



**Chance for
Childhood**

Registered charity number 1013587

Registered company number 2735643

Chance for Childhood
Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2017

No child forgotten

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Legal and administrative details

Board of Trustees	Tony Wellby (Chair) Claire Hoffman-McConnell (Vice Chair) Mirco Bardella David Crone (appointed 18/06/2018) Brenda Killen Sandip Shah Dominic White Simon Davey (resigned 22/11/2017) Maria Judge (resigned 13/02/2018)
Chief Executive Officer	Anna-mai Andrews (on maternity leave from 01/02/17 to 01/10/2017) Katie Fowler (Acting CEO during maternity cover)
Company Secretary	Andrew Lowton (appointed 01/02/2017)
Registered office	Westmead House, Westmead, Farnborough, GU14 7LP
Registered charity no.	1013587 (England & Wales)
Registered company no.	2735643 (England & Wales)
Website	www.chanceforchildhood.org
Auditors	Sayer Vincent LLP, Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0TL
Bankers	National Westminster Bank, 9 High Street, Cobham, KT11 3DL CAF Bank Ltd, 25 Kings Hill Avenue, Kings Hill, West Malling, ME19 4JQ Barclays Bank Plc, 6 Clarence Street, Kingston, KT1 1NY (formerly Street Child Africa) CCLA Investment Management Ltd, Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET (formerly Street Child Africa)
Solicitors	Wrigleys Solicitors LLP, 19 Cookridge Street, Leeds, LS2 3AG

Chairman's introduction

Almost forgotten...

Global refugee crisis, human rights abuses, extreme poverty... Sadly the world in 2017 continued to face insurmountable challenges but we remain undeterred to ensure that **no child is forgotten**. In 2017 we worked tirelessly to directly support extremely vulnerable children, young people, their families and their communities across Africa.

We work to raise awareness of issues that rarely reach mainstream media. The UN have reported that the current crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is on a scale with Syria and Yemen, but has received minimal media attention so far. 400,000 children are on the verge of starvation and more lives have been lost in this conflict than any other since the 1940s. Many predict this is soon to worsen as reports of 76 mass graves following state-sponsored violence remind us of the horrific legacy of Rwanda.

Our work is clearly more important now than ever before. Based on our current activities in countries facing displacement crises, we have been looking at how we can adapt our expertise in education, justice for children, youth engagement and disability to address significant gaps within refugee camps. Our focus remains to respond to the needs of the most marginalised and often forgotten children. The pressures on families to escape widespread violence and untold fear continue to spearhead rapid urbanisation and slums. This leads to a growing number of street children, as parents have to take jobs with long commutes and little pay – taking them away from their essential role as caregivers. We are desperate to reach these children before it's too late.

Child protection issues remain at the very heart of what we aim to achieve. In 2017, we invested significant time and resources into it. It is essential that we are transparent and accountable, both to the communities where we work and to inspire confidence in those who so generously support our work.

Following our merger with Street Child Africa in 2016, savings continued to strengthen our efficiencies. Overall we are delighted that 88p in every £1 went directly to fund our work in seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

As you will see in this report, 2017 saw us make an amazing impact. On behalf of our beneficiaries across Africa, I give my heartfelt thanks for the support, trust and generosity of our supporters, donors, partners and volunteers. I also thank my fellow trustees and our staff for their passion and dedication to reach street children, disabled children, children affected by conflict and kids behind bars.

Together we can make sure that no child is forgotten.



Tony Wellby
Chair, Chance for Childhood

The Trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 2017.

Reference and administrative information set out on page 2 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

Constitution of the charity

Chance for Childhood is a charitable company limited by guarantee (no. 2735643) and a registered charity in England & Wales (no. 1013587). The organisation is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, which set out its charitable objectives as existing to "relieve poverty, hunger, sickness and distress among orphans, refugees, prisoners and their families, homeless persons and victims of human rights violations by financial and other charitable means".

Our aims and approach

Chance for Childhood is a charity working in Africa to support the most vulnerable children, often invisible from society, such as street children, disabled children, children affected by conflict and children in conflict with the law.

