

2021 Annual Report and Financial Statements



ChildHope (UK)
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021



Contents

Reference and Administrative Information	4
Introduction	5
Overview of ChildHope's Strategic Framework 2021 - 2025	6
Review of progress in 2021	8
1. Stronger and safer children, families and communities	8
2. Stronger Local Leadership	20
3. Stronger learning and innovation	24
Funding Review	25
Environmental Review	28
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	29
Independent Auditor's Report	36
Statement of Financial Activities	40
Balance Sheet	41
Statement of Cash Flows	42
Notes to the Financial Statements	43

Company number	2343358	
Charity number	328434	
Registered office and operational address	The Green House 244-254 Cambridge Heath Road London E2 9DA	Tel. 020 3559 6504
Patrons	Helen Baxendale Jeremy Bowen Lyse Doucet Trevor Eve	Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall Sandra Scott Timothy Spall Juliet Stevenson
Trustees, who are also directors under company law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:		
Trustees	Ms Laverne Antrobus Mr David Harding Ms Karen Kroger (Treasurer) Mr Charles Middleton (Chair)	Ms Jo Taylor (to November 2021) Ms Lizzie Towl (to March 2021) Ms Natalie Au
Key management personnel	Jill Healey	Executive Director, Company Secretary and Secretary to the trustees
Bankers	Lloyds TSB Victoria House Southampton Row LONDON WC1B 5HR	CAF Bank Ltd 25 Kings Hill Avenue WEST MALLING KENT ME19 4JQ
Solicitors	Bates, Wells and Braithwaite Cheapside House 138 Cheapside LONDON WC1B	Butcher Burns Beaumont House 47 Mount Pleasant LONDON WC1X 0AE
Auditor	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 2021. 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 objects, as set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association are:

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

In January 2021, ChildHope launched a new strategic framework covering 2021-2025. This report covers progress against this framework.

Overview of ChildHope's Strategic Framework 2021 - 2025

In 2021, ChildHope launched its new Strategic Framework, covering 2021-2025. It was developed 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 future direction therefore focuses more on sharing knowledge, building partnerships and children's voices, and less on delivering projects directly. It considers the importance of making every international flight matter and 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. Yet 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. We also want to persuade others in the UK development sector to move beyond warm words and good intentions, to truly making a shift towards addressing inequality.

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.



This report shows how ChildHope is making progress against our 2021-2025 Strategic Framework.

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 19, 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 recognised and valued by those with power and resources in the international development sector.

From pages 20 to 22 we explain the progress we are making with our innovative safeguarding work, the South2South Safeguarding Consultancy Network. Pages 22 to 24 summarise feedback from our partners in Africa and Asia, and how they would like us to move forward in 2022 and beyond.

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

The CLARISSA Consortium, described on page 9, 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 on 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. On page 24 we describe our new collaboration with Cambridge Partnership for Education, and our aspirations for working together.

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 2021

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.

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 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. 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.

Despite restrictions faced by COVID-19 during 2021, we have 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.

800

Life stories have been carefully collected and analysed, enabling us to understand how children end up in the worst forms of labour.

In 2022 we will be working 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.

In spite of efforts to identify and work with children with disabilities, and discussion, guidance and training around inclusion, the percentage of children with disabilities in our groups does not represent the estimated national proportion of people with disabilities in Bangladesh or Nepal. We are actively seeking to understand and address this under-representation as we further develop the programme.

Read about CLARISSA on our website here [Child Labour Action Research in South and Southeast Asia \(childhope.org.uk\)](https://childlabouractionresearch.org.uk) and on CLARISSA's own website here <https://clarissa.global/>. Alongside the children's stories, the project has produced a number of working papers, articles, blogs and think-pieces as we strengthen evidence in this area.

CLARISSA is funded by the UK Government FCDO and the consortium lead is the Institute for Development Studies.

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



20 students completed their training and passed their trade test



20 previous students received business start-up kits



1000 masks made, for community distribution



16,000+ people tuned into radio programmes discussing community child protection and COVID-19 prevention

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.

"One of the project trainees has become so passionate about supporting other disadvantaged young people that she has become a volunteer trainer in the project training centre."

(from Future Focus Foundation project report)

The work of the groups goes beyond business development and also 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.

Read more about the project here [Supporting Teenage Mothers in Sierra Leone \(childhope.org.uk\)](https://childhope.org.uk/supporting-teenage-mothers-in-sierra-leone)



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 eight 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.



126 children aged 2-5 received early childhood education, incorporating nutrition, play, learning, health and social skills



112 children aged 6-16 received tailored support through the drop-in centre - vocational training, support for physical and mental health, peer activities, discussion and awareness sessions

The project aims to protect and improve the lives of at least 200 children aged 2-16 years, with enrolment priority given to the poorest households, single parents and children with disabilities, and quality support a priority.

'We have tried to design the entire curriculum as such, that they learn it through role playing, singing and dancing; we tried to make the learning process fun for the children. We have incorporated parts of formal pre-primary and primary education syllabus in our curriculum, so that the children are ready for the school'.

Project Coordinator

Nagorik 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.



'It seems they have a planned diet for the children in the centre, which we cannot afford to have in our homes'.

Parent of child in day care

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. Nagorik Uddyog's research and advocacy team are soon to publish a report *"Violence and harassment against women at workplace: the case of Bangladesh garment sector"*.

Find out more about the project here [Protecting the Children of Garment Workers in Bangladesh \(childhope.org.uk\)](https://childhope.org.uk). Read about the changes to individuals' lives in our recently produced story book [ChildHope Stories of Hope by Garment Workers ISSUU 1.pdf](#)

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.

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.



188 Youth Change Agents became master trainers, advocates, mentors and role models on issues of modern day slavery, influencing within their communities and beyond



22 wards formed protection plans to combat human trafficking and listen to people at risk of trafficking in their communities.



834 government officials and NGO representatives gained knowledge on modern day slavery through training and workshops mostly led by youth change agents



14,990 children and young people considered to be at high risk of trafficking and exploitation were reached during it's three years; some of whom directly escaped from slavery with the support of the project.

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](#).

You can read more about the project here [Community-Led Action against Modern Slavery and Poverty \(childhope.org.uk\)](#) The CLAMP project ended in June 2021 and we are looking for funding to continue this essential work. Contact Amit Arulanantham for more information at amit@childhope.org.uk.

