based development sector intermediaries such as ChildHope have found this unpredictable situation difficult to weather. At the same time we are very supportive of the changes that favour more direct funding of local partners in country as this is in line with the ambition that we have always had for our partners to be more self-sufficient and not so reliant on intermediaries.**



# Overview of ChildHope's Strategic Framework 2021 - 2025

ChildHope developed its 2021-2025 Strategic Framework to reflect the multiple global changes and challenges that are affecting the International Development sector and how organisations like ChildHope need to change. It therefore takes into account the need for increased resources to go directly to implementing action in low-income countries, led from within those countries by organisations dedicated to serving their own communities. Our focus has therefore been more on sharing knowledge, building partnerships and children's voices, and less on delivering projects directly. As part of our environmental commitment, we question the need for every international flight and are using different technologies and techniques that have a lower impact on the climate.

The changes in our approach pose some important choices and practical challenges for ChildHope. Shifting power and resources to partners in Africa and Asia inevitably means reducing income in the UK, as project funds are redirected. While we still have programmes to deliver with partners, we still have a role to play in strengthening children's voices and participation in challenging injustice, making education and other essential services safer for highly marginalised children and young people, and promoting equality for those who are usually ignored. Like many NGOs based in the UK, the financial viability and sustainability of ChildHope as a UK based intermediary in the current development sector funding context is challenging.

## ChildHope's Strategic Objective for 2021-2025 is:

***To make the lives of highly marginalised children safer by strengthening the local and global systems and structures that support them.***

Despite the financial challenges ChildHope has faced, we delivered multiple programmes and projects with our partners and funders during 2022 and worked hard to try and secure new funding. This report documents the progress that ChildHope has made in 2022 against our 2021-2025 Strategic Framework.

Our impact film, "Brighter Futures for All", showcases the impact of ChildHope around the world. It has also been shortlisted for Charity Film Awards. The film can be accessed via the ChildHope website:

<https://www.childhope.org.uk/our-work/impact-video/> or via YouTube:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FivB\\_kngm5g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FivB_kngm5g)



## Progress Towards Our Strategic Priorities

1. **Stronger and Safer Children, Families and Communities:** We want the children we work with to be in a strong position to actively influence positive change in their lives.

From pages 8 to 21, we describe how children are actively participating in the programmes we deliver with our partners in Africa and Asia and detail the numbers of children and adults we have reached.

2. **Stronger Local Leadership:** We want the expertise of locally led organisations in Africa and Asia to be strengthened, recognised and valued by those with power and resources in the international development sector.

From pages 22 to 24 we explain the progress we are making around local leadership in our innovative safeguarding work and South2South Safeguarding Network and Community of Practice, and strengthening leadership around project design and partner-led funding applications.

3. **Stronger Learning and Innovation:** We will establish innovative ways to support highly marginalised children, through new partnerships and collaboration.

On pages 25 and 26 we describe our continuous learning approach, partners innovation responses to climate change, and benefits of multi-agency programming to support learning and innovation.

## Disability Inclusion

ChildHope remains committed to making our work more inclusive and growing our understanding of how this can be achieved across all our programmes. We reference our progress and learning in this area throughout the report.

# Review of progress in 2022

## Strategic priority 1: Stronger and safer children, families and communities

*We want the children we work with to be in a strong position to actively influence positive change in their lives*

ChildHope approaches its work with children by first putting the child in the centre, looking at the layers of support the child needs around them. 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 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.



Read how the ecological model comes to life through our programmes.

In 2022 we focused on the following aspects to deliver on strategic priority 1:

- Tackling the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Tackling Modern Slavery
- Promoting learning
- Safeguarding in programmes
- Strengthening partner capacity for programme delivery



## Tackling the Worst Forms of Child Labour

### Asia – Child Labour Action Research Innovation in South and South East Asia – CLARISSA Consortium



ChildHope is a core agency in the CLARISSA consortium, with partners Voice of Children (VoC) and Grambangla Unnyan Committee (GUC). CLARISSA is funded by the UK Government, The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and the consortium lead is the Institute for Development Studies.

CLARISSA is tackling child labour and modern slavery in **Bangladesh** and **Nepal**, focusing on the research, development and testing of innovative solutions to the ongoing problem of exploitation of children and young people. We are focusing on the *worst* forms of child labour (WFCL). In Bangladesh, children working in the leather industry are exposed to hazardous machinery and chemicals, long hours and severe exploitation related to their age. In Nepal, children working in the ‘Adult Entertainment Sector’ are at high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse from an early age.

Through 2022 the consortium made great progress in working with the children themselves to understand their life stories and what combination of factors leads children to live and work in such dangerous contexts. Children themselves have been instrumental in telling their stories, collecting stories from peers, analysing the findings and identifying the causal routes into the worst forms of child labour. In 2022 we worked with the same children, to identify and test their ideas about how to make positive changes, to advocate for improved conditions, and to continue to build a strong evidence base that can be used to tackle the exploitation and abuse faced by working children. They will choose how they would like to participate – in Participatory Action Research Groups, as part of the Children’s Advocacy Group, or in a Children’s Research Group.

The CLARISSA programme has included a lens on disability from inception with a particular focus on whether child with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labour. The percentage of children with disabilities in our groups does not represent the estimated national proportion of people with disabilities in Bangladesh or Nepal. Continued efforts to identify and work with children with disabilities, and discussion, guidance and training around inclusion are embedded in the programme. We are actively seeking to understand this under-representation as the programme enters into its second half of programming.



### Key achievements:

- Participatory evidence of the drivers and dynamics of child labour: 800 Life stories were told by, and documented by, children, and children themselves have now analysed them. This in turn has led to the identification of core issues for action research groups in particular locations to work on.
- From a research perspective, CLARISSA's collection of, and (collective) analysis of life stories, illustrates how a deeply participatory process can be carried out at scale (over 400 stories) and by children (many of whom are deeply vulnerable and disadvantaged). The process provides a depth and breadth of qualitative data (as a launching pad for innovative action) which is rarely attainable in qualitative research processes.
- 20 Children Research Groups and 2 Children Advocacy Groups were established in Nepal and Bangladesh to further generate evidence on the drivers of the worst form of child labour. More than 200 children were selected and trained as group members. Children were oriented on the basic concepts of research and in particular on the photovoice methodology. Children in the group also worked on action innovative ideas to tackle the issues identified by them.
- Country teams undertook qualitative research with small business owners associated with the leather sector in Bangladesh and the Adult Entertainment Sector in Nepal. In both countries teams also undertook pilot shadowing processes with employers. Piloting of journey mapping of child labourers throughout a working day was also completed with an aim to micro map streets which are hubs of WFCL in both Dhaka and Kathmandu. This has given us detailed information about how complex spatial relationships underpin child labour in these informal urban locations.
- CLARISSA team convened a Global Roundtable on Child Labour on 9th June, coinciding with World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June, to provide a confidential space for key stakeholders to explore some of the complexities and difficulties in addressing child labour, with a focus on child participation and small businesses/the informal sector.

### Key learnings/recommendations:

- Critical that the programme is led and delivered by children. Emerging clarity that children can be good researchers. They find it easier to share experiences with each other without an adult researcher leading. Child research can be supported by adults.
- Regular monitoring and review of planning sessions is critical for such a busy programme. Ensuring there is clarity of roles and dedicated groups to focus on key issues – not everyone needs to be involved in everything.
- Important for children that they have their own space where they are comfortable, that is confidential, and is familiar, rather than new venue each time.
- Compensating children for their time is very important as they are not working when participating in the programme activities and some compensation helps them engage. In Nepal the children receive small stipends, whilst in Bangladesh food packages are provided. This support helps children feel responsible to attend sessions and they and their families benefit from the compensation.

Read about CLARISSA here <https://clarissa.global/>. Alongside the children's stories, the project has produced a number of working papers, articles, blogs and thought-pieces as we strengthen evidence in this area.

## Sierra Leone – Girls' Education and Empowerment Project

The Highway One Trust is supporting ChildHope and our partner, Future Focus Foundation, to strengthen young people's financial stability and future ability to support their children and families. The young people (mostly young mothers) are selected for the programme based on levels of marginalisation. The focus is on vocational training, and business skills, combined with challenging gender inequality and violence against women and girls. Participants work together, to increase savings, share expertise, and support one another. This peer approach is working really well, improving motivation and engagement.

### Key achievements:

- 12 young mothers identified as the most vulnerable by community stakeholders completed their 10-month vocational training in tailoring and embroidery. They also received life skills, literacy and numeracy, and financial management training and subsequently enrolled into a Group Savings and Loans Scheme (GSLs). After completing the vocational training, the mothers have completed their 4-week on the job experience placement in October. The second group of 12 young mothers have also started training in November 2022. As per their interest, trained mothers will either initiate a small business or get into employment.
- The work of the groups goes beyond business development and looks at promoting positive change in communities. The project raises awareness and promotes action to better protect children and challenge gender-based violence, through community events, meetings, and local radio.

### Key learnings/recommendations:

- Expanding sustainable livelihood support to survivors of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) by empowering more girls through skills training and income generation activities.
- Creating and strengthening local response structures such as Men and Boys Groups to support and provide safety for young girls.
- Providing menstruation hygiene kits for girls.
- Supporting community authorities to review and strengthen by-laws tackling compromise and settlement to avoid impunity for acts of violence against women and girls.
- Work closely with law enforcement officers and the judiciary to upscale redress.
- Sustained media advocacy on violence against women and girls.



More information about Future Focus Foundation can be found here

<https://futurefocusfoundation-sl.org/>



## Bangladesh – Access to Education and Protection for Children of Garment Industry Workers

A grant from TRAIID enables ChildHope and our partner Nagorik Uddyog to develop educational and child rights programmes with the children of garment industry workers in Dhaka. The programme has now been running for nine years.

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. Often, they are forced to leave their young children alone or in the care of older siblings, exposing them to accidents, trafficking and sexual abuse. Poverty forces older children 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 at least 200 children aged 2-16 years every year with enrolment priority given to the poorest households, single parents and children with disabilities, and quality support a priority.

Nagorik Uddyog works closely with parents 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.



### Key achievements:

- 142 children under 5 years of age received early childhood education, nutritious meals and care in a child friendly safe environment of two day centres in Dhaka.
- 116 children (6-17 year) received non-formal education at two drop-in centres in Dhaka. Most of them are working children engaged in either local garment retail shops or as a domestic help.
- 68 children (14-17 years) received vocational training on sewing and tailoring.
- 39 children from the day care and drop-in centres were mainstreamed to local government schools.
- 71 children from day care and drop-in centres accessed birth certificates which is used as legal documentation to access available rights and entitlements, e.g. school or hospital admission.