Our vision

A world where no child is forgotten.

Our approach

What makes us special? We work with and strengthen the capacity of **visionary community leaders** to implement **effective, locally-relevant projects**. Our commitment to working in partnership with other stakeholders stems from our ambitious goal to tackle the complex and often intractable causes of neglect, violence and discrimination against children and young people.

Ensuring long-term, positive change that is firmly embedded in the local culture and context demands that our work is primarily informed and led by national and community-based organisations. These partners have unmatched local knowledge, legitimacy and recognition within their communities. We aim to achieve the greatest impact for vulnerable children and young people, by adding value to existing initiatives, bringing complementary service providers together, and amplifying the impact of local organisations structures in the South.

This approach enables us to focus on **'hard-to-reach' children**, both in terms of their **complex needs** (e.g. street children with learning difficulties and psychological trauma) and **location** (e.g. urban slums, areas affected by conflict).

Instead of providing a 'one fits all' solution, we believe that the only way to break the vicious cycle of poverty and exclusion is through an **approach tailored to the unique needs of each child**. We tackle the root causes and work with the child, their family and the wider community to create lasting change.

Our key themes

Inclusive education

- Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda
- Producing first-time evidence of the challenges faced by teachers in including children with special educational needs.
- Piloted the first Learning Support Assistant model in Rwanda.
- Since 2013, our 'Education, Equality and Empowerment for children with disabilities' project in Rwanda has enabled 417 teachers and 36 Learning Support Assistants to be trained, supporting 4,219 disabled children in schools.

Justice for Children

- DRC, Kenya, Uganda
- Safeguarding children coming into contact with justice systems, whether as victims of violence or abuse or alleged offenders, ensuring their rights to fair treatment and protection.
- We have 'zero tolerance' for children being held in adult jails.
- Spearheading unique juvenile justice activities such as our award-winning Right2Change programme.
- First organisation in Uganda to pilot a structured diversion programme achieving a 1% recidivism rate.

Work in displaced settings

- DRC, Rwanda, Uganda
- Building on our education and justice expertise, we focus on children victims of conflict, connected with armed groups, internally displaced or in a refugee camp.

Work in street settings

- DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia
- In Kenya we run a fully inclusive project to support street children with disabilities who may enter in contact with the law.
- In Ghana we support over 200 street mothers to access Early Childhood Development centres for their children.

Who we help

Street children

Life on the streets is dirty, violent and short. Street children are the target of human trafficking, child labour and physical, sexual and psychological abuse. These young people are often seen as a burden to society - not as children deprived of their basic human needs and needing protection and care.

What we do:

- Street outreach.
- Provide safe temporary places to meet most urgent protection and health needs.
- Reunite children with their families or find foster families as a temporary solution.
- Run Early Childhood Development centres.
- Provide vocational training, especially for girls who would otherwise engage in sex work.
- Offer catch up lessons in literacy and maths.
- Provide psychological support & support groups.
- Run income-generating activities to help families lift themselves out of poverty.
- Increase awareness of local communities.

Children with disabilities

Children with disabilities, especially girls, are three times more likely to be victims of sexual abuse. Deep-rooted traditions of acceptance towards gender-based violence, stigma and negative attitudes lead to these children being excluded, often considered cursed or 'dumb'.

What we do:

- Identify disabled children in their community.
- Give them access to school by training teachers and providing Learning Support Assistants.
- Develop individual education plans for each child.
- Help parents accept and support their children.
- Promote their inclusion within their communities.
- Support local and national governments to adopt inclusive education training manuals.
- Support school clubs and youth leadership for children with disabilities to empower them to shape their own futures.

No child forgotten

Children affected by conflict

The global migration crisis is heavily affecting Eastern Africa with thousands of refugees arriving in Uganda and Rwanda and internally displaced people in DRC. Children are particularly at risk - they can get separated from their families. Many witness, and under duress commit, horrific acts of violence. They often experience severe trauma and integrating them back in society can be hard. Girls are also very vulnerable to sexual violence.