Promoting Learning

Ethiopia – Girls’ Education Challenge – Excelling Against the Odds

In Ethiopia, ChildHope and The Organisation for Child Transformation and Development (CHADET) delivered an FCDO-funded Girls’ Education Challenge (GEC) project together for eight years. The project came to an end in 2021.



16,481 marginalised girls supported to enrol, stay and succeed in school



305 girls with disabilities received learning aids, and awareness of the rights to education for disabled children was raised with children and adults in schools, families and communities



133 school principals and vice principals received leadership training within the 74 schools the project operated in



109 Communities of Practice were set up for teachers to work collaboratively



3,803 boys participated in Good Brothers’ Clubs, where they learned how they could better support girls’ education

Attendance rates rose to

over 90%

Through GEC, over 16,000 of Ethiopia’s most marginalised girls, those experiencing or at risk of early marriage, domestic labour, migration and street-involvement, have been able to enrol, stay, thrive and succeed in education. Girls learned to speak out about the issues they faced and, with growing confidence, were able to influence change to improve their lives. When COVID-19 forced schools to close, the girls worked with teachers, parents and other community members to help the GEC project meet their needs and get them back into schools when they re-opened.

*“My vision of my future has changed. I now have a slogan for myself:
I can be great, with great success in many aspects of my life”*

Genet, South Gondar

Read more about our GEC Programme here [Girls Education Challenge \(childhope.org.uk\)](https://childhope.org.uk), where you can find a comprehensive impact report. Project participants tell their stories of involvement in GEC in this short video [Girls Education Challenge, Ethiopia Impact Film - YouTube](#)

The civil unrest in Ethiopia has been devastating for many of the girls we worked with through GEC in Ethiopia. We are looking for further funding to support CHADET to work with local communities and the education authorities to bring quality education back to those affected. Contact Iain Disley for more information at idisley@childhope.org.uk.

Nepal – Clean Future for Rural Children (WASH)

As well as playing a major role in the CLARISSA programme, Voice of Children and ChildHope are working together to deliver a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, funded by Jersey Overseas Aid. The project aims 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 school more accessible for disabled children and for girls during menstruation.



1,076 life skills sessions reach 15,530 people on WASH and Safeguarding awareness



182 peer educators



80% of girls increased attendance at school due to improved facilities



21 schools with WASH committees and improved practices

The project is disaggregating project data according to gender and disability, adults and children. Participation by people with disabilities is encouraged through improvements in the physical environment and improved awareness and inclusive behaviour in schools and communities.

"Now we have facilities to change sanitary pad and washing facilities in the school. We also have separate toilets for boys and girls which makes me happy to be in the school every day".

Class 8 Girl

Read more about the project here [Clean Futures for Rural Children in Nepal \(childhope.org.uk\)](https://childhope.org.uk/clean-futures-for-rural-children-in-nepal). The project has produced short educational animation films in Nepali with English sub-titles. This one promotes the benefits of hand washing and good sanitation practice [An educational short film on WASH \(WASH for Education Project\) - YouTube](#) and this one talks about period poverty [Period Poverty: Breaking the Stigma - YouTube](#).

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

For many years, the dominant model of funding has been one of a 'Northern donor' giving money to ChildHope to work with a partner in the 'Global South'. The Southern partners were assumed to be very high risk and ChildHope expected to take on this risk, for which we were paid via the grant we were given to carry out work with the partner. In India, following the successful joint ChildHope-Butterflies implementation of a Comic Relief Investment Grant, in 2018 Butterflies applied successfully to them for direct grant funding.

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.

More information about Butterflies can be found here 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, on project development and securing funding. We're delighted to have secured funding from the British and Foreign Schools Society, the Government of the Faroe Islands and the States of Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission in 2021 to support the development of Kabukye's core projects, the Happy Maths Hub and the Child Health First clinic. The 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 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.

Building the physical hub and clinic buildings has been a major activity during the first few months of the projects.



Project preparation has included the recruitment of the Maths Mastery Leader, with the help of children themselves in the recruitment process, as well as making sure essential core project components are in place. These include 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. Although we've had some early challenges – COVID-19 and the realisation that the hub's structural plans needed to be completely revised – we're making good progress.

Read more about this work here [Happy Maths Hub - ChildHope](https://www.childhope.org.uk/happy-maths-hub)

The Gambia – Hope for Marginalised Children in Majalis

Funded by the Angus Lawson Memorial Trust, ChildHope is working with partner, Institute for Social Reform and Action (ISRA), in a project to improve literacy, numeracy and protection of children in Majalis, residential Quranic schools. 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.

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.

The project hasn't yet completed a full year, but good progress is being made to establish activities, in spite of COVID-19 challenges.



2021 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 numbers of children and adults we are able to reach, with narrative reports explaining the breadth and depth of activities and the impact that these activities have, we are able to build a picture of the effectiveness of our work. This, in turn, can help us to make decisions about where to focus our resources most effectively in the future.

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. Thus, some partners do intensive work and reach small numbers of children and adults, while others reach larger numbers.

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	4,187	2,094	1,187	1,218	5,374	3,312	8,686
2. Protection from violence and abuse experienced by children	5,264	3,069	1,537	1,367	6,801	4,436	11,237
3. Context (e.g. policy)	0	0	5	1	5	1	6
4. Health and well-being	11,331	0	550	555	11,881	555	12,436
5. Access to quality education	14,731	270	3,502	2,865	18,233	3,135	21,368
6. Livelihoods options	180	180	49	8	229	188	417

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

	Girls	Boys	Total
Africa	15,706	3,339	19,045
Asia	5,750	5,031	10,781
Total	21,456	8,370	29,826

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

Dimension	Women	Men	Total
1. Children's participation in decision making and inclusion	4,438	175	4,613
2. Protection from violence and abuse experienced by children	3,306	1,654	4,960
3. Context (e.g. policy)	1,206	821	2,027
4. Health and well-being	7,117	5,842	12,959
5. Access to quality education	1,172	1,217	2,389
6. Livelihoods options	438	174	612

Table 4: Adults We Work With, by Continent

	Women	Men	Total
Africa	5,537	1,494	7,031
Asia	11,914	8,256	20,170
Total	17,451	9,750	27,201

Strategic priority 2: Stronger Local Leadership

We want the expertise of locally led organisations in Africa and Asia to be recognised and valued by those with power and resources in the international development sector.

SOUTH2SOUTH NETWORK

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 in Nepal.

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

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.