### Key learnings/recommendations:

- Flexibility about when centres are open is key (7am to 8pm) Saturday to Thursday. Centres must be open early so mothers can get to work on time.
- Community engagement is essential as it is not possible to support all children so requires the community to identify the most vulnerable e.g. the single mothers, the marginalised or those with health issues. Criteria is needed to help settle beneficiary and aid prioritisation.
- 40 peer educator volunteers in the community hosted sessions on child protection, rights of garments workers, awareness about documentation, schooling and skill development. They are key for motivation as they bring with them a cultural programme to increase engagement using singing, dancing etc. Very popular especially in covid times when the government gave special permission to continue as so effective and the issue so important.
- While ensuring the children are safe and receiving quality support, it is also vital that the issues facing their parents are addressed, to stop the cycle of exploitation and abuse faced by many in the garment industry.

More information about Nagorik Uddyog and its work can be found here <https://nuhr.org/>.

## Tackling Modern Slavery

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

In Nepal, an estimated 234,600 people are victims of modern-day slavery (MDS), with poverty a root cause. Funded by FCDO and delivered with Shakti Samuha, our partner in Nepal, the CLAMP project supported the eradication of forced labour, ending modern slavery and human trafficking.

Three of the young women involved in the CLAMP project told their stories through this moving animation [Sapana, Asha, and Saya's stories of inspiration, courage and survival. - YouTube](#).

Focused in two high-risk districts, it enabled the socio-economic empowerment and protection of slavery survivors, and women and girls at high risk, enhancing survivors' capacities to rebuild their future. CLAMP improved access to education, skills and economic empowerment. Youth Change Agents (YCA) worked towards uniting Government and civil society to build strong protection mechanisms, influencing power structures to influence policy change.

The CLAMP project ended in June 2021 however we received an A\* rating from FCDO for this project in 2022. ChildHope has worked on the design of 'CLAMP version 2' and supported our partner Shakti Samuha to be able to lead on project delivery directly if they can access funding for this project. In December 2022, ChildHope facilitated CLAMP phase II project design workshop in Kathmandu with the team of Shakti Samuha. Further work on developing a full project proposal will take place in 2023.



### Key learnings/recommendations:

- Building the capacity 180 Youth Change Agents / community volunteers means the community retains the knowledge and learning from the project, allowing support to remain in the community after the project ends.
- Volunteers across sector to create a group to enable the creation of a community-based protection mechanism. They support potential migrants to understand the risks of travelling to seek opportunities in the Middle East. The groups help build awareness and contact families at risk and set up support for them to provide protection.
- Regular training and review teams important for these complex programmes. Different staff members have different skills, it is important to enable continuous learning together; this is very important to understand and implement to ensure capacity is truly built and left in place.

More information about Shakti Samuha and its can be found here <https://shaktisamuha.org.np/>

## Promoting Learning

### Nepal – Clean Future for Rural Children (WASH)

During 2022, Voice of Children and ChildHope worked together to deliver a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, funded by Jersey Overseas Aid. The project closed in 2022. It aimed to make schools and communities safer and healthier through increased awareness and improved practice.

We are particularly proud of our Peer Educators, students and teachers who make sure the WASH messages reach far-and-wide, and participate in planning, decision-making and maintaining the project's initiatives. These include improved toilet and washing facilities, making schools more accessible for disabled children and for girls during menstruation.

### Key achievements:

- 42 gender and disability friendly toilets in 21 primary and secondary disaster affected schools were constructed.
- 21 disaster affected schools now have safe drinking water facilities with clean storage.
- 7351 students from 21 schools now have access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- 192 Peer Educators (150 students and 42 teachers) with the support of 20 community volunteers conducted WASH sessions in their respective school.
- 2047 adolescent girls and young women from poor communities received training on low-cost reusable sanitary pad making. They are now able to stitch their own pads and spread community awareness on the importance of sanitation and hygiene.
- Radio programmes and community-based meetings helped in raising awareness of 16,380 community members including parents, government officials, school management and other NGOs

Two WASH Animation Films were produced to create awareness in school and communities:

- *Knowledge on WASH* – safe drinking water, hand washing, proper use of toilet, prevention from communicable disease, etc. through snake and ladders game  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m1d-OkOj43M>
- *Period Poverty – breaking stigma* - this animation film provides information and knowledge on menstruation, sanitary pads and facilities at schools. The link is:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUObaFv182Y&t=1s>



The WASH programme produced 65 Radio Programme “*Sathisanga Saphaika Kura*” to raise awareness on WASH in communities. The issues included – policies of WASH in Nepal, School level WASH program, Menstruation hygiene, opinions of schoolteachers, students’ voice, municipality’s president and Education Department’s opinion, etc. All episodes were recorded in Nepali and can be found on YouTube.



#### Key learnings/recommendations:

- Regular meetings with school and local government important as government has the resources for the long-term and scale. Requires MOU with government to be signed at the beginning and engaging of government staff and consultants to own the issue to maintain the activities after project end.
- Animated video and films were appreciated by young people/children. Good at catching attention and enabled cross district school learning which was all voluntary.
- Having two community-based volunteers based in the community was critical as trusted people to keep sharing messages; also, crucially useful and impactful during time of COVID.

More information about Voice of Children and its can be found here:

<https://www.voiceofchildren.org.np/>

### India – Improving Mental Health Through Child Health Sports Cooperatives – and a New Model of Funding

In India, following the successful joint ChildHope-Butterflies implementation of a Comic Relief Investment Grant in 2018, Butterflies applied to Comic Relief for direct grant funding and were successful. Having worked in partnership for many years, Butterflies wanted to maintain the relationship with ChildHope and built in a budget line to buy-in support from ChildHope. We are supporting the Butterflies team to develop planning and monitoring, evaluation and learning processes, and strengthen skills in some of the core areas of the grant, including safeguarding and sports for development. We also worked on a ‘Sports for Emotional Well-being’ toolkit as part of the effort to continue engaging children throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Butterflies has promoted the value of sport for children’s health and well-being for many years and has become increasingly aware of the impact of sport on children and young people’s mental health. They are also a strong advocate for child cooperatives – so that children are playing a lead role in their own mental and physical health and running their own projects. This project combines two of Butterflies’ main passions – the development of children’s health and building sports cooperatives.

### Key achievements:

- 3080 children through 72 Child Health Sports Cooperatives received training on physical and emotional well-being. The sessions were led by Butterflies in Delhi and their associate partners Unnayan in Odisha, Shreyas in Kerala, JKSSM in Rajasthan, Hamara Foundation in Maharashtra and Pratigya in Jharkhand.
- 119 Child Health Educators (CHEs), 119 Child Sports Educators and 144 Buddies (Child Barefoot Counsellors) received refresher training to support their peers.
- 402 parents were also trained on physical and emotional wellbeing and how they can support their children. The sessions were conducted in their house or through outdoor sports events.



### Key learnings/recommendations:

- 'Buddies' (barefoot counsellors) have been important champions in the community. Most are young people. They collect information, encourage children to join Child Health Support Cooperative (CHSC), build awareness around risky behaviours, tell staff if children have issues etc. They have become local champions for child protection.
- Regular review sessions with staff, once a month, virtually, has helped share learning amongst different partners in different areas, provides motivation, and sharing of different innovations.
- Development of a training toolkit on emotional wellbeing was effective. ChildHope did this with an expert during COVID-19 lockdown.

More information about Butterflies can be found here [butterflieschildrights.org](https://butterflieschildrights.org)

## Uganda - The Happy Maths Hub

The Kabukye Trust is one of ChildHope's newest partners and we have spent a lot of time working together during 2021 and 2022, on project development and securing funding. Over these couple of years, we were able to secure funding from the British and Foreign Schools Society, the Government of the Faroe Islands and the States of Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission to support the development of Kabukye's core projects, the Happy Maths Hub and the Child Health First clinic.

The Happy Maths Hub aims to engender an excitement for learning, particularly for maths, among children using the Maths Mastery approach. Kabukye Trust is focusing on highly marginalised children, particularly disabled children and others whose attendance at school is affected by issues of inequality and poverty. The Hub has trained local teachers in Maths Mastery, a teaching and learning approach that develops a deeper understanding of mathematics rather than rote learning. In addition, children participate in Chess Clubs to support the students to acquire logic skills.

The Child Health First clinic is a complementary project supporting access to school and breaking down barriers and stigma faced by disabled children, particularly those with visual impairment, many of whom have diabetes. The Child Health First clinic focuses on prevention and early detection of diabetes through community awareness campaigns and provision of ophthalmology services for the treatment of diabetes related vision impairments.

Building the physical Happy Maths Hub and Child Health First Clinic buildings has been a major activity for 2022. The Happy Maths Hub was officially opened in September 2022. Both facilities are fully accessible so the whole community can access the inclusive services.



ChildHope has supported Kabukye trust with finance systems, safeguarding policy and practice, team recruitment, and developing plans for gender and disability inclusion training and the project's monitoring and evaluation system.

### Key achievements:

- The Hub has trained 50 local teachers in Maths Mastery, a teaching and learning approach that develops a deeper understanding of mathematics.
- 251 students participating in Chess Clubs to acquire additional logic skills.
- Project supported 855 children, 65 with disabilities, who now have access to child-friendly and timely vision and type 1 diabetes (T1DM) screening, treatment and care.
- Project supported 50 teachers with type 2 diabetes (T2DM), 76 adults with uncorrected refractive errors (URE) and 95 other adults with T2DM
- 26 teachers and village health team members have been trained in the simple screening of URE and diabetes treatment and management.

More information about Kabukye Trust and its work can be found here <https://www.kabukyetrust.org/>

### The Gambia – Hope for Marginalised Children in Majalis

In 2022 ChildHope has been working with its partner in The Gambia, Institute for Social Reform and Action (ISRA), to deliver the second year of a project to improve literacy, numeracy and protection of children in Majalis, residential Quranic schools. The project is funded by the Angus Lawson Memorial Trust. Some of The Gambia's poorest children attend Majalis instead of mainstream school, but education standards are often low, and the capacity of many Majalis to adequately support and protect the children there is questioned. While many Majalis are established out of a wish to offer support to the poorest families, they can be putting children at risk because they operate with very low resources



and their leaders (Marabout) and staff have received limited training e.g. children are sometimes sent out begging for money.

ISRA is working with 270 children in three Majalis, aiming to demonstrate that some relatively low-cost initiatives can improve the conditions and life chances of the children. Literacy and numeracy classes will help the children to gain some lost ground with their learning, and they will be supported to enrol in mainstream school when possible. At the same time, parents, staff at the three main Majalis and beyond, and local community members, will receive training in child rights, protection and safeguarding, so they are more confidently supporting the children who come to them. A soap making project will serve a dual purpose of generating income and improving health and hygiene. The government will be encouraged to increase their support to Majalis – their existence is recognised by government, but insufficient resources are dedicated to improving standards.