What we do:

- Provide psychological and emotional support to former child soldiers, vulnerable children and victims of sexual violence to tackle deep rooted issues of self-esteem and self-worth.
- Provide accelerated learning programmes, including vocational training.
- Provide inclusive education that meets the needs of children affected by violence and conflict.

Children behind bars

Extreme poverty, conflict and loss of support networks can lead to children breaking the law. They steal food to survive, or get into a fight for a spot to sleep at night on the streets. Once arrested, children stay in overcrowded adult prisons, at risk of abuse, malnutrition and brutality. 83% of girls and women in jail in DRC have experienced some sort of physical abuse.

What we do

- Provide legal aid to ensure a fair and appropriate representation.
- Train police and judiciary staff in child protection.
- Give access to education and vocational training.
- Ensure that child protection systems are inclusive, that justice programmes include children with disabilities and that legal safeguards extend to those who often need it the most.
- Peer educators give basic counselling, mediation and support to children and their families.
- Provide psychological support.

How we select our partners

Given the importance of our work with partners, any new partner is selected following a rigorous process. Each potential partner is scored on five key criteria:

- **Accountability:** evidence that interventions and services respond to community needs and views, in particular children and young people.
- **Learning:** commitment to learning, through regular monitoring of services and interventions.
- **Collaboration:** openness to collaboration vs. duplication, and willingness to influence system change and contribute to the sector.
- **Right-based:** a genuine commitment to a right-based approach to development, in particular developing interventions in line with the Best Interests of the Child, and rights to participation in decisions affecting their lives in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Children.
- **Accountability and financial management capacity** (supported by a separate due diligence and financial assessment).

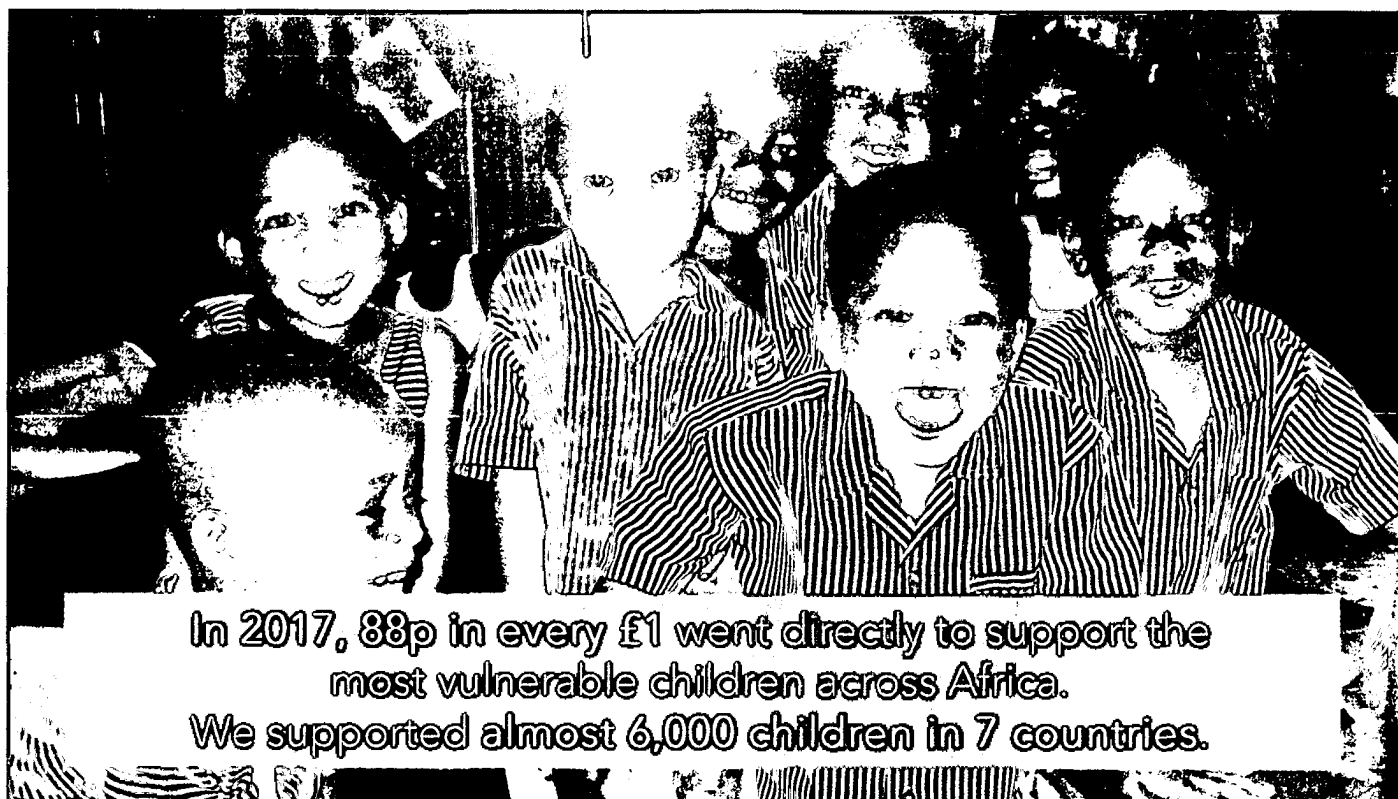
Failure to satisfy the 'accountability and financial management capacity' criteria automatically results in the adjournment of the partnership.