Progress in 2021

During 2021, S2S delivered a number of successful consultancies, in Kenya, Nepal, Bangladesh and UK - participating partners are finding consultancy opportunities both through South2South and in-country, sometimes working independently, sometimes as a group. Training participants consistently feedback that the opportunity to explore staying safe in the context of their lived realities has been a crucial part of truly understanding – and accepting – the importance of strong safeguarding policy and practice.

Being part of S2S has opened new opportunities in the safeguarding field for partners – at national and international levels. All S2S partners have had opportunities to represent their organisations as experts on safeguarding issues at high level in their respective countries. S2S members also join international meetings, for example convened by Bond, the Funder Safeguarding Collaborative and the Resource and Support Hub.

By meeting regularly for learning and sharing sessions, all members feel they have strengthened their knowledge and capacity to deliver safeguarding consultancy and training, as well as improving day-to-day safeguarding practice in their own organisations

Progress in Numbers

Number of children and adults South2South partners reached in 2021	18,977
Number of children reached through wider Safeguarding activities (e.g. schools, duty bearers, or other stakeholders around safeguarding and child protection)	38,334
Number of consultancies or trainings delivered (this includes both paid and unpaid)	24
Number of people trained in Safeguarding and Child Protection	418
Number of children reached by the organisations receiving the training	12,700

Learning points and challenges

Ability to deliver training and consultancy has been negatively affected by COVID-19 over the past two years. The ‘unique selling point’ of S2S is the tailored, contextually specific nature of the support we offer. Face to face connection with community members, project participants and other key people in children’s lives, as well as the children themselves, plays an important role in our genuinely tailored and contextually specific approach. When we are unable to offer this, and have to compromise via online meetings, it does hamper the extent to which we can play to our strengths and win bids.

We are also hampered by lack of funding, which manifests itself in several ways. 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. A recent report by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (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. This has been our own observation. As a result, we find that the ChildHope safeguarding team is constantly drawn upon for expertise and support at multiple levels (international and national networks, other agencies, partner organisations etc) without adequate resourcing to match.

Facing the challenges

Securing adequate resourcing for this area of ChildHope’s work remains a priority for 2022, using a blended approach. This will include building on our existing networks to enable us to identify and seek consultancy opportunities within the UK and the countries and regions our S2S partners are based. We will explore ways to more actively market our services. We are also looking for innovation investment options from donors who are keen to work in new ways; applying for grants for research and development. We need to continue to monitor the feasibility of the model and adapt as needed. While there are many benefits to our safeguarding team delivering support to partners and programmes, while at the same time securing and delivering consultancies, it is extremely demanding.

We recognise the need to promote the South2South Safeguarding Network much more widely – to tell people about our values and aims, as well as the services we offer, and to explain the value of local leadership and delivery. This is something that partner organisations have all identified as a priority for 2022.

We want to make a broader and deeper impact on the sector, by increasing people’s understanding of the value of safeguarding to children’s lives and development. At present there is very little evidence in this area. We are exploring a partnership with fellow safeguarding champions from the University of Sussex and St Francis Xavier University, Canada, to research the value of contextually-relevant safeguarding support.

What do our partners say?

ChildHope seeks feedback from our partners throughout the year in a number of ways (e.g. monitoring visits, donor reporting processes, regular calls), enabling us to reflect on and improve our practice. Prior to COVID-19 we were able to also run annual partner workshops where we collectively interrogated issues of most importance to us and shared learning and knowledge. Since 2020, we have adapted to online sessions.

We also carry out an annual partner survey, which enables us to look back on the year and consider what impact ChildHope has had, and how we may look to the future. This year we combined a written, online survey with a follow-up Zoom session to further explore some of the emerging issues.

What the survey showed

Partners reported that ChildHope supported them most in the following areas of organisational development;

- Ability to deliver programmes, particularly the quality of programme development and design, strategic planning and staff professional development
- Applying and sharing learning, internally and externally
- Ability to access resources necessary to sustain the work, particularly in communicating with donors

Partners reported that, by working with ChildHope, they were able to provide better quality programming in the following areas;

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

The surveys and follow-up discussion 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.

This word cloud summarises feedback from partners about the partnership with ChildHope.



In discussion, it was clear that the partners involved in the South2South Network feel a strong sense of engagement with ChildHope and with one another. Frequent learning sessions (usually monthly), with opportunities for knowledge sharing, were highly valued. We agreed to extend some of these sessions to the wider group of partners in 2022.

Topics identified include a range of safeguarding areas: cyber/online safety; safeguarding in school to improve learning outcomes; PSEAH; case management; MEL of safeguarding; risk assessment; reporting; safeguarding audit. Partners also want to improve knowledge around disability inclusion, post-COVID adaptation, supporting children in emergencies, supporting street and working children, and project cycle management.

We had an interesting discussion around environmental challenges and climate change. Only one of the partners reported having a policy and few cited related activities. However, the importance of the issue was strongly acknowledged. Many of the children we work with are in situations of high risk (migration, homelessness, street-connectedness) because of climate-related issues, like flooding. We agreed that, while we are not experts on the environment, the children we work with are experts on its impact in the context of their lives, and we could use child-centred approaches to explore this further as part of our overall project planning with children. We agreed to further explore this during 2022.

We have agreed to set up a series of knowledge sharing meetings online that all partners can access (technology permitting). In the longer term, our ambition is to go further than this, to work together to become an international knowledge hub. Building on the partnership approach – horizontal, diverse, transformative, organic, sharing (just a few of the words used) – such a hub need not be high cost but would build a strong community of researchers and advocates.

"There is a lot of talk about decolonising Aid, but we also need to decolonise theory and practice. There needs to be a paradigm shift, where insights from Southern countries are taken seriously and resourced. ChildHope can help us to push this agenda".

Asia partner

Safeguarding Feedback from Partners

Our annual survey includes a section on safeguarding. We ask 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, there were no safeguarding incidents reported by partners that were perpetrated by staff, volunteers or others engaged by the partner organisations themselves. The highest number of incidents occur in the home, usually in the form of physical and emotional abuse. Peer abuse by other children – usually physical abuse – is high in some contexts and one partner, working with children in the worst forms of child labour, reported a number of incidents in the workplace. Cases of sexual abuse are far less frequent but are very challenging to deal with.

The information gathered helps to inform our ongoing support and work together, and a range of focus areas (already discussed above) have been identified through the survey feedback.