### Key achievements:

- 277 Children in four Majalis participated in 10 hours of level 1 numeracy and literacy lessons per week, 5 hours on literacy and 5 hours on numeracy. They were taught by Facilitators four of whom are college graduates who are also teaching in other schools.
- 7 facilitators received training to further improve their approaches to literacy and numeracy, disability inclusion, non-formal facilitation skills and child protection.



*“I am particularly motivated into literacy and numeracy teaching because I went through the same system of Majalis education before going to the conventional schools. We were not given the opportunity to read or write in English. Therefore, I believe they also have the right to literacy and numeracy. I also felt it is a very good initiative to boost the literacy rate of the country and besides I enjoy interacting with kids. As far as the literacy and numeracy is concerned, we have registered so much progress. When I started this programme only a few children were able to read the alphabet or count from one to fifty. Presently when all efforts were put together, almost all of them can spell and write words correctly, count to a hundred and write it, do simple addition, understand diagrams and some of them can understand simple English. I am so proud of the achievement, but the credit goes to the entire Majalis and all its partners for supporting this noble programme.”* Musa S. Kanteh, Majalis teacher.

For more information about ISRA visit <https://isragambia.org/>

## Bangladesh - Healthy Futures for Bangladesh's Child Waste Pickers

In October 2022 the Evan Cornish Foundation began funding the *Healthy Futures for Bangladesh's Child Waste Pickers* work of Grambangla Unnayan Committee in Bangladesh. Healthy Futures aims to ensure children and women waste pickers in Matuail Dumping Site in Dhaka have the knowledge, skills, rights awareness and aspirations needed to access life-changing opportunities and improve their health. The project provides primary education, skills training, health and nutrition education, support to set up small business, and raises awareness of the rights and needs of waste picking communities. The project also aims to integrate children into mainstream schools, improve their nutrition and income opportunities for their families.



For more information about Grambangla Unnayan Committee (GUC) visit <https://grambanglabd.org/>

## Safeguarding in Programmes

Safeguarding training and learning sessions are provided regularly to all our partners and safeguarding is embedded in all project design and day-to-day work. Every year we ask our partners to provide us with statistical information about safeguarding incidents, as well as qualitative information about specific incidents, and how cases have been handled. During 2022, none of our partners delivering programmes with ChildHope reported incidences perpetrated by staff or volunteers. The highest number of incidents occurring through work in the community were in the home, usually physical and emotional abuse from a family member, or in some cases a community member sometimes linked to schools. Peer abuse by other children, usually physical abuse, is high in some contexts. Lack of proper occupational safety measures was reported by one partner working on the worst forms of child labour. Cases of sexual abuse in the community were reported by nearly half the partners.

In addition to supporting safeguarding for partners and specific projects, ChildHope also leads on safeguarding for the multi-country UK Government funded CLARISSA consortium programme described on page 9 which is focused on the worst forms of child labour. This programme requires a huge amount of regular safeguarding prevention and protection work across all consortium partners and countries, and on-going capacity strengthening of local partner safeguarding focal points.

## Strengthening partner capacity for programme delivery

As part of our work with partners to deliver programmes, we aim to strengthen key areas of programming whether through day-to-day dialogue, feedback and information sharing, training sessions or learning exchanges. Our 2022 partner survey feedback showed that by working with ChildHope, partners were able to provide better quality programming in the following areas:

- Protecting children and young people from violence and abuse
- Structuring the support offered to children and young people
- Increasing children and young people's participation in decision-making and inclusion
- Improving access to quality education

Partners also shared that ChildHope supported partners most in the following areas of organisational development:

- Ability to deliver programmes particularly including support with quality programme development and design, supporting organisations systems and policies, and communication with donors
- Applying and sharing learning, internally and externally
- Ability to access resources necessary to sustain the work, particularly in communicating with donors

The surveys showed that the content of our support, particularly in the areas of child protection and safeguarding, children's participation and programme management, is highly valued. However, *how* we work together, our values and approach, are equally important to the partners we work with.

## 2022 priority 1 in numbers

Each year, we collate and analyse our reports, organising the focus of our work into six 'dimensions of change':

1. Children's participation in decision making and inclusion
2. Protection from violence and abuse
3. Context (e.g. policy change that makes a child's environment safer)
4. Health and well-being
5. Access to quality education
6. Livelihoods options

Note: The overall totals in tables 2 and 4 below are lower than the sum of the dimensions, to avoid double-counting.

When we combine our understanding of the number of children and adults we reach, with narrative reports explaining the breadth and depth of activities, and the impact these activities have, we build a picture of the effectiveness of our work. It should be noted that numbers can vary significantly between regions and countries and even within countries. This is because each project is different, tailored to the needs and focus of the partner organisation. Some partners do intensive work and reach small numbers of children and adults, while others reach larger numbers.

In 2022, ChildHope did not have any large-scale programmes that specifically aimed to reach large numbers of children and adults. Instead, the programmes being implemented through 2022 included action-research programmes and demonstration/proof of concept projects which are



specifically aimed at influencing policy makers for systemic change and funders for future scaling and longer-term sustainability and impact. In addition, some projects are high-intensity projects reaching the most marginalised children and supporting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable young mothers.

Table 1: Numbers of Children Reached, by Dimension

Dimension	Africa Girls	Africa Boys	Asia Girls	Asia Boys	Total Girls	Total Boys	Total
1. Children's participation in decision making and inclusion	105	118	336	1325	441	1443	1,884
2. Protection from violence and abuse experienced by children	186	196	2111	1468	2297	1,664	3,961
3. Context (e.g. policy)	0	0	125	81	125	81	206
4. Health and well-being	369	391	2360	1194	2729	1,585	4,314
5. Access to quality education	358	386	2841	989	3,199	1,375	4,574
6. Livelihoods options	38	0	68	45	106	45	151

Table 2: Numbers of Children We Work With, by Continent

	Girls	Boys	Total
Africa	905	996	1,901
Asia	7,841	5,102	12,943
Total	8,746	6,098	14,844

Table 3: Numbers of Adults We Work With, by Dimension

Dimension	Women	Men	Total
1. Children's participation in decision making and inclusion	2,171	2,406	4,577
2. Protection from violence and abuse experienced by children	4,896	3,499	8,395
3. Context (e.g. policy)	211	216	427
4. Health and well-being	2,298	1,184	3,482
5. Access to quality education	724	109	833
6. Livelihoods options	602	274	876

Table 4: Adults We Work With, by Continent

	Women	Men	Total
Africa	392	417	809
Asia	10,369	7,279	17,648
Total	10,761	7,696	18,457

## Strategic priority 2: Stronger Local Leadership

*We support the strengthening of local leadership and help ensure that expertise of locally led organisations in Africa and Asia is recognised and valued by those with power and resources in the international development sector.*

In 2022 we focussed on two main strategies to strengthen local leadership and promote its value:

1. Through the South2South Safeguarding Consultancy Network (S2S) and Community of Practice (COP) which builds the knowledge and experience of Executive Directors and safeguarding leads within our local partner organisations to provide safeguarding leadership and consultancy regionally and nationally.
2. By supporting local partner leaders to drive through project design and lead on funding applications processes to build capacity to enable more direct funding of local partners

### Building leadership through South2South Network and COP

Our South2South Safeguarding Consultancy Network (S2S) was established in 2018 with six ChildHope partner organisations: Elimu Mwangaza in Tanzania, Pendekezo Letu and Glad's House in Kenya, Street Child of Sierra Leone, Institute for Social Reform and Action (ISRA) in The Gambia and Voice of Children (VOC) in Nepal.

More information on S2S can be found here  
[Safeguarding Consultancy \(south2southnetwork.com\)](https://south2southnetwork.com)

**SOUTH2SOUTH**  
 NETWORK

Through S2S we aim to:

- Recognise and promote the expertise of safeguarding practitioners in Africa and Asia and to further develop that expertise by working together
- Provide contextually relevant, locally-led safeguarding training and consultancy support in the countries and regions where S2S is based
- Secure income for S2S partners, through the consultancies and relevant grants and investment.

In 2022, we delivered consultancies for two external development sector agencies in Kenya and Tanzania. One of these consultancies involved multiple partners and was large scale. It was delivered in conjunction with one of the S2S partner organisations. The other was led by one of the S2S partners with ChildHope providing technical support and leadership guidance.

Partner survey feedback shows that partners involved in the South2South Network feel a strong sense of engagement with ChildHope and with one another. Frequent monthly South2South Community of Practice (COP) learning sessions, providing opportunities for knowledge sharing, were highly valued.

***"Working with ChildHope has not only strengthened our capacity to safeguard children and vulnerable adults under our care, but it has also enabled us to open our minds to exploring ways of supporting other organisations working with children develop bespoke safeguarding systems and procedures that are based on lived realities thus making safeguarding alive in their context. As a result, safeguarding has been embraced and is no longer being viewed as a western concept."** Pendekezo Letu, Kenya*

The S2S Community of Practice (COP) is going from strength to strength with the COP now being locally-led by Michael Reuben Ntibikema, one of the S2S COP members and Executive Director of Elimu Mwangaza in Tanzania. At the start of each year the S2S COP members discuss which topics they want to explore in monthly meetings throughout the year to come. Some of the topics relate to generating and delivering safeguarding consultancy work and some focus on safeguarding practice. The COP members themselves deliver the training for others in the COP. Extending the membership of the COP to all ChildHope partners will be discussed by the current COP members in June 2023.



***“The approach used in the learning sessions has been significant to Glad’s House Kenya. It gives all the partners an equal opportunity to learn and deliver safeguarding session in the end we feel equal to learn and deliver. There is no giant organisation in the CoP sessions.” Glad’s House Kenya***

In 2022, the topics included a range of safeguarding areas:

- How to promote Safeguarding training/consultancy services on social media
- Safeguarding risk assessment - how to run safer activities/ events while managing safeguarding risks
- Digital safeguarding / Safeguarding children and young people online
- Disability-inclusive safeguarding - guidelines, principles, strategy, and response mechanisms
- Understanding PSEA (Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) and the key concepts
- Safe, effective and survivor-centred reporting and responding mechanism - (barriers of reporting, managing disclosure, referral pathways etc.)
- Understanding Safeguarding Audit and why do we need it?
- Support to children and young people in emergencies (post-Covid adaptation)
- Safeguarding Case Management
- What to know about Safeguarding in School?

In 2023, the COP group have already discussed key themes to explore and areas of experience to exchange. Some topics emerging include mental health of children and how this links to safeguarding, survivor-centred safeguarding, and risks for children on the move. The members continue to raise awareness about the importance of safeguarding to protect children and to promote highly contextualised, and therefore more effective, local expertise in this area. The COP is designed to enable members to learn from each other and work together rather than rely on ‘external experts’. Each member organisation has decades of experience to share as well as continuous learning to overcome obstacles faced.