Chance for Childhood Rwanda

We are delighted to report that we opened our regional office in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 2017 following the successful registration of Chance for Childhood Rwanda. Our new regional hub aims to ensure that we can better support our community partners from advising on inclusion issues, accountability to beneficiaries, monitoring, evaluation and learning to governance, advocacy and finance.

Our regional strategy is already hugely successful, as we have been appointed as the Inclusion Leader in UNICEF Rwanda's project for the 'Inclusion of children with disabilities in community-based Early Childhood Development interventions across 20 districts'. It intends to build the government, civil society, community and household capacity to provide early childhood development services to children with disabilities, through a series of trainings on inclusive methodologies and constructive play. Chance for Childhood will also lead the consolidation of a 'Standards of Care Manual for Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Development Centres' for the Rwandan government.

Key achievements and performance in 2017



In 2017, 88p in every £1 went directly to support the most vulnerable children across Africa.

We supported almost 6,000 children in 7 countries.

Overall our work benefitted over 25,000 people in impoverished communities across Africa.	Overall we trained 1,302 frontline workers including 630 teachers and 122 Learning Support Assistants who provide inclusive education to the most vulnerable and excluded children.	We gave 560 street children aged 0-6 in Ghana the chance to be in a safe, caring environment and access essential pre-school education.	We set up the first ever community-based diversion programme in Eastern DRC, helping over 800 children in conflict with the law access child-friendly justice and non-custodial alternatives to detention.	We achieved a 1% recidivism rate in Uganda with children in conflict with the law.	250 parents and guardians of severely disabled children in Kenya and Rwanda attended residential workshops to learn how to better care for and communicate with their children.
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This year, Chance for Childhood developed a 2018-2020 organisational strategy. Overall we aim to strengthen and scale up our work in key countries by building a portfolio of multiple partnerships and spread our impact geographically within these countries. We will also carry on investing time and resources into increasing the capacity of all existing and new partners. We wish to see greater participation of partners and beneficiaries in the design and evaluation of our work.

Rwanda: Breaking new ground for children with disabilities

Despite making significant social and economic progress since the 1994 genocide, Rwanda remains a country where 60.4% of the population live on less than \$1.90 a day¹. When we did the first ever disability mapping in the Musanze, Gakenke and Nyabihu districts, we identified 7,954 children and young people with disabilities.

Notwithstanding significant national improvements to education, children with disabilities remain largely excluded.

Chance for Childhood has been working in Rwanda since 2009, focusing first on **inclusive education** to support the Government of Rwanda's Vision 2050 and meet the unmet needs of children with disabilities. Since 2013, our 'Education, Equality and Empowerment for children with disabilities' project has enabled 417 teachers and 36 Learning Support Assistants to be trained, supporting 4,219 disabled children in schools.