Strategic priority 3: Stronger learning and innovation

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

Cambridge Partnership for Education

During 2021, ChildHope developed a partnership agreement with Cambridge Partnership for Education, part of the University of Cambridge. After several meetings, the two teams identified great potential benefit from working together.

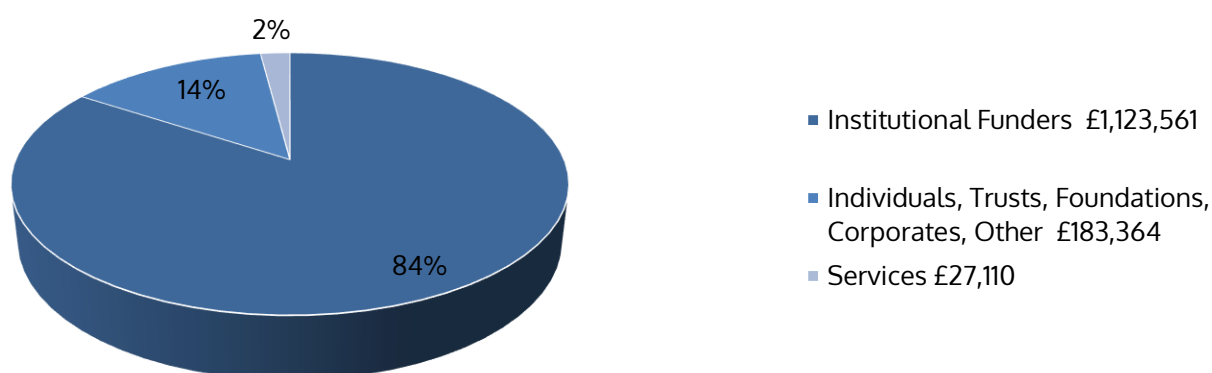
Cambridge works in collaboration with partners around the world, focusing on education reform, including professional development, teacher training, assessment design and development, and international research and analysis. ChildHope draws out and builds on the strengths of children and those around 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.

Cambridge Partnership for Education and ChildHope have agreed to work together to jointly explore ways to collaborate on joint bids or proposals as part of a consortium, or to co-bid for donor-funded contracts involving education services and marginalised children.

Jill Healey and Colin Haikin, from ChildHope, spoke to Cambridge's Marc Neesom in a 'fireside chat' about the importance of building safe environments for children in the education system to maximise their learning, which can be viewed here [ChildHope and Marc Neesam - YouTube](#)

Funding Review

Beginning the year with a lockdown and then navigating the ongoing shocks of the pandemic, throughout 2021, we pushed forward to raise income from new funders and continued to build on our relationships with our existing donors. Our total income in 2021 was £1,334,050, which includes £210,489 in unrestricted income from public fundraising, regular giving, trusts and foundations, corporate giving, and consultancy services.



Key Sources of Income

Africa

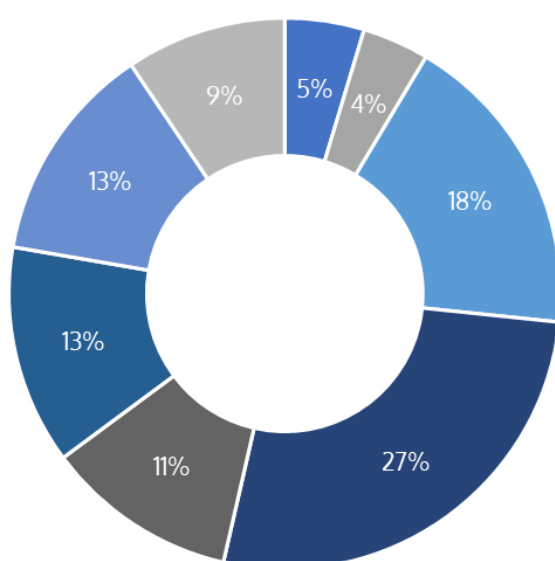
In 2021, three new funding partnerships helped us grow our work in two countries. In Uganda, our work with Kabukye Trust in establishing a Happy Math Hub was supported with new funding partnerships from British Foreign School Society and Government of the Faroe Islands, with a further grant from the States of Guernsey Overseas Aid and Development Commission. In The Gambia, we successfully secured a new funding partnership with The Angus Lawson Memorial Trust, to support our work with our partner Institute for Social Reform and Action (ISRA) improving literacy, numeracy and protection of children in Majalis (residential Quranic schools). Our work with Future Focus Foundation in Sierra Leone, was renewed with funding from the Highway One Trust, to implement an 18-month project in two communities Kenema and Kailahun districts supporting adolescent mothers with skills training to establish their own business or secure alternative employment opportunities. Our Girls' Education Challenge Fund (GEC) project in Ethiopia came to an end in April 2021.

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 and we continued to implement a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project with Voice of Children in Nepal, funded by Jersey Overseas Aid. FCDO funding for our anti-trafficking project in Nepal, delivered with Shakti Samuha, ended in June 2021.

Unrestricted Income

Raised from a range of sources, unrestricted income is a valuable resource for ChildHope. It provides us the flexibility to be innovative and creative, and reduces the risks associated with a dependency on restricted grant funding. The chart below details where our unrestricted income was raised from in 2021.



- Digital, Community Events and Appeals £9,774
- GiftAid £8,236
- One-off and Legacies £38,090
- Regular Giving £56,684
- Corporates £23,713
- Trusts and Foundations £27,071
- Services £27,110
- Other and bank interest £19,796

Trusts and Foundations

Unrestricted income donated by 16 UK based Trusts and Foundations over 2021, totalled £27,071. We would like to sincerely thank each trust and foundation listed below for their support.