***“We need to review what challenges we have as organisations and what each organisation is doing best. I want to learn from Nepal about children on the move, Kenya about children and the justice system... cross organisational learning is important” by Africa-based South2South COP member, January 2023.***

In many instances, small, low-budget organisations, have identified that they need and want safeguarding support but cannot secure funding to pay for it. On other occasions, we have found that organisations that do have resources try to negotiate an extremely low rate from the S2S consultants, that they wouldn’t consider offering to a consultant from Europe. We also face the challenge of a continuing preference by some organisations for ‘northern’ experts, and a lack of trust in, or recognition of, the value of locally grounded safeguarding expertise.

Overall, safeguarding remains an area where demand for expertise is high and yet it remains seriously under-resourced, particularly in areas that focus on preventing and responding to abuse and exploitation at community level or promoting the voices, participation and inclusion of highly marginalised children and adults. As reported last year, the challenges observed by Commission for

Aid Impact (ICAI) report still persist. The ICAI strongly recommends to the UK Government that approaches to prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation need to focus much more on listening and responding to the experiences of communities, victims and survivors and that the FCDO approach, to date, has been too 'top-down' with the bulk of resources dedicated to large international initiatives. ChildHope safeguarding team is constantly drawn upon for expertise and support at multiple levels (international and national networks, other agencies, partner organisations etc) without being paid.

We need to adapt as needed to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability beyond 2023. We will explore ways to more actively market our services locally, regionally and internationally. This means gradually shifting more responsibility for marketing services to S2S network partners who are better able to access in country opportunities and are more attractive as organisations based in the South to some service clients. This could make consultancy services offered by S2S network partners more competitive.

## S2S progress in numbers

Number of children and adults South2South partners reached in 2022	46,436
Number of children reached through wider Safeguarding activities (e.g. schools, duty bearers, or other stakeholders around safeguarding and child protection)	134,065
Number of consultancies or trainings delivered (this includes both paid and unpaid)	63
Number of people trained in Safeguarding and Child Protection	1,260
Number of children reached by the organisations receiving the training	5,127

## Encouraging leadership with donors

The current development sector funding environment favours more direct funding of partners in country without requiring an intermediary like ChildHope. This has been a shift that ChildHope has long been advocating for and we are glad to see this change in direction by many of the international development donors. Over the years, ChildHope and its partners have always worked collaboratively together to co-design projects and programmes with donors, each party bringing their own strengths to the table to generate an impactful and feasible design. In 2022, where possible, ChildHope has continued to try to find opportunities for ChildHope to play a more supporting role while our partner works more directly with the donor to shape the programme design. In practical terms, this means that the partner staff 'hold the pen' to write concept notes, proposals and budgets with ChildHope providing inputs; partners leading on co-design conversations with donors and being the first point contact for donors. In some cases this is a big change in roles, and in others more of a subtle shift, but all with the aim of positioning our partners more prominently and enhancing their leadership role in project design and business development.

As part of this shift, if a donor is interested and requests a concept note or proposal to be developed, ChildHope is more likely to now be positioned as a technical partner who is sub-granted to support delivery and capacity strengthening, whereas our in-country partner is the main grant lead. Over the last few years we have been aiming for this kind of reverse leadership role in our business development/funding work with our partners in key countries such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and in Ethiopia and Kenya. This enables our partners to maximise the opportunity that direct funding offers.

## Strategic priority 3: Stronger learning and innovation

*We will establish innovative ways to support highly marginalised children, through new partnerships and collaboration.*

### Continuous learning

We have incorporated more explicit continuous learning in all of our programmes. You will see that under priority 1, most programmes have key learnings in addition to achievements. Continuous learning allows programmes to adapt as they are implemented to ensure that they have greater lasting impact or are delivered more safely for all involved. In 2022 we also disseminated a Learning Paper based on our safeguarding in schools learning generated from the now complete, FCDO funded, Girls Education Challenge (GEC) programme delivered in Ethiopia with CHADET. The learning paper can be accessed here: <https://www.childhope.org.uk/our-work/resources/learning-papers/>

### Climate change innovations

In 2022 we have paid particular attention to climate change and environmental consideration. Partners activities show the importance of the issue with many children working in situations of high risk (migration, homelessness, street-connectedness) because of climate-related issues, like flooding. The activities listed below illustrate some of our partner innovations to environmental challenges and climate change:

- In Uganda, Kamuli district, we experience several environmental issues including bush burning in almost all sub counties and villages, deforestation and indiscriminate tree cutting for charcoal production and sugarcane growing. To address this, Kabukye Trust is sensitising the Environment Department, Local Government on environmental issues and sustainable natural resource use, and empowering all stakeholders to manage environment and natural resources sustainably.
- In Sierra Leone, at Future Focus Foundation we introduced climate literacy to project participants especially women and young people, engaged in food security activities such as farming and backyard gardening, and delivered climate change awareness through local radio programmes.
- In Bangladesh Grambangla work for the development of the waste picker community who play a vital role to implement 3R strategy, i.e., Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and contribute for the betterment of the environment.
- In The Gambia, ISRA is working with Majalis to improve WASH through the construction of toilet facilities and access to portable drinking water points, providing improved cooking stoves to reduce carbon emission by using less fuelwood for cooking and lighting, establishing cashew farms and woodlots for restoration of forest cover, and solar systems for lighting and reading.

***“Voice of Children has incorporated the issue of climate change in its 5 years' strategy planning. Thanks for support provided by Amit at ChildHope”, partner Voice of Children, Nepal***

## Learning and innovation through multi-agency collaboration

The CLARISSA programme, described on page 9, is a multi-agency consortium programme led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in partnership with ChildHope and its partners Grambangla and Voice of Children, Terre de homme, and the Consortium for Street Children and its partners. The CLARISSA programme is building evidence about the worst forms of child labour with children's voices and participation at the core, and partners in Asia playing a core role. Our experience of working in this innovative consortium has inspired us to participate in more multi-agency partnerships where ChildHope is able to bring specific skills and expertise to larger programmes, and benefit from the collective learning and innovation that can be achieved by the group.

Building on our CLARISSA experience, ChildHope consolidated and diversified its partnership with Cambridge Partnership for Education (CPE), part of the University of Cambridge. The two teams submitted two large-scale grant proposals together in 2022; one to LEGO Foundation for an Early Childhood Education (ECD) programme of work in India, and one for FCDO funded Girls' Education Skills Partnership (GESP) in Bangladesh.

CPE works in collaboration with partners around the world, focusing on education reform, including professional development, teacher training, assessment design and development, and international research and analysis. ChildHope draws out and builds on the strengths of children and those around them to tackle injustice. Looking at root causes, including poverty and inequality, ChildHope seeks ways to influence policy and systems change to enable children to thrive. The two approaches complement one another and could enable the lived experience of children to influence strategic change to education systems world-wide.

The LEGO proposal was led by CPE with ChildHope positioned as a consortium sub, while for the GESP proposal, ChildHope was positioned as the lead with CPE as a consortium sub. This flexibility in roles has been typical of the approach taken by these two teams; finding the best partnership configuration to have the most potential impact. Unfortunately, the LEGO proposal was unsuccessful. We are waiting to hear whether the GESP proposal has been positively received by FCDO.

## Environmental Review

In 2019, ChildHope conducted a review of our environmental policy and made a commitment to include an update of progress against the core components of the policy in our Annual Report and Financial Statements. A summary of 2022 is given below.

### UK Base

ChildHope continues to rent accessible office space in a building run by Ethical Property, constructed with a commitment to reduce negative environmental impact, e.g. through natural light and ventilation; proximity to public transport links, with ample cycle racks and showers. The Green House actively promotes the recycling of food, plastic, paper/card, batteries and electronic waste. Ethical Property is audited annually on three areas – financial, social and environmental impact. See [www.ethicalproperty.co.uk](http://www.ethicalproperty.co.uk). Throughout 2022, ChildHope retained the smaller office space we had moved into in August 2020 in response to increased home working. UK travel remained mostly restricted to cycling, walking and public transport. Use of paper and printing remained low, mostly restricted to essential fundraising mailings that could not be shared electronically. We reviewed our



mailing list and reduced the number of hard copy mailings during 2022, continuing to periodically ask supporters if they would be happy to switch to email.

## International Programming

ChildHope's partnership approach is committed to strengthening local organisations so that they can operate effectively and independently, reducing dependency and input from Northern actors. This is a medium to long-term approach that will ultimately significantly reduce the volume of North-South travel. Due to COVID-19 restrictions earlier in 2022, only seven international (return) flights took place. We found ways to support partners online; many of these practices will be sustained in the future, although some flights will resume as face-to-face contact cannot be totally replaced by screens. Our South2South Safeguarding Network continues to promote the recruitment of safeguarding consultants from within the countries or regions that the consultancy is sought, reducing flights. A number of online and in-country consultancies took place during 2022, with no flights involved. As part of the FCDO-funded CLARISSA programme, ChildHope promotes the leadership of a local organisation as host and lead in Nepal. Again, this reduces unnecessary North-South travel and carbon footprint and increases power to Southern agencies. In 2019 we added a question to our annual partner survey, designed to prompt consideration of environmental impact within our partners and enable ChildHope and partners to gain a better understanding of what we are doing to promote positive action.

## Funding Review

As with many NGOs working in the development sector, securing new business development and fundraising has been very challenging. The relatively newly formed FCDO (Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office) reduced spending on aid from 0.7% to 0.5% of GNI. The combination of the decrease in UK government funding for overseas aid and changes in how funds are spent, shifts in funding strategies by some key UK based foundations and agencies, the impact of COVID-19 and emerging cost of living have all made securing income challenging.

In 2022 ChildHope embarked on a major business development diversification drive. We established a Business Development Advisory Group which included two individuals with decades of relevant development sector business development and strategy experience. We also hired two independent consultants to review prospects within the institutional development sector (e.g. bilaterals, foundations) and corporate sector. Combined with ChildHope staff expertise and research we were able to build a realistic and rather daunting picture of the funding landscape and the prospects for generating new significant income in the short to medium-term.

As part of the above business diversification drive, we brokered conversations and/or new pitches with 24 new donors, 4 current donors, 12 new primes and 7 safeguarding consultancy clients, and 5 new corporates. All bids are highly competitive. After hearing unsuccessful news for some of our larger bids, it became clear that even if all remaining bids were successful, ChildHope would be in a challenging financial position for 2023, which would still leave the organisation drawing on its reserves. Since competition for funding is so high and many NGOs are diversifying business development towards similar 'new' opportunities, a realistic view of the probability of winning bids is necessary. Challenges have also included delays in donor timetables which in turn delayed the proposed start of programmes. The common donor approach of funding payments 'in arrears' rather than upfront, requires a degree of reliance on reserves to facilitate cash flow.