The **Learning Support Assistants** – the only approach of its kind in Rwanda – work like teaching assistants in UK schools, providing one-to-one support to disabled children in the classroom. Each looks after three to five children at any given time. Since 2013, Learning Support Assistants have supported a total of 154 children with special educational needs. 64% of children progressed to the next academic year; attendance increased by 65%, self-esteem by 54% and family acceptance by 65%.

We are also working with ECD, a local organisation running the **Nyabihu School for Deaf Children**. This school is the only one of its type in the area. We teach around 120 children the national syllabus, along with sign language and lip reading. The school also provides a tailored transition programme for children to be mainstreamed into public schools, one of two programmes across the entire country. Sadly, due to the government's road extension, the school is due to be demolished, so we secured funding and started building a new, purpose-built school, to be completed in 2018.



To improve attitudes towards children with more severe and complex communication disabilities such as cerebral palsy and autism, we run '**communication camps**'. These camps bring together the most vulnerable families who struggle accepting their child's disability due to lack of information and deep-rooted stigma. During these residential workshops, parents are taught basic skills (e.g. feeding), playful activities to stimulate intellectual development and simple techniques to communicate with their child. It helps them to see their child's disability as an impairment, not witchcraft. In 2017, 84 children and 168 caregivers attended, resulting in a 95% increase in the children's well-being.

These parents are encouraged to form self-help groups and engage in **income-generating activities**. 93% now have better access to peer support and group savings to buy essentials (e.g. food, medical insurance).

In 2017, we helped a total of 368 children in Rwanda, including deaf school children, children supported by Learning Support Assistants and those who attended the communication camps.

¹ UNDP

Uganda: Tackling the growing refugee crisis

South Sudan has been facing a raging civil war and one million people have sought refuge in Uganda alone². This ever-increasing influx of refugees has pushed Northern Uganda's already underperforming education system to the limit, with unprecedented overcrowding in classrooms (pupil-teacher ratios in excess of 150:1³). Family separations, exposure to violence and unmet emotional needs can lead to an increase of special learning needs, which teachers are ill-equipped to address⁴.

We are therefore using our Rwandan successes to run an inclusive education pilot in North Uganda – a region that itself suffered insurgency. In 2015, we identified over 370 out-of-school children with disabilities. Working with the Ministry of Education and Teacher Training's Coordinating Centres, we adapted the Inclusive Education Training manual and set out to replicate our Learning Support Assistant (LSA) model. In 2017, we trained 100 teachers and 5 LSAs. 119 children with learning disabilities attended mainstream schools and LSAs supported 50 children with more complex needs. 65% of pupils have already demonstrated better participation in class.

In recognition of the extreme poverty of families with children with disabilities, we supported a livestock programme for 100 families, 50% of whom were with disabled children. This project expanded on our already successful livelihood support for child-headed households which supported 204 orphans and vulnerable children in 2017.

In 2017 we expanded our Right2Change programme to a third district. We were the first organisation in Uganda to pilot a structured diversion programme, alongside UNICEF's recommendations and the reform efforts led by the Ministry of Gender and Social Affairs. Our Justice for Children project aims to deliver effective alternatives to detention in settings characterised by limited resources, dysfunctional public services and ill-trained judiciary staff. In Uganda, 60% of children are arrested for petty crimes like theft. We also produced research on the experiences and needs of girls in conflict with the law, for instance highlighting the prevalence of attempted suicide (still a crime in Uganda) as the second most common offense found amongst adolescent girls.

In 2017, 585 children in conflict with the law and young people at risk received legal advice, counselling, and vocational training, enabling their successful reintegration into society. We trained 89 frontline workers in juvenile justice standards and alternatives to detention. 548 children completed numeracy and literacy catch up classes, or vocational training in agribusiness, tailoring and soap making. In October 2017, our evaluation showed an outstanding 1% rate of reoffending amongst young people we support.



After his parents died, Akello had to resort to stealing food for his siblings to survive. The teenager took part in our vocational training as part of our holistic rehabilitation work.

As he explains, posing in his cabbage field, "With the skills I acquired, I was able to plant half an acre of cabbages and got 524,000 Uganda Shillings (£104). I used the money to pay for all my siblings' school fees, bought two goats, two piglets and five chickens. I am a totally reformed person, the community members now have confidence in me. I was even elected as a youth leader in my village. I now have hope for the future, I want to be a model farmer!"