The Chalk Cliff Trust
 The Cheruby Trust
 Forest Hill Charitable Trust
 The Fulmer Charitable Trust
 The Gould Charitable Trust
 The Grace Trust
 The Haremead Trust
 Westcroft Trust

Harapan Trust
 The JK Foundation
 The Michael and Anna Wix Charitable Trust
 The Rest Harrow Trust
 The R N and G Maini Charitable Trust
 Souter Charitable Trust
 The Tula Trust
 The Jeannine Vassiliou Charitable Trust

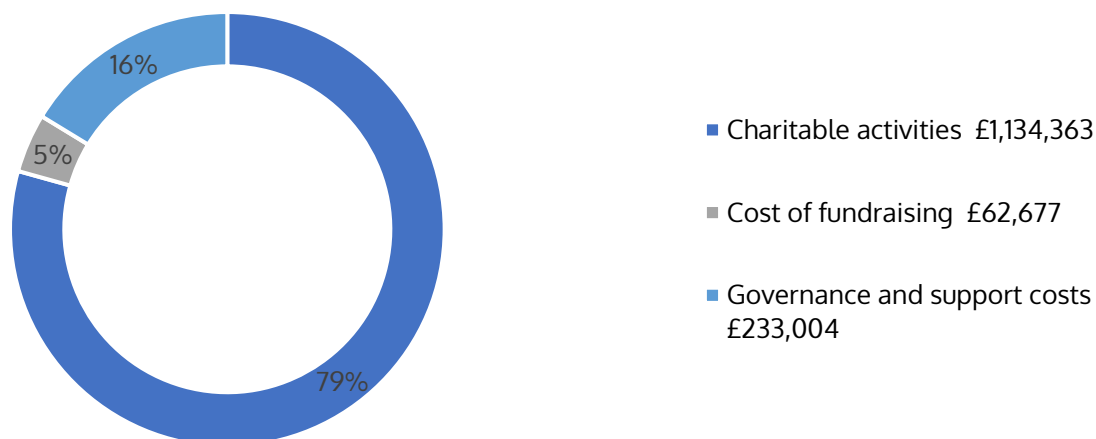
Corporate Support

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 annual grants. We were delighted to receive a further £10,000 donation in April, as well as an additional £4,100 in May as part of their COVID response funding. Additional support was also received through their Associate Match Giving scheme. Further corporates who donated vital unrestricted funds through 2021 with either one-off donations or staff fundraising are listed below.

YOOX Net-A-Porter Group
 Cheeseman Products
 Lucas Media Partners Ltd
 TX MAXX and Homesense Foundation

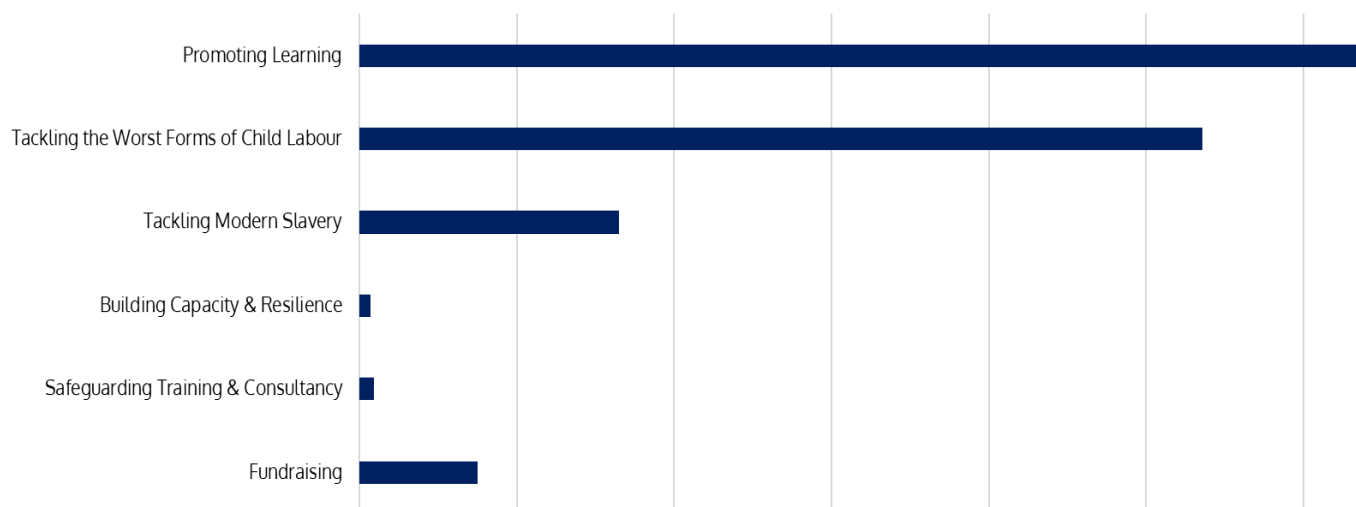
Value for Money

From every £1 raised, ChildHope spent 79% of resources on charitable activities, 16% on governance and support expenditure and 5% on fundraising costs.



Direct Charitable Activity Expenditure

ChildHope's charitable activities expenditure totalled £1,430,044 in 2021. 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 safeguarding (pages page 20 & 21) and the funded programmes with partners, described from page 9 onwards.



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 four to six 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 2021 we used no third parties for fundraising purposes. Trustees are kept up to date with fundraising activities and trustees are members of the Fundraising Sub-Committee, who feed back to the main Board meetings each quarter. The committee actively participates in fundraising activities and aims to meet at least four times a year.

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 2021 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. Throughout 2021, 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 2021, 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 restrictions, during 2021 only one international (return) flight 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 2021, 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. This year we followed up the responses with lively online discussion. Only one partner has an environmental policy and, while some actions are happening to reduce impact on the environment, everyone agreed we could do more. While there was acknowledgement that, in all countries, there has been anger about rich countries creating the crisis and poor countries paying the price, there is also pragmatism about the very real crisis we are all facing. It also feels incredibly overwhelming. We agreed that we could use our child-centred, ecological approach to explore how these issues are affecting the children we work with – and what they want to do about it. This will allow us not only to devise manageable approaches, but they will be most relevant to the children we work with. We will start by dedicating some online learning sessions to explore this area.

Future Plans: During 2022, we will review the learning from the changes that COVID-19 brought about and consider how we can maintain positive changes. We will agree a realistic number of measurable targets against which we can measure progress with regards to our environmental impact as we go forward and will report on progress in our next annual report. This action is carried forward from last year – due to ongoing COVID-related restrictions, it was not considered realistic to set baselines or benchmarks during 2021.

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 2021.

During 2021, 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. These include cash flow scenario planning, more regular review of income and expenditure, 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 £96k of our unrestricted reserves during 2021, leaving the organisation with approximately £357k, well above the necessary requirement according to our reserves policy.

As with many other charities, ChildHope experienced a significant cut in government grants during 2021, particularly following the merger of DFID and FCO to form FCDO, coinciding with the planned ending of a number of grants during this period. Looking to 2022, we are using the opportunity of recruitment of a new Executive Director to focus on somebody with strong experience around institutional funding, new business development, and fundraising. This will complement the skills and qualities already held within the ChildHope Team.