Fundraising from individual supporters, events, appeals and small trusts has been surprisingly successful in 2022 despite being marginally lower than for 2021. Any reduction perhaps reflected our reduced

staffing capacity for this area of work for 9 months of the year and also the drop in giving due to COVID-19 and more recent cost of living crisis. Our BBC Radio 4 Appeal raised £11,100. Our main corporate supporter, Capital Group, increased their support over 2022 through staff engagement incentive schemes and individual staff generosity. Our total income in 2022 was £838,333, which includes £174,399 in unrestricted income from public fundraising, regular giving, trusts and foundations, corporate giving, and consultancy services.



## Key Sources of Income

### Africa

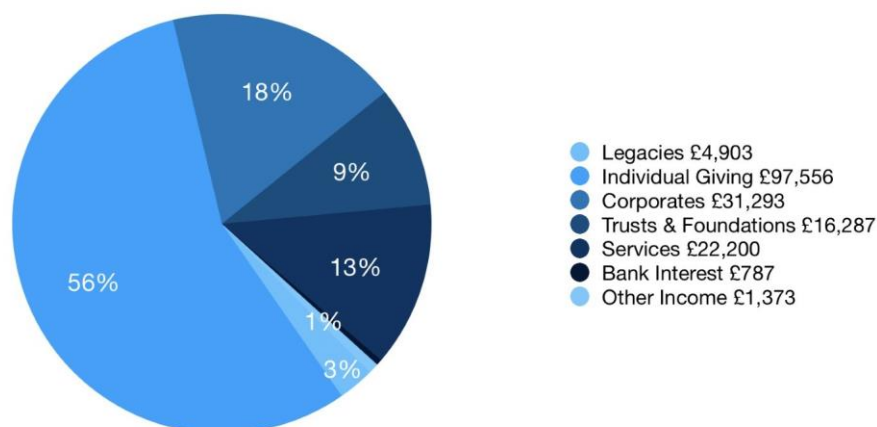
In 2022, three funding partnerships helped us grow our work in two countries. In Uganda, our work with Kabukye Trust to establish a Happy Math Hub and Child First health Clinic was supported through our funding partnerships from British Foreign School Society, Government of the Faroe Islands, and the States of Guernsey Overseas Aid and Development Commission. In The Gambia, we continue to benefit from our funding partnership with The Angus Lawson Memorial Trust to support our work with our partner Institute for Social Reform and Action (ISRA) to improve literacy, numeracy and protection of children in Majalis (residential Quranic schools). Our work with Future Focus Foundation in Sierra Leone continues into its second year of funding from the Highway One Trust, to implement a project in two communities in Kenema and Kailahun districts supporting adolescent mothers with skills training to establish their own business or secure alternative employment opportunities. The majority of our Africa projects will have closed by the end of 2023.

### Asia

In Asia our main sources of income were the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), who are funding our work in tackling child labour and modern slavery in Bangladesh and Nepal through the Child Labour Action Research Innovation in South and South East Asia – CLARISSA Consortium. TRAIID renewed funding to enable ChildHope and our partner Nagorik Uddyog to develop educational and child rights programmes with the children of garment industry workers in Dhaka. Our Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project with Voice of Children in Nepal was funded by Jersey Overseas Aid and closed in 2022. In Bangladesh, Healthy Futures for Bangladesh's Child Waste Pickers, is funded by Evan Cornish Trust, and implemented by Grambangla Unnayan Committee.

## Unrestricted Income

Unrestricted income is a valuable resource for ChildHope and was raised from a range of sources. It provides ChildHope with flexible income to be innovative and creative, and reduces the risks associated with a dependency on restricted grant funding. During 2022 we were able to publish two newsletter appeals, and a BBC Radio 4 Appeal presented by Timothy Spall which raised a £11,100. Local choir, *Sound: Check* supported our very successful Christmas fundraiser at Charing Cross Tube Station in London in December. The chart below details where our unrestricted income was raised from in 2022.



## Trusts and Foundations

Eight UK based Trusts and Foundations donated unrestricted income in 2022, totalling £16,287. We would like to sincerely thank each trust and foundation listed below for their support.

- The Chalk Cliff Trust
- The Tula Trust
- The Souter Charitable Trust
- The Fulmer Charitable Trust
- The Paget Charitable Trust
- The Cheruby Trust
- The Forest Hill Charitable Trust
- The Dullatur Foundation

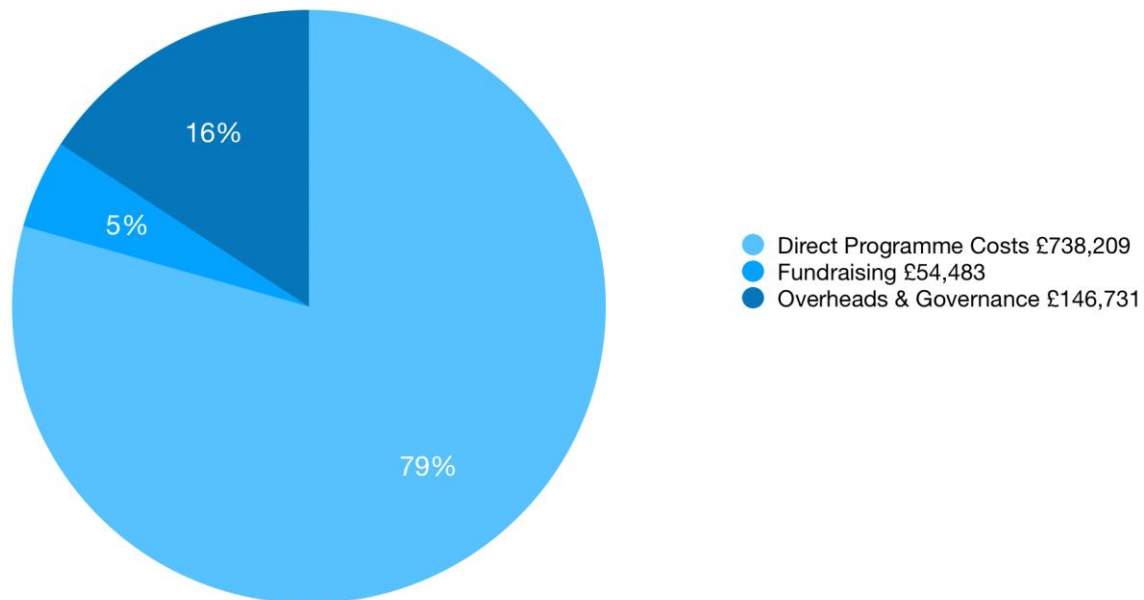
## Corporate Support

Corporate support is extremely important to ChildHope. Since 2005, we have been fortunate to work with Capital Group who has supported our general operating costs through a staff engagement charitable giving scheme. Additional support was also received through their Associate Match Giving scheme, staff salary sacrifice, and fundraisers organised by Capital Groups staff. Further corporates who donated vital unrestricted funds through 2022 with either in-kind support or one-off donations are listed below.

- Capital Group donated £31,293
- Outreach Committee at the Worshipful Company of Marketors completed pro-bono work valuing £942.

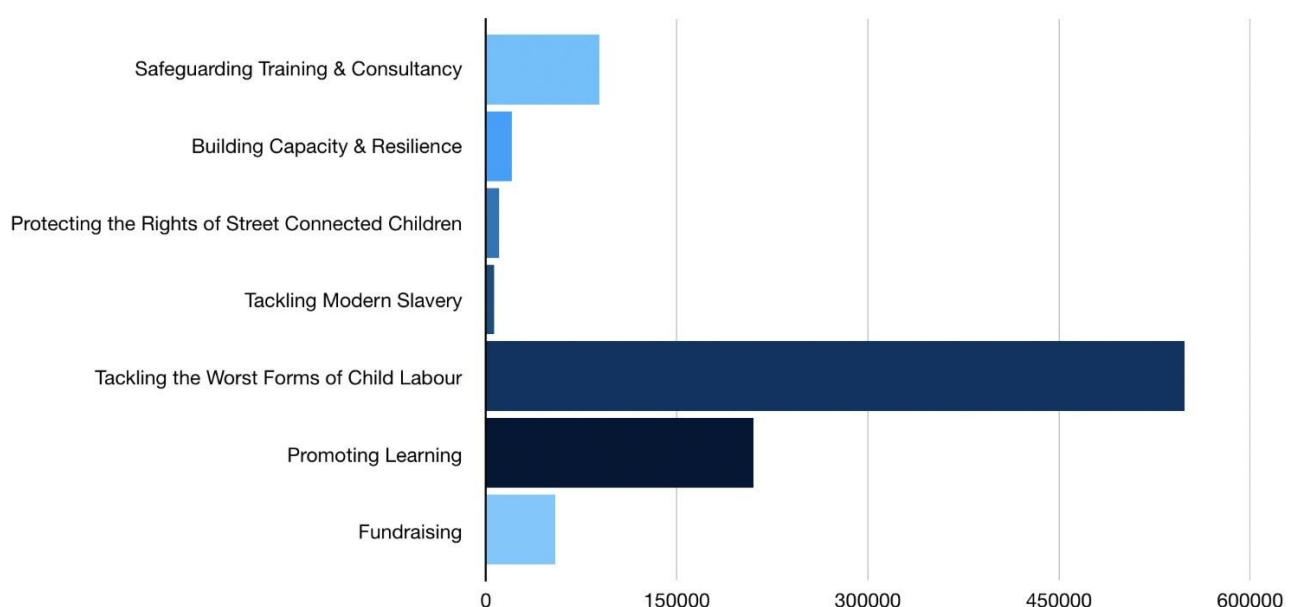
## Value for Money

From every £1 raised, ChildHope spent 79pence of resources on direct programme costs, 16pence on overheads and governance, and 5pence on fundraising costs.



## Direct Charitable Activity Expenditure

ChildHope's charitable activities expenditure totalled £939,423 in 2022. It is broken down into the themes of work as detailed below, and these themes correlate with how the narrative report and accounts have been organised. For further narrative detail, refer back to sections on the investments in funded programmes with partners described from page 8 to 24.



## Ethics and Fundraising

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, as well as ensuring we are compliant with GDPR requirements. As ChildHope does limited direct marketing, we do not have a telephone upgrade programme or face-to-face fundraising and we print two mailings per year. We ensure that vulnerable people, and all our supporters, 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. During 2022 we used no third parties for fundraising purposes. Trustees are kept up to date with fundraising activities at Board meetings each quarter.

## Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Trustees ensure that the ChildHope is governed with integrity, mindful of the seven core components of the Charity Governance Code. This section offers a summary of our progress, during 2022.