² Human Right Watch 2018

³ Save the Children, 2017

⁴ PACHEDO, 2017

Simultaneously our Farming the Future project helped 616 vulnerable young people aged 15-25 to become economically resilient by providing a vocational training course in agribusiness. Our partnership with youth-led social enterprise KATI also resulted in the training of 461 Right2Change graduates and the provision of 47 start-up loans.

We were delighted that Right2Change won the Collaboration Award at the 2017 Bond International Development Awards. We worked with the UK and Uganda Law Societies, Passion for Community, KATI and the Uganda chapter of global plant health initiative Plantwise, implemented by CABI. Our strategic, non-traditional partnerships underpin our work, combining resources and expertise to ensure sustainable, effective projects.



Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Restoring childhoods torn apart by conflict and rebuilding girls' lives away from the street
Decades of conflict have thrown DRC into chaos. The Kivu region has been the hub of fighting between government and rebels, resulting in families torn apart, countless deaths and children recruited as soldiers. In North Kivu's "rape capital of the world" Goma, thousands of children displaced have ended up living on the streets.

Life for these children is unforgiving and lonely. Breaking the law isn't a choice: robbery and petty crimes become the price to pay to survive. The number of children in conflict with the law could be at least 100,000⁵. The typical profile is 10-15 years old, 39% illiterate, and two thirds are orphans or have divorced parents⁶. Once arrested children are detained in overcrowded adult prisons or military cells, at risk of abuse, brutality and malnutrition. Lack of social workers, judiciary personnel and pro-bono lawyers compromise children's rights to access fair legal treatment and protection.

Running our Right2Change project in Uganda since 2015, we know a comprehensive approach is the answer to this vicious cycle of marginalisation, unlocking young people's potential to contribute to peace and reconstruction. In 2017 we set up the first ever community-based diversion programme in Eastern DRC. This project makes smart use of diversion by strengthening both formal and informal justice systems to deliver child-friendly justice, and promoting community-based non-custodial rehabilitation as alternatives to detention. It aims to divert children away from detention and address the root causes of offending (e.g. poverty, mental health) through peer mentoring, cognitive behavioural therapy (to tackle antisocial behaviour) and vocational training. Right2Change creates better outcomes for young people (making them more likely to engage in education) thus reducing crime.

Our pilot project helped over 800 highly vulnerable children in conflict with the law, of which 478 cases were successfully diverted away from jail. 85 frontline workers (e.g. police officers, judges, legal clerks) were trained in protection and alternatives to detention principles.

2017 was key in assessing the feasibility of our community diversion approach in the unique context of Eastern region. We are now building on this experience and scaling up our response with new elements, such as the first ever foster care programme for young offenders in the Kivu region.

⁵ Unicef 2016

⁶ BICE 2014



My name is Baraka, I'm 16. When I was 13, a soldier kidnapped me for a week. After he let me go, I was afraid of going home so I took refuge with my grandmother. A month later, I discovered I was pregnant. I was devastated. I tried to stop my pregnancy drinking hot water, salt and washing powder. I started vomiting so my grandmother took me to the clinic. They treated me for a week. When the child was born he looked too much like his father. That was unbearable for me. I decided to abandon my child, took him to the local market and left him there. When my grandmother found out what I had done she called the police.

They took me to the station and questioned me. Two days later I was transferred to court. There I was assigned to a social worker. She was very supportive and, with her help, I began to see the child as my own. I named him Guillaume. Two months later a judge sent me to stay with a foster family. They are helping me be a good mother. They consider me as their eldest daughter and love my child as it was their own. This is filling me with joy and making me love the little boy more and more. The social worker comes to see me every week. I have now started to learn tailoring so I can soon provide for my child and myself.