While it remained difficult to secure unrestricted donations during 2021, we began to see a slight upturn in our unrestricted income from individuals, trusts and foundations. The latter, in particular, began to open their doors again to new applicants, having had a period at the beginning of the pandemic when they focused mainly on their existing grantees. We are aware of and monitoring the impact that the current cost of living increases and economic uncertainties may have upon our supporters' ability to give to ChildHope.

The relatively newly formed FCDO (Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office), with the spending reduction on aid from 0.7% to 0.5% of GNI, has had a significant impact on ChildHope. Grants have been cut and new opportunities are extremely rare.

We consider the factors above to be the main risks and uncertainties we currently face as an organisation.

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.

We were able to successfully manage a payment in arrears arrangement with our Girls' Education Fund FCDO grant, fund-managed by PWC. This came to an end in April 2021, with no financial shocks or penalties incurred.

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

concerns are raised with and discussed with the Senior Management Team and at either the Audit and Resources Committee or Partnerships and Programmes Sub-Committee (depending on the issue raised) and 'red flags' are discussed in full Board meetings.

The Heat Map system was developed partly in response to 'whistleblowing' events and analysis of whether it was possible to better anticipate and address issues that may lead to allegations (founded or unfounded) before they lead to serious harm for the children and adults we work with, the partner organisation or ChildHope. The Heat Map focuses on: 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 and, while it may not put a stop to the need for whistleblowing, it will reduce 'shocks' and is enabling preventive measures to be taken. We had no whistleblowing events or significant concerns around Heat Map focus areas during 2021.

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.

We successfully completed the Girls' Education Challenge Fund (GEC) Programme in the second quarter of 2021, incurring no financial penalties. This meant we were able to free up the £250k unrestricted reserves that had been designated to cover predicted potential cash flow challenges caused by the GEC programme's payment in arrears arrangement.

The level of reserves required in the general fund is reviewed with the budget every six months. As at 31 December 2021 the desired reserve level within the general fund was £196k assuming a run down over a six-month period. At 31 December 2021, general reserves stood at £357k. The trustees are satisfied that this is within the reserves policy and will provide us with sufficient resources to address the challenges described in the section above. Following cash flow analysis and scenario planning, the trustees also consider our current reserves policy to be sufficient to enable ChildHope to operate effectively over the coming year and secure new grant funding, and consider ChildHope to be a going concern.

Plans For The Future

ChildHope is now in Year 2 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.

Structure, Governance and Management

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 3rd February 1989 (as EliteRealm) amended to ChildHope UK (29th June 1989) and registered as a charity on 20th 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. £0 in expenses were claimed by trustees to attend Board meetings and sub-committees during 2021 (£0 in 2020).

Charlie Middleton continued in the role of Chair of Trustees throughout 2021.

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 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 (*copies of these are available from ChildHope on request through info@childhope.org.uk*).

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 Executive Director (ED) who explains the work of ChildHope and the duties and responsibilities of the Chair. A panel, chaired by the head of a trustee selection committee, then interviews candidates, with the ED sitting as an observer.

Ensuring a Good Balance of Board Membership

The trustees, who constitute directors of the charity for Companies Act purposes, at April 2022, are Laverne Antrobus, Karen Kroger, Charlie Middleton, David Harding and Natalie Au. Jo Taylor left the Board in November 2021. A review of Board membership and skills audit, with a view to bring in new Trustees in key areas, will take place during 2022.

There are three sub-committees - the Audit and Resources Committee (which has decision-making powers), the Partnerships and Programmes Sub-Committee and the Fundraising and Communications Sub-Committee. Attendance of trustees at formal meetings during 2020 is given in the table below.

	BOARD MEETING (5 including away day)	SUB-COMMITEE MEETINGS (out of 4)
David Harding	5/5	4/4
Charlie Middleton	5/5	4/4
Laverne Antrobus	5/5	3/4
Karen Kroger	5/5	4/4
Natalie Au	5/5	4/4
Lizzie Towl (left March '21)	0/5	1/4
Jo Taylor	3/5	4/4

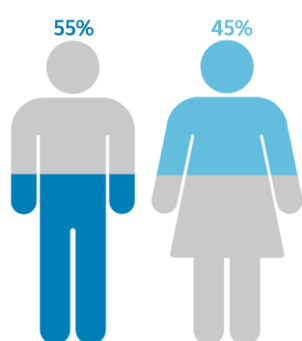
Each trustee is encouraged to become a member of one sub-committee, and we aim to have at least two trustees, with appropriate experience and expertise, on each sub-committee to ensure a balance of support and governance across the organisation. Other members of the sub-committees are relevant ChildHope team members.

Management of ChildHope

A team of eleven (6 full-time, 5 part-time) manage ChildHope's resources, office and partnerships, including the Executive Director. The ED is Company Secretary and 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).

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 expectations of our supporters and donors, who seek value for money and expect a high percentage of our income reaching the children and young people we support.

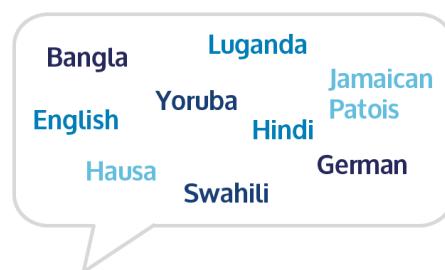
We know that the staff we recruit are attracted to work for us because of the quality of the work we do and integrity as an organisation. We also aim to offer a supportive work environment, which is flexible and responsive to the needs of our diverse team.



The identity and experience of our staff is diverse

45% female and 55% male
55% Black or Asian and 45% White

Our current team members speak Bangla, English, Hausa, Yoruba, Hindi, Luganda, Odia, Jamaican Patois, German and Swahili.



In 2021 staff and volunteers had origins in Britain, India, Colombia, Jamaica, Uganda, Nigeria, New Zealand, Australia, Germany and Eritrea.

ChildHope's diversity was commented on in the partner survey discussion.

"ChildHope is role modelling good practice. We can see ChildHope's diversity when we meet people in the team"

- Asia partner

In 2021 assistance was received from one volunteer, who worked for a short time in the fundraising support. We also received the support of two groups of students – one from the University of Athens (supporting with our Google Grants) and the other from Queen Mary University. Individual volunteer engagement was much lower than usual due to the challenges posed by COVID-19 to effectively recruit and support volunteers. We hope we can rebuild volunteer opportunities in 2022. ChildHope aims to give volunteers and interns opportunities that will enhance their skills and expertise, contributing to their future plans and careers, and many go on to gain paid employment within the international development sector having worked with ChildHope.