The main risk for 2022, alongside COVID-19 mentioned below, has been financial viability. Business development forecasting and cash flow scenario planning has been central to risk mitigation with more regular review of income and expenditure, and regular action planning and maintaining close contact with donors. We were able to complete the year with income and expenditure close to the planned budget. This meant using approximately £101k of our unrestricted reserves during 2022, leaving the organisation with approximately £256k, which is above the necessary requirement according to our reserves policy. The trend of using unrestricted reserves was both planned and necessary; a situation which is ultimately not sustainable.

In 2022, with the new ChildHope Executive Director in place, ChildHope embarked on a rapid funding diversification exercise as discussed in the Funding Review section above. However, with foundations being the best source of new funding there is tough competition with many foundations overwhelmed with applications and delaying their decision-making processes. These projects often require co-creation/design, resulting in long lead times for development and then ultimately project start dates. The risk of applying for more restricted programmatic funding with such long lead times and delays to the start of programming, means ChildHope could not guarantee it would be in a position to deliver these programmes if won. In addition, a higher degree of bid success rate would be required to make ChildHope financially viable across 2023 without completely running down reserves.

While it remained difficult to secure unrestricted donations during 2022, we did secure more than our target for unrestricted income from individuals, trusts and foundations. We are aware of and monitoring the impact that current cost of living increases, and economic uncertainties, may have on our supporters' ability to give to ChildHope.

To mitigate against the impact of reduced income, in 2022 ChildHope reduced its staff cohort size by not replacing three staff members who left ChildHope in 2022.

During 2022, the board of trustees and senior management team maintained close analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This included the health and welfare of staff, project delivery, implementation of the strategy and general operations, putting in place mechanisms to mitigate negative impacts wherever possible.

Other risks to ChildHope concern child protection or safeguarding abuses, and financial irregularity (fraud and mismanagement), by partners or ChildHope itself. ChildHope's approach to protection and safeguarding, how we mitigate risk and strengthen ChildHope and our partners' policies, systems and day-to-day activity, is detailed in a number of places throughout this report.

More broadly, to mitigate and manage risk, ChildHope has a detailed risk register, which is reviewed every three months by the Senior Management Team, Audit and Resources Committee, and 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 Child Protection, Governance, and Finance) and using a traffic light system, the Partnerships and Programmes are able to communicate to the SMT and Board of Trustees any key areas of risk and mitigation actions.

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.

A Heat Map system is in place which focusses on our engagement with partners in country and programme delivery. The Heat Map covers: protection and safeguarding; governance; donor relations; financial management; sustainability; quality of programme delivery. There is agreement among trustees and staff that the tool enables rich discussion and pertinent advice to be shared regarding work with partners, and reduces 'shocks' and enables prevention measures to be taken where there are challenges or areas of concern. We had no significant concerns around Heat Map focus areas during 2022 or whistleblowing events.

We consider the factors above to be the main risks and uncertainties we currently face as an organisation with financial viability being of particular concern in 2022 as we look ahead at 2023 and beyond.

## Safeguarding

Safeguarding is taken very seriously at ChildHope. ChildHope Safeguarding policy is reviewed every two years by the ChildHope safeguarding designated Officer, signed-off by SMT and then by the Board. ChildHope has a Designated Safeguarding Officer who supports the Executive Director who is responsible for ensuring provision of regular safeguarding training and for addressing any safeguarding concerns. Safeguarding training is provided to all new staff and volunteers, and refresher training annually for existing staff and Board members. A member of the board of trustees is designated safeguarding point of contact. Safeguarding considerations are discussed at SMT meetings, and Board meetings via the risk register and Heat Map. ChildHope provides overall safeguarding leadership for the FCDO funded, consortium programme, CLARISSA, described on page 9. No safeguarding concerns related to programmes funded via ChildHope have been raised in 2022 aside from those reported via the CLARISSA consortium programme which is led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and who are responsible for reporting these concerns.

## 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 three 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 2022 the desired reserve level within the general fund was £120k assuming a run down over a six-month period. At 31 December 2022, general reserves stood at £256k. The trustees are satisfied that this is technically within the stated reserves policy. However, while cash flow analysis and scenario planning demonstrates that ChildHope has sufficient funds to enable ChildHope to operate effectively over 2023 (with some level of additional unrestricted income), the lack of new large scale funding opportunities, matched with a continued decline in ChildHope reserves, poses a risk to ChildHope's future.

Consequently, the Trustees have worked with ChildHope's Senior Management Team (SMT) over 2022 to explore different options for ChildHope's future – including reshaping, contracting and merging. After considering what would be in the best interests of ChildHope's partners, current programmes and the people these programmes support, the Trustees, with executive team support, decided that the most responsible route forward was to restructure and focus our energies and resources on delivering current programmes. As a result, the focus has been taken away from new business development and instead there is agreement to use the remaining reserves to support achieving this aim. As reserves will be used to this end, ChildHope will no longer be a going concern by the end of 2023. To prepare for this, between December 2022 and mid-2023 the Trustees held a series of decision-making meetings to discuss ChildHope's future, and subsequently have decided to work towards the close out of ChildHope programmatically by the end 2023, with planned financial and legal close out by mid-2024. This long lead time to planned closure ensures that existing programmes are properly supported and funded through 2023 until they close, that partner sustainability is supported, and there is time for responsible communication with supporters and donors.

## 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. £125 in expenses were claimed by one trustee to attend Board meetings and sub-committees during 2022 (£0 in 2021). Charlie Middleton continued in the role of Chair of Trustees throughout 2022.

## 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 process includes a written application, interview(s), proposal and consideration for suitability by all trustees, followed by election at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. If elected, the person is entered as a member of the Company on the Register. The Executive Director (ED) and Chair ensure that each new trustee is trained in child protection and safeguarding and given an induction into ChildHope's activities. Appropriate support in governance, child protection and safeguarding and finance is offered to trustees regularly. They review their performance and register of interests 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.

## Selection of Chair

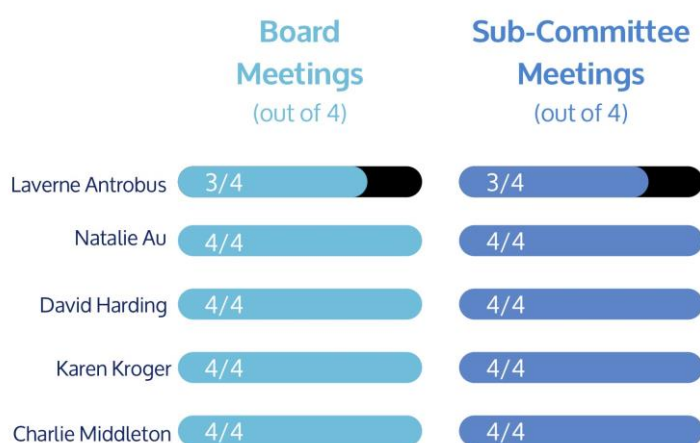
When the position of Chair becomes vacant, existing trustees may express an interest in the role and, if they do, the Board may decide to make an appointment from within the existing Board membership. If no-one comes forward from within the Board, other individuals may be identified, recommended and/or the post is advertised externally. A job description is drawn up to supplement the trustee Code of Conduct. Interested parties meet the 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.

Whilst the current Chair has been in post longer than is usual, some continuity was considered important by the Trustees while ChildHope’s future was explored and a new Executive Director brought on board in 2022.

## Ensuring a Good Balance of Board Membership

The trustees, who constitute directors of the charity for Companies Act purposes, at April 2023, are Laverne Antrobus, Karen Kroger, Charlie Middleton, David Harding and Natalie Au.

There are two sub-committees - the Audit and Resources Committee and the Partnerships and Programmes Sub-Committee. The Fundraising and Communications Sub-Committee had no members or meetings during 2022. Instead ChildHope recruited two volunteers to the newly formed ChildHope Business Development Advisory Group (BDAG). The BDAG has no decision-making powers. Observation of the group was made by ChildHope Director Natalie Au who reported back to the Board of Trustees. Attendance of trustees at formal meetings during 2022 is given in the table below.



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. Other members of the sub-committees are relevant ChildHope team members.

## Management of ChildHope

At the start of 2022 a team of fourteen (6 full-time, 8 part-time) managed ChildHope’s resources, office and partnerships, including the Executive Director. The Executive Director is Company Secretary and the Human Resources and Office Manager is Secretary to the trustees. The trustees oversee the pay policy, setting the salary of the ED and agree the annual staff pay increase. This is informed by regular benchmarking and evaluation (with external HR input to enhance objectivity). By the end of 2022, there was a team of eight (3 full-time, 5 part-time).

Job descriptions are reviewed annually with staff as part of the appraisal process, and we set salaries to reflect the knowledge, experience, skills and 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 the 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. Even with the economic downturn, ChildHope's policy is to offer affordable pay increases. ChildHope could not do that in 2022 but did give all staff two £500 one off payments in response to the rise in cost of living.

We know that the staff we recruit are attracted to work for us because of the quality of the work we do and ChildHope's integrity as an organisation. We also aim to offer a supportive work environment, which is flexible and responsive to the needs of our team.

The identity and experience of our staff is diverse:

- 57% female (8) and 43% male (6)
- 57% Black or Asian (8) and 43% White (6)

In 2022 staff and volunteers had origins in Britain, India, Colombia, Jamaica, Uganda, Nigeria, New Zealand, Mexico, Germany, and China.

Our 2022 team members speak Bangla, English, Hausa, Yoruba, Hindi, Luganda, Mandarin, Odia, Jamaican Patois, German, Swahili, French and Spanish.



In 2022 assistance was received from two different interns who worked on digital communications and fundraising. We also received support from a UK based fundraising volunteer and two Chinese students from Global Cultural Adventurers (GCA), which is an international education and culture exchange organization dedicated to assisting Chinese university students to take part in internships and education programs overseas. 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. All interns are paid the London Living wage set by the Living Wage Foundation.

## Transparency and Due Diligence

ChildHope aims to be as transparent as possible in the work we do. During 2019 and 2020 we were part of a pilot programme for the DFID/FCDO Supply Partner Code of Conduct (the Code) for Accountable Grant Arrangements (AGAs). The focus of this department in FCDO has been unclear since the merger but we will be willing participants in the programme should it resume in 2023.

## Related Parties and Relationships with Other Organisations

ChildHope delivers work in partnership with independent organisations in Africa and Asia. Partnerships are developed, in most cases, over several years during which necessary due diligence, partnership development and organisational development plans are drawn up, carried out and regularly reviewed. ChildHope and partners 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 are given to employ, train and promote employees on the basis of their experience, abilities and qualifications. We take care to ensure that 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, do not negatively influence decisions made around employment. 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. Our landlords have applied high standards of accessibility and facilities for disabled people in the refurbishment and development of the building. If it is necessary to assess whether personal circumstances will affect the performance of the job, 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 regularly. 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.