In addition, following the reconstruction of a bombed primary school in 2016 in Kibati (a rural area known as the "doorsteps of war"), we helped over 510 children affected by conflict access an education. With the financial support of the State of Guernsey we extended this programme to support 86 adolescent girls, most of them coming from internally displaced families, to enrol in catch-up literacy classes. We simultaneously set up a flour mill which enables the girls to earn a living and reduce the risks of ending up living in the streets, early marriage and prostitution.

Kenya: Better educational outcomes for former street children

Chance for Childhood has been working in Kisumu, West Kenya, since 2009. 45% of the people in Kisumu live below the poverty line⁷. The third largest town in Kenya is home to a growing number of street children, estimated to at least 1,000⁸. The average life expectancy of a youth who has been living on the streets of Kisumu is just 28.

Since 2014 we have worked to address the challenges faced by teachers supporting street children in informal schools and non-formal education centres. Long-term educational support can prevent children returning to the streets. In 2016, we launched our four-year 'LEAP from the Street' inclusive education project for street children, funded by Comic Relief. Working with our local partner KUAP, we provide temporary shelter, family unification, school reintegration and ongoing support services.

In 2017, we provided access to inclusive quality education for 237 street children. Through our partnership with the Educational Assessment and Resource Centre, we ensured that 398 street children could be properly screened for additional learning needs. An astounding 84% were found to have special educational needs, stressing the urgency for service providers to be more inclusive and tailor services to the needs of these street children to provide lasting and impactful support.

Alongside the roll-out of the Learning Support Assistant model with 86 LSAs in 2017, our inclusive education training was accredited by the University of Maseno and delivered to 142 teachers. The initiative has been praised for contributing to a reduction of corporal punishment in school and improvements of the learning environment as teachers feel better informed on how to deal with children with special education needs.

⁷ National Bureau of Statistics

⁸ Agape Children's Ministry

We continued our partnership with Manchester Metropolitan University, conducting research into the experiences, attitudes, needs, priorities and concerns of street children with communication disabilities, and their main carers.

Finally, we successfully launched our 'communication camps' in Kenya: residential workshops where parents learn how to better care for their children with special needs. 82 parents took part in eight communication camps for children with cerebral palsy, severe communication disabilities, autism, learning disabilities and Down's Syndrome. Parents formed self-help peer support groups and reported that communication has significantly improved with their children.



Ghana: Early childhood development for children of young street mothers
In Accra, Ghana's capital, there are an estimated 61,400 street children⁹. Girls are particularly affected, representing 57% of street children.

In 2017 we worked with local partner Street Girls Aid to run three nurseries for children of street girls and vulnerable young women living in neighbouring slums. 560 street children aged 0-6 got the chance to be in a safe environment, receive nutritious meals, receive pre-school education (needed to pass primary school's entry exam) and break the cycle of poverty later in life. 53 children successfully got into primary school.

We also enabled young street mothers to better care for their children. We provided vocational training to 25 mothers in sewing, hairdressing and cooking. We helped them develop a business plan, start a business and save money. Mums are also encouraged to participate in women's groups to learn about positive parenting and the importance of education. Thanks to these meetings, in 2017, 50% stopped using corporal punishment as a means to discipline their child.

Finally we provided temporary shelter to pregnant street girls and young mothers, unable to afford healthcare and at risk of giving birth on the streets in unsafe conditions. Sadly, the refuge had to be demolished in early 2017 due to major structural issues. 66 pregnant mothers were still helped in a temporary venue, whilst we worked towards securing funding to rebuild the refuge in 2018.



Abina, 7, attends the Railways nursery in Accra, Ghana. Her mum, Lumusi, tragically lost her leg when the building in which her family was squatting collapsed. We found Abina in a makeshift structure near the market, taking care of her younger sister and her mum.

Initially Lumusi was reluctant to allow Abina to be enrolled in school – she needed her daughter's support and wanted to keep an eye on her all the time. Abina was eventually enrolled at the Railways centre, where she is studying hard to get into primary school. We also supported Lumusi who is now able to better provide for her children with the income she makes selling sweets. Abina dreams of becoming a nurse "so that I can take care of my mother when she is sick".