Transparency 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 2022.

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 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.

During the COVID-19 'lockdown' periods during 2020 and 2021 we regularly reviewed with staff any changes needed to ensure team cohesion and continuity, of relationships, work plans and strategic development. In the early stages of the pandemic, regular informal meetings were requested. After some time, these became less necessary and more regular, formal, work-focused meetings were agreed.

upon. Throughout the period, it has been important to maintain regular, quality connection with team members to reduce feelings of isolation and maintain direction.

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 2021 was 5 (2020:7). 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 26th April 2022 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 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on ChildHope's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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; and
- 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 directors 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management and the audit and resource committee, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
- Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
- The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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)
23 May 2022
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

		Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £	Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Restricted Funds 2020 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Note							
INCOME FROM							
Donations and legacies	2	163,568	1,123,561	1,287,129	158,662	1,747,139	1,905,801
Charitable activities							
South2South Safeguarding Training and Consultancy		27,110	-	27,110	13,536	4,222	17,758
Investment income: bank interest		15	-	15	165	-	165
Other income		19,796	-	19,796	5,975	-	5,975
TOTAL INCOME		210,489	1,123,561	1,334,050	178,338	1,751,361	1,929,699
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds	3	74,877	-	74,877	79,387	-	79,387
Charitable activities							
Promoting Learning	3	103,914	533,850	637,764	75,776	1,162,959	1,238,735
Protecting the rights of street connected children	3	-	-	-	195	3,000	3,195
Tackling Modern Slavery	3	29,916	135,222	165,138	17,533	170,705	188,238
Tackling the worst forms of child labour	3	87,333	448,667	536,000	26,565	407,708	434,273
Building capacity and resilience	3	1,133	5,822	6,955	180	2,767	2,947
Safeguarding Training and Consultancy	3	9,310	-	9,310	276	4,222	4,498
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		306,483	1,123,561	1,430,044	199,912	1,751,361	1,951,273
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		(95,994)	-	(95,994)	(21,574)	-	(21,574)
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS							
TOTAL FUNDS AT 1 JANUARY 2020		452,617	-	452,617	474,191	-	474,191
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	13	£ 356,623	£ Nil	£ 356,623	£ 452,617	£ Nil	£ 452,617

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

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

ChildHope UK

Company no. 2343358

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	8		1		354
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	31,557		75,312	
Cash at bank and in hand		460,278		590,051	
		<u>491,835</u>		<u>665,363</u>	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	10	(135,213)		(213,100)	
Net current assets			<u>356,622</u>		<u>452,263</u>
NET ASSETS			<u><u>£ 356,623</u></u>		<u><u>£ 452,617</u></u>
FUNDS					
Unrestricted funds:					
Designated funds			-		250,000
General fund			356,623		202,617
			<u><u>£ 356,623</u></u>		<u><u>£ 452,617</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 26 April 2022 and signed on their behalf by:-

CHARLIE MIDDLETON, Chair

Statement of Cash Flows

ChildHope UK

Company no. 2343358

		2021		2020	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities	16		(129,773)		25,548
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of fixed assets			-		-
Cash flows from financing activities			-		-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year			(129,773)		25,548
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			590,051		564,503
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end			460,278		590,051

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

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. Key judgements that the charitable company has made which have a significant effect on the accounts include estimating future income, expenditure, and cashflows. In coming to this conclusion, the trustees have fully assessed the risks to the at the time of approval in relation to the COVID-19 crisis. The trustees believe that, on the basis of their current assessment, any risks to income and cash flow can be managed sufficiently to support the going concern basis.

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. The charity is particularly grateful to the Department for International Development (funding a number of projects, including the Girls Education Challenge project), and Comic Relief (funding our work with partners in Africa, Asia, and Latin America).

	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Individual giving, events, and other fundraising	112,784	220	113,004	99,079
Trust, Foundations, and Corporates	50,784	-	50,784	59,823
Institutional donors	-	1,123,341	1,123,341	1,746,899
	£ 163,568	£ 1,123,561	£ 1,287,129	£ 1,905,801

Donations and legacies - 2020

	Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Restricted Funds 2020 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Individual giving, events, and other fundraising	98,839	240	99,079
Trust, Foundations, and Corporates	59,823	-	59,823
Institutional donors	-	1,746,899	1,746,899
	£ 158,662	£ 1,747,139	£ 1,905,801

Individual giving includes non-recurring legacy income of £27,607 (2020 - £250).

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 2021 £	Total Funds 2020 £
DfID	GECT	343,416	999,459
DfID	CLAMP	127,179	177,652
UK Aid Connect	CLARISSA	344,888	300,902

Notes to the financial statements

3. Analysis of expenditure by charitable activity

2021

	Direct costs £	Governance & Support costs £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Fundraising costs	62,677	12,200	74,877	79,387
Charitable activities				
Promoting Learning	533,850	103,914	637,764	1,238,735
Protecting the rights of street connected children	-	-	-	3,195
Tackling Modern Slavery	138,231	26,907	165,138	188,238
Tackling the worst forms of child labour	448,667	87,333	536,000	434,273
Building capacity and resilience	5,822	1,133	6,955	2,947
Safeguarding Training and Consultancy	7,793	1,517	9,310	4,498
Total expenditure	1,197,040	233,004	1,430,044	1,951,273

2020

	Direct costs £	Governance & Support costs £	Total 2020 £
Fundraising costs	74,531	4,856	79,387
Charitable activities			
Promoting Learning	1,162,959	75,776	1,238,735
Protecting the rights of street connected children	3,000	195	3,195
Tackling Modern Slavery	176,723	11,515	188,238
Tackling the worst forms of child labour	407,708	26,565	434,273
Building capacity and resilience	2,767	180	2,947
Safeguarding Training and Consultancy	4,223	275	4,498
Total expenditure	1,831,911	119,362	1,951,273

Governance & Support costs

	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Staff support costs	182,596	81,888
Programmes overheads	12,295	4,495
Facilities and services	21,370	12,560
Office administration and finance	16,742	20,420
	233,003	119,363

Notes to the financial statements

4. Net income / expenditure for the year

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation	353	353
Auditor's remuneration	9,900	9,900
Operating lease rentals: property	29,542	34,714

5. Staff costs and numbers

	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £	Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Restricted Funds 2020 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Salary costs						
Wages and salaries	193,830	215,422	409,252	107,938	326,478	434,416
Social security costs	24,660	12,098	36,758	11,209	28,346	39,555
Pension costs	16,031	2,160	18,191	14,901	4,320	19,221
	£ 234,521	£ 229,680	£ 464,201	£ 134,048	£ 359,144	£ 493,192

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 13 (2020: 14). The full time equivalent number of staff was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Raising funds	1.9	1.8
Charitable activities	7.1	7.8
Administration	3.8	4.0
	12.8	13.6

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 £160,653 (2020 - £158,337).