As post COVID-19 has become the 'new normal' staff have chosen to not travel to the office as often as before the pandemic. Fortnightly in-person staff meetings are held around which staff choose their own travel-to-office working patterns. Throughout the COVID-19 period and since, it has been important to maintain regular, quality connection with team members to reduce feelings of isolation and maintain direction.

## Plans For The Future

ChildHope is now in Year 3 of our 2021-2025 strategic framework. Our priorities are:

- to increase the participation of children and young people in the development agenda;
- to accelerate the transfer of power to locally-led organisations in low-income countries;
- to work in partnership and collaboration with other organisations, in new and creative ways, to achieve our goals.

While 2023 constitutes a relatively normal ChildHope programming year with six live projects/programmes in Africa and Asia to deliver across the year, big changes are required going forward as discussed in the *'Reserves Policy and Going Concern'* section above. ChildHope's Board of Trustees has decided that ChildHope should focus on the effective delivery of its existing programmes through 2023 rather than split energies to try to generate more funding for the future. This decision was

not taken lightly and was due to uncertainty around medium term funding and more immediate financial pressures. Our priority is to deliver existing programmes effectively, give sufficient notice to support our partners to support their sustainability, and share the legacy of ChildHope's thirty-four year journey. ChildHope will aim to responsibly, programmatically close out at the end of 2023, and legally and financially close ChildHope as a charity by mid-2024.

To achieve this, ChildHope will still fundraise for the first half of 2023 to support the delivery of our programmes and sustainability of ChildHope partners as described above, however we will not take on new large-scale donor-funded programmes. Our current forecast predicts that by July, ChildHope will have raised sufficient funds to support the responsible programme of work described above and some efforts to support the sustainability of our partners. ChildHope will make ChildHope's intended closure public, stop fundraising and actively contact supporters to thank them for all their support and ask for donations and direct debits to be ceased.

## 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 2022 was 5 (2021:5). 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.

### **Approval**

The trustees' annual report has been approved by the trustees on 23rd May 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Charlie Middleton  
Chair



# Independent Auditor's Report

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ChildHope (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 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 2022 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.

## Emphasis of matter - going concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the disclosures in the trustees' annual report and note 1 of the financial statements that it is the trustees' intention to cease operations within one year and strike this entity from the Register of Companies. As a consequence, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than as a going concern. No adjustments to the accounts have been necessary as a result.

## 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

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

**Use of our report**

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.

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

**18 July 2023**

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TL

# Statement of Financial Activities

(Incorporating and Income and Expenditure Account & Statement of Total Realised Gains and Losses)

ChildHope UK

Company no. 2343358

	Note	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2022 £	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £
<b>INCOME FROM</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	150,039	663,934	813,973	163,568	1,123,561	1,287,129
Charitable activities							
South2South Safeguarding Training and Consultancy		22,200	-	22,200	27,110	-	27,110
Investment income: bank interest		787	-	787	15	-	15
Other income		1,373	-	1,373	19,796	-	19,796
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>174,399</b>	<b>663,934</b>	<b>838,333</b>	<b>210,489</b>	<b>1,123,561</b>	<b>1,334,050</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE ON</b>							
Raising funds	3	54,483	-	54,483	74,877	-	74,877
Charitable activities							
Promoting Learning	3	34,803	175,095	209,898	103,914	533,850	637,764
Protecting the rights of street connected children	3	1,714	8,621	10,335	-	-	-
Tackling Modern Slavery	3	1,114	5,603	6,717	29,916	135,222	165,138
Tackling the worst forms of child labour	3	90,968	457,678	548,646	87,333	448,667	536,000
Building capacity and resilience	3	3,366	16,937	20,303	1,133	5,822	6,955
Safeguarding Training and Consultancy	3	89,041	-	89,041	9,310	-	9,310
		<b>221,006</b>	<b>663,934</b>	<b>884,940</b>	<b>231,606</b>	<b>1,123,561</b>	<b>1,355,167</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>275,489</b>	<b>663,934</b>	<b>939,423</b>	<b>306,483</b>	<b>1,123,561</b>	<b>1,430,044</b>
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>		<b>(101,090)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(101,090)</b>	<b>(95,994)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(95,994)</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS</b>							
TOTAL FUNDS AT 1 JANUARY 2020		356,623	-	356,623	452,617	-	452,617
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022</b>	13	<b>£ 255,533</b>	<b>£ Nil</b>	<b>£ 255,533</b>	<b>£ 356,623</b>	<b>£ Nil</b>	<b>£ 356,623</b>

All income and expenditure has arisen from continuing activities. The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

# Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

ChildHope UK

Company no. 2343358

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	8	1	1
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	9	7,626	31,557
Cash at bank and in hand		295,954	460,278
		<u>303,580</u>	<u>491,835</u>
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(48,048)	(135,213)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>255,532</u>	<u>356,622</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>£ 255,533</u></u>	<u><u>£ 356,623</u></u>
<b>FUNDS</b>			
Unrestricted funds:			
Designated funds		-	250,000
General fund		255,533	106,623
		<u><u>£ 255,533</u></u>	<u><u>£ 356,623</u></u>

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 2019) - (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

They were approved, and authorised for issue, by the Board of Trustees on 23 May 2023 and signed on their behalf by:-

CHARLIE MIDDLETON, Chair



# Statement of Cash Flows

ChildHope UK

Company no. 2343358

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities	16		(164,324)		(129,773)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of fixed assets			-		-
Cash flows from financing activities			-		-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year			(164,324)		(129,773)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			460,278		590,051
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end			295,954		460,278

# Notes to the financial statements

## 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 2019) - (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

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 have fully assessed the risks at the time of approval. The trustees believe that, on the basis of their current assessment, any risks to income and cash flow can be managed sufficiently to support ChildHope to deliver its plans for 2023. However, financial forecasts showed that ChildHope was unlikely to be a going concern beyond 2023. The trustees have made the decision for ChildHope to responsibly, programmatically close out by the end of 2023, and legally and financially close ChildHope as a charity by mid-2024. Therefore the charity will not be a going concern beyond 2023.

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.

# Notes to the financial statements

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.

## 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.

# Notes to the financial statements

## 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 some salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned in proportion to direct costs.

## j) Operating leases

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

## k) Tangible fixed assets

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £1,000. 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 not 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
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## 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

## 2. Gifts, Grants, and Donations

Gifts, grants, and donations include a large number of gifts from institutional donors, individuals, and corporates.

	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2021 £
Individual giving, events, and other fundraising	102,459	-	102,459	113,004
Trust, Foundations, and Corporates	47,580	-	47,580	50,784
Institutional donors	-	663,934	663,934	1,123,341
	<u>£ 150,039</u>	<u>£ 663,934</u>	<u>£ 813,973</u>	<u>£ 1,287,129</u>

### Donations and legacies - 2021

	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £
Individual giving, events, and other fundraising	112,784	220	113,004
Trust, Foundations, and Corporates	50,784	-	50,784
Institutional donors	-	1,123,341	1,123,341
	<u>£ 163,568</u>	<u>£ 1,123,561</u>	<u>£ 1,287,129</u>

Individual giving includes non-recurring legacy income of £4,903 (2021 - £27,607).

### Special disclosure of amounts received in the year

Donations and legacies above are stated on an accruals basis. However the following funding sources require that income from these sources is also stated on a receipts basis as follows:

Donor	Project / Grant	Total Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2021 £
DfID	GECT	-	343,416
DfID	CLAMP	5,603	127,179
UK Aid Connect	CLARISSA	378,950	344,888



# Notes to the financial statements

## 3. Analysis of expenditure by charitable activity

2022

	Direct costs £	Governance & Support costs £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Fundraising costs	45,449	9,034	54,483	74,877
Charitable activities				
Promoting Learning	175,095	34,803	209,898	637,764
Protecting the rights of street connected children	8,621	1,714	10,335	-
Tackling Modern Slavery	5,603	1,114	6,717	165,138
Tackling the worst forms of child labour	457,676	90,970	548,646	536,000
Building capacity and resilience	16,937	3,366	20,303	6,955
Safeguarding Training and Consultancy	74,277	14,764	89,041	9,310
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>783,658</b>	<b>155,765</b>	<b>939,423</b>	<b>1,430,044</b>

2021

	Direct costs £	Governance & Support costs £	Total 2020 £
Fundraising costs	62,677	12,200	74,877
Charitable activities			
Promoting Learning	533,850	103,914	637,764
Protecting the rights of street connected children	-	-	-
Tackling Modern Slavery	138,231	26,907	165,138
Tackling the worst forms of child labour	448,667	87,333	536,000
Building capacity and resilience	5,822	1,133	6,955
Safeguarding Training and Consultancy	7,793	1,517	9,310
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,197,040</b>	<b>233,004</b>	<b>1,430,044</b>

### Governance & Support costs

	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Staff support costs	102,184	182,596
Programmes overheads	7,788	12,295
Facilities and services	30,169	21,370
Office administration and finance	15,624	16,742
	<b>155,765</b>	<b>233,003</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

## 4. Net income / expenditure for the year

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation	-	353
Auditor's remuneration	9,540	9,900
Operating lease rentals: property	30,728	29,542

## 5. Staff costs and numbers

	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2022 £	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £
<b>Salary costs</b>						
Wages and salaries	153,860	173,201	327,061	193,830	215,422	409,252
Social security costs	27,664	2,000	29,664	24,660	12,098	36,758
Pension costs	13,361	-	13,361	16,031	2,160	18,191
	<b>£ 194,885</b>	<b>£ 175,201</b>	<b>£ 370,086</b>	<b>£ 234,521</b>	<b>£ 229,680</b>	<b>£ 464,201</b>

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 13 (2021: 14). The full time equivalent number of staff was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Raising funds	1.3	1.9
Charitable activities	5.4	7.1
Administration	3.2	3.8
	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>

The trustees consider that the members of the SMT, who are the CEO, the HR Manager, the Head of Finance, and the Senior Programmes Manager are the key management personnel of the charity. The total employee benefits, including pension and national insurance contributions, for these key management personnel were £191,646 (2021 - £160,653).

During the year, no employee earned above £60,000, including pension contributions (2021 - one employee earned between £60,000 - £70,000, including pension contributions).

# Notes to the financial statements

## 6. Related party transactions

During the year, two trustees received reimbursement for out of pocket expenses amounting to £312 (2021: one trustee received payments for reimbursed expenses amounting to £125).

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

## 7. Taxation

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

## 8. Tangible fixed assets

	Computers £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 01 January 2022	22,790	3,917	26,707
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	22,790	3,917	26,707
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 01 January 2022	22,790	3,916	26,706
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	22,790	3,916	26,706
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2021	£ Nil	£ 1	£ 1
At 31 December 2022	£ Nil	£ 1	£ 1

## 9. Debtors

<b>Due within one year</b>	£	£
Other debtors	7,626	28,608
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2,949
	<u>£ 7,626</u>	<u>£ 31,557</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

## 10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Accruals	9,540	10,800
Project deferred income	36,785	112,251
Payroll taxes payable	-	9,647
Pensions payable	1,723	2,515
	<b>£ 48,048</b>	<b>£ 135,213</b>
Deferred income		
Balance at 01 January	112,251	175,738
Amount released to incoming resources	(112,251)	(175,738)
Amount deferred in the year	36,785	112,251
Balance at 31 December	<b>£ 36,785</b>	<b>£ 112,251</b>

## 11. Pension scheme

The charity has auto-enrolled all staff into the Government's defined contributions Workplace Pension Scheme, NEST. The charity has a duty to meet the minimum employer contribution into the scheme as required in law (4% since 2019). Employees may opt to contribute more than their required minimum. In this case, ChildHope matches employee contributions up to 5% of pensionable salary subject to the employee also contributes at least 5%.

## 12. Analysis of net assets between funds

	General Funds £	Designated Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
Tangible fixed assets	1	-	-	1
Net current assets	255,532	-	-	255,532
	<b>£ 255,533</b>	<b>£ Nil</b>	<b>£ Nil</b>	<b>£ 255,533</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

## 13. Analysis of the net movement in funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2021 £
Net movement in funds	(101,090)	-	(101,090)	(95,994)
Net expenditure on additions for the year	-	-	-	(353)
	<u>£(101,090)</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£(101,090)</u>	<u>£(96,347)</u>

## 14. 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 (photocopier)	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Less than one year	13,886	18,514	624	624
One to five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>13,886</u>	<u>18,514</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>624</u>

## 15. Other company information

ChildHope UK is a charitable company limited by guarantee, registered in England with registration number 2343358. Its registered office address is The Green House, 244-254 Cambridge Heath Road, London, England, E2 9DA. The accounts are presented in GBP rounded to £1.

## 16. Reconciliation of net income / (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(101,090)	(95,994)
Depreciation charges	-	353
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	23,931	43,755
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(87,165)	(77,887)
	<u>£(164,324)</u>	<u>£(129,773)</u>



# Notes to the financial statements

## 17. Movement in funds

2022

	Note	Partner & Country	At the start of the year £	Income £	Expended £	At the end of the year £
<b>Restricted funds</b>						
<b>Promoting Learning</b>						
- Hope for Marginalised Children in Majalis	(a)	ISRA ALMT, Gambia	-	15,090	15,090	-
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	(b)	Voice of Children, Nepal	-	56,956	56,956	-
- Butterflies Mental Health Project	(c)	Butterflies, India	-	22,155	22,155	-
- Happy Maths Hub	(d)	Kabukye Trust, Uganda	-	80,894	80,894	-
			-	<b>175,095</b>	<b>175,095</b>	-
<b>Protecting the rights of street connected children</b>						
- Support and Protection of the Vulnerable Children and Families in East Nepal	(e)	VoC, Nepal	-	<b>8,621</b>	<b>8,621</b>	-
<b>Tackling Modern Slavery</b>						
- CLAMP	(f)	Shakti Samuha, Nepal	-	<b>5,603</b>	<b>5,603</b>	-

# Notes to the financial statements

## Note 17 - Movement in funds (continued)

### Restricted funds 2022 - continued

	Note	Partner & Country	At the start of the year £	Income £	Expended £	At the end of the year £
<b>Tackling the worst forms of child labour</b>						
- Challenging injustice, promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka	(g)	Nagorik, Bangladesh	-	72,315	72,315	-
- Empowering Teenage Mothers	(h)	Future Focus, Sierra Leone	-	6,731	6,731	-
- CLARISSA	(i)	Gram Bangla	-	378,632	378,632	-
			-	<b>457,678</b>	<b>457,678</b>	-
<b>Building capacity and resilience</b>						
- Partner strategic strengthening	(j)	CHADET, Ethiopia	-	2,299	2,299	-
- Asia regional programmes	(k)	Various, Asia	-	14,638	14,638	-
			-	<b>16,937</b>	<b>16,937</b>	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>			-	<b>663,934</b>	<b>663,934</b>	-
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>			<b>356,623</b>	<b>174,399</b>	<b>275,489</b>	<b>255,533</b>
<b>Total funds 2022</b>			<b>356,623</b>	<b>174,399</b>	<b>275,489</b>	<b>255,533</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

### Description of restricted funds - 2022

#### *Promoting learning*

- a) Hope for Marginalised Children in Majalis: Funded by The Angus Lawson Memorial Trust, this project is a pilot, working with 3 Majalis in the West Coast Region, to improve the living conditions and quality of education of 270 children and young people aged between 5-21 years.
- b) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Nepal: Funded by Jersey Overseas Aid (State of Jersey Treasury - JOA), the project goal is to enable 7,400 vulnerable children, with a focus on 3,800 girls and 200 children with disabilities, to stay or re-enrol in school due to improved WASH facilities in 20 earthquake and flood-affected schools in rural Nepal.
- c) Butterflies mental health project: Funded by Comic Relief, the project is delivered by our partner Butterflies who has then engaged ChildHope UK to provide capacity building and oversight.
- d) Happy Maths Hub: Funded by British and Foreign Schools Society, the Government of the Faroe Islands and the States of Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission this project aimed to create a Maths learning hub and work in the community to increase awareness of gender and disability issues in relation to learning.

#### *Protecting the rights of street connected children*

- e) Support and Protection of Vulnerable Children and Families in East Nepal: implemented by our partner Voice of Children.

#### *Tackling modern slavery*

- f) CLAMP: This project is a Community Led Action Against Modern-Slavery and Poverty. It is implemented by our partner Shakti Samuha and funded by DFID (now FCDO).

#### *Tackling the worst Forms of child labour*

- g) Challenging injustice and promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka: This project is funded by TRAIID to provide day care, primary education, and vocational training to children of garment workers in Dhaka. It also supports parents and the community to more effectively protect and care for their children.
- h) Empowering teenage mothers with skills training for sustainable livelihood in Kenema, Sierra Leone, implemented by our partner Future Focus Foundation.
- i) A child-centred approach to tackling the drivers of child labour and modern slavery (CLARISSA). The project is funded by FCDO via Institute for Development Studies to ChildHope and other consortium partners.

#### *Building capacity and resilience*

- j) Support to ChildHope partner CHADET in Ethiopia on business development for partner capacity strengthening and sustainability.
- k) Asia regional programmes: Regional capacity building and support, funded by various donors, for our partners across the Asia region.

# Notes to the financial statements

## Note 17 - Movement in funds (continued)

2021

	Note	Partner & Country	At the start of the year £	Income £	Expended £	At the end of the year £
<b>Restricted funds</b>						
<b>Promoting Learning</b>						
- Partner strategic strengthening	(a)	ISRA ALMT, Gambia	-	17,409	17,409	-
- Girls Education Challenge (GECT)	(b)	CHADET, Ethiopia	-	280,364	280,364	-
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	(c)	Voice of Children, Nepal	-	132,823	132,823	-
- WASH improvements in schools in Ethiopia (WISE)	(d)	CHADET, Ethiopia	-	29,015	29,015	-
- Butterflies Mental Health Project	(e)	Butterflies, India	-	16,135	16,135	-
- Happy Maths Hub	(f)	Kabukye Trust, Uganda	-	58,104	58,104	-
			-	533,850	533,850	-
<b>Tackling Modern Slavery</b>						
- CLAMP	(g)	Shakti Samuha, Nepal	-	135,222	135,222	-
			-	669,072	669,072	-

# Notes to the financial statements

## Restricted funds 2021- continued

	Note	Partner & Country	At the start of the year £	Income £	Expended £	At the end of the year £
<b>Tackling the worst forms of child labour</b>						
- Challenging injustice, promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka	(h)	Nagorik, Bangladesh	-	85,793	85,793	-
- CLARISSA	(i)	Gram Bangla	-	339,374	339,374	-
- Skills training for teenage mothers	(j)	Future Focus, Sierra Leone	-	8,500	8,500	-
- Children of waste- pickers and garment workers	(k)	Gram Bangla, Bangladesh	-	15,000	15,000	-
			-	448,667	448,667	-
<b>Building capacity and resilience</b>						
- Asia regional programmes	(l)	Various, Asia	-	5,822	5,822	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>			-	1,123,561	1,123,561	-
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>			452,617	210,489	306,483	356,623
<b>Total funds 2021</b>			452,617	1,334,050	1,430,044	356,623



# Notes to the financial statements

## Description of restricted funds – 2021

### *Promoting learning*

- a) Hope for Marginalised Children in Majalis: Funded by The Angus Lawson Memorial Trust, this project is a pilot, working with 3 Majalis in the West Coast Region, to improve the living conditions and quality of education of 270 children and young people aged between 5-21 years.
- b) Girls' Education Challenge (GECT): Funded by DFID (now FCDO), this project is part of the Girls' Education Challenge Transition 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.
- c) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Nepal: Funded by Jersey Overseas Aid (State of Jersey Treasury - JOA), the project goal is to enable 7,400 vulnerable children, with a focus on 3,800 girls and 200 children with disabilities, to stay or re-enrol in school due to improved WASH facilities in 20 earthquake and flood-affected schools in rural Nepal.
- d) WASH improvements in Ethiopia (WISE): This project was funded by Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission (GOAC), for the extension and improvement of WASH facilities in schools.
- e) Butterflies mental health project: Funded by Comic Relief, the project is delivered by our partner Butterflies who has then engaged ChildHope UK to provide capacity building and oversight.
- f) Happy Maths Hub: Funded by The British and Foreign School Society and The Government of Faroe Islands, this project is to create a Maths learning hub and work in the community to increase awareness of gender and disability issues in relation to learning.

### *Tackling modern slavery*

- g) CLAMP: This project is a Community Led Action Against Modern-Slavery and Poverty. It is implemented by our partner Shakti Samuha and funded by DFID (now FCDO).

### *Tackling the worst Forms of child labour*

- h) Challenging injustice and promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka: This project is funded by TRAIID to provide day care, primary education, and vocational training to children of garment workers in Dhaka. It also supports parents and the community to more effectively protect and care for their children.
- i) A child-centred approach to tackling the drivers of child labour and modern slavery (CLARISSA). The project is funded by FCDO via Institute for Development Studies to ChildHope and other consortium partners.
- j) Empowering teenage mothers with skills training for sustainable livelihood in Kenema, Sierra Leone, implemented by our partner Future Focus Foundation.
- k) Schooling support for Pre-school and Primary School Children of waste-pickers and garment workers, implemented by our partner Grambangla in Bangladesh.

### *Building capacity and resilience*

- l) Asia regional programmes: Regional capacity building and support, funded by various donors, for our partners across the Asia region.



## 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.

In all ChildHope photographs, children have given their consent for ChildHope to use and share their images and stories.