During the year, one employee earned between £60,000 - £70,000, including pension contributions (2020 - the same).

Notes to the financial statements

6. Related party transactions

No trustees were reimbursed for out of pocket expenses during the year (2020: the same).

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 £
Cost			
At 01 January 2021	22,790	3,917	26,707
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	22,790	3,917	26,707
Depreciation			
At 01 January 2021	22,437	3,916	26,353
Charge for the year	353	-	353
At 31 December 2021	22,790	3,916	26,706
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	£ 353	£ 1	£ 354
At 31 December 2021	£ Nil	£ 1	£ 1

9. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Other debtors	28,608	8,921
Prepayments and accrued income	2,949	66,391
	£ 31,557	£ 75,312

Notes to the financial statements

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Accruals	10,800	17,640
Project deferred income	112,251	181,138
Payroll taxes payable	9,647	11,368
Pensions payable	2,515	2,954
	<u>£ 135,213</u>	<u>£ 213,100</u>
Deferred income		
Balance at 01 January	181,138	175,738
Amount released to incoming resources	(181,138)	(175,738)
Amount deferred in the year	112,251	181,138
Balance at 31 December	<u>£ 112,251</u>	<u>£ 181,138</u>

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% in 2020, 4% in 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	356,622	-	-	356,622
	<u>£ 356,623</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ 356,623</u>

Notes to the financial statements

13. Analysis of the net movement in funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Net movement in funds	(95,994)	-	(95,994)	(21,574)
Net expenditure on additions for the year	(353)	-	(353)	-
	<u>£ (96,347)</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ (96,347)</u>	<u>£ (21,574)</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)	
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Less than one year	18,514	18,514	624	624
One to five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>18,514</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

	2021 £	2020 £
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(95,994)	(21,574)
Depreciation charges	353	353
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	43,755	6,566
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(77,887)	40,203
	<u>£ (129,773)</u>	<u>£ 25,548</u>

Notes to the financial statements

17. Movement in funds

2021

	Note	Partner & Country	At the start of the year £	Income £	Expended £	At the end of the year £
Restricted funds						
Building capacity and resilience						
- Asia regional programmes	(a)	Various, Asia	-	5,822	5,822	-
Promoting Learning						
- Hope for Marginalised Children in Majalis	(b)	ISRA ALMT, Gambia	-	17,409	17,409	-
- Girls Education Challenge (GECT)	(c)	CHADET, Ethiopia	-	280,364	280,364	-
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	(d)	Voice of Children, Nepal	-	132,823	132,823	-
- WASH improvements in schools in Ethiopia (WISE)	(e)	CHADET, Ethiopia	-	29,015	29,015	-
- Butterflies Mental Health Project	(f)	Butterflies, India	-	16,135	16,135	-
- Happy Maths Hub	(g)	Kabukye Trust, Uganda	-	58,104	58,104	-
Tackling Modern Slavery						
- CLAMP	(h)	Shakti Samuha, Nepal	-	135,222	135,222	-

Notes to the financial statements

Note 17 - Movement in funds (continued)

Tackling the worst forms of child labour

- Challenging injustice, promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka	(i)	Nagorik, Bangladesh	-	85,793	85,793	-
- CLARISSA	(j)	Gram Bangla	-	339,374	339,374	-
Total restricted funds			-	1,100,061	1,100,061	-
Unrestricted funds			452,617	210,488	306,482	356,623
Total funds 2021			452,617	1,310,549	1,406,543	356,623

Notes to the financial statements

Description of restricted funds - 2021

Building capacity and resilience

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

Promoting learning

- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) WASH improvements in Ethiopia (WISE): This project was funded by Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission (GOAC), facilitating the extension and improvement of WASH facilities in schools.
- f) 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.
- g) 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

- h) 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

- i) 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.
- j) A child-centred approach to tackling the drivers of child labour and modern slavery (CLARISSA): The project is funded by DFID (now FCDO) through Institute for Development Studies, preparatory work for the programme which is now CLARISSA.

Notes to the financial statements

Note 17 - Movement in funds (continued)

2020

	Note	Partner & Country	At the start of the year £	Income £	Expended £	At the end of the year £
Restricted funds						
Building capacity and resilience						
- Asia regional programmes	(a)	Various, Asia	-	2,767	2,767	-
Promoting Learning						
- Girls Education Challenge (GECT)	(b)	CHADET, Ethiopia	-	1,041,305	1,041,305	-
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	(c)	Voice of Children, Nepal	-	87,900	87,900	-
- Butterflies Mental Health Project	(d)	Butterflies, India	-	13,812	13,812	-
Tackling Modern Slavery						
- CLAMP	(e)	Shakti Samuha, Nepal	-	170,705	170,705	-
Tackling the worst forms of child labour						
- Challenging injustice, promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka	(f)	Nagorik, Bangladesh	-	76,364	76,364	-
Training and Consultancy						
- South2South child safeguarding consultancy	(g)	Various	-	4,222	4,222	-
Total restricted funds			-	1,397,075	1,397,075	-
Unrestricted funds			474,191	178,338	199,912	452,617
Total funds 2020			<u>474,191</u>	<u>1,575,413</u>	<u>1,596,987</u>	<u>452,617</u>

Notes to the financial statements

Description of restricted funds – 2020

Building capacity and resilience

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

Promoting learning

- b) Girls' Education Challenge (GECT): Funded by DFID, 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) 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.

Tackling modern slavery

- e) 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.

Tackling the worst Forms of child labour

- f) Challenging injustice and promoting the rights of female garment workers in Dhaka: This project is funded by TRAIID, for our partner Nagorik to provide day care, primary education, and vocational training to children in Dhaka. It also supports parents and the community to more effectively protect and care for their children.

Training and Consultancy

- g) South2South child safeguarding consultancy: Business development programme, funded by Comic Relief for one year, to kick-start ChildHope's consultancy programme as a sustainable income generating fund.



About ChildHope

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

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

WATCH ME 

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