⁹ Census on Street Children in Greater Accra Region

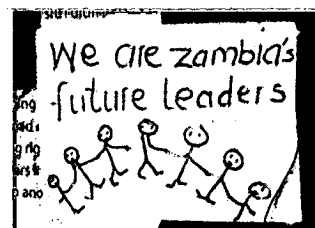
Zambia: Caring for children and young women living on the streets

Increasing levels of poverty in Zambia have had a direct impact on the increasing number of street children. 64% of the population lives on less than \$1.90 a day and 44.5% of children drop out of primary school¹⁰.

Working with Children's Transformation Trust in the slums of the capital Lusaka, we tackle the root causes of poverty, violence and neglect and prevent children from ending up on the streets. We economically empower abused and highly vulnerable women by enrolling them into cooperatives, providing training and running a loan-saving scheme. In 2017, 75 women increased their income by 75% and 275 of their children are now back into school. These women self-help groups have been so successful that we are now working to register a social enterprise.

We work in schools and on the streets to educate children about their rights, the dangers of drugs and gangs, and how to report abuse. In 2017, 1,135 children took part in our Street Life training.

We also continued to support Team Hope Network (a group of six leading street child organisations) to facilitate referrals, improve evidence on the needs of street children and lobby the government to fulfil their duty to protect all children. In 2017, 582 children received emotional support, 228 received urgent medical care and protection in Team Hope's safe spaces and 62 children were reintegrated back with their families.



Mozambique: Economically empowering forgotten young people

Mozambique's past conflicts and economic stagnation have resulted in huge urban migration as people searched for work and a better life. At least 45% of the population is under 15 and as many as 69% of the children drop out of primary school¹¹.

In the capital Maputo, we work with Meninos de Mocambique to run a bespoke training programme offering skills which are in high demand on the local job market. We mentor, give vocational training to street young people and train them in business management to help them establish their small businesses and secure a sustainable livelihood. We provide individual start-up kits with the equipment relevant to their business and source local materials to set up a small 'kiosk' (e.g. tailoring, hairdressing).

Since our project started in 2015, 59 young people have benefitted from intense business coaching and mentoring to either start up or consolidate their small businesses. So far participants have generated business revenues of £7,540, helping these young people lift themselves out of poverty.

Our first regional meeting

Following on from our success winning the Bond's International Development Award for Collaboration in 2017, we were immensely grateful to the Al-Khair Foundation for their outstanding support in funding our first ever regional partner event. For three days, we worked with all our local partners to increase their knowledge on certain themes (e.g. inclusion, child protection, governance) and enable networking and learning between all seven countries represented. It was also a fantastic learning opportunity for all of the Chance for Childhood team to equip us to work more strategically in the future.

¹⁰ UNDP

¹¹ UNDP

Advocating for the rights of vulnerable children in the UK and overseas

In 2017, we increased our advocacy work in line with our strategy, focusing on inclusive education, juvenile justice and issues relating to street children. We took an active role in the Child Rights and the Disability and Development working groups of Bond (the UK network for organisations working in international development).

Our CEO and Development and Innovation Manager were asked to lead two expert sessions (on gender and disability), at the *International Summit on the Legal Rights of Street-Connected Children and Youth* in Sao Paulo, Brazil, an event aimed at engaging governments and civil society on the implementation of the UN General Comment on Children in Street Situations. This is our second participation following the inaugural Summit held in London in 2015. This time Chance for Childhood was an official summit partner, providing presentations, translation and youth representation.

To increase the impact of our message and give young people a chance to represent themselves, we also secured an invitation to the summit for one of our young street advocates. Having lived on the streets of Goma, he was able to send a very powerful message to the rest of the delegates regarding the needs of street youth. He was the only young person at the conference who had direct experience of street life and he was also the only youth representative from a conflict-affected country. We are very proud of his inputs and will continue to focus heavily on better representation by young people.

In Kenya, we successfully shared our learning with the sector. We presented our *Including Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in SDG4 Through an Innovative Model of Learning Support Assistants in East Africa* paper at the 3rd Biennial Conference on Inclusive Education in Kisumu. We also wrote an article for *Enabling Education on Supporting street-connected children's special educational needs through learning support assistants in western Kenya*.



Hortense learning sign language in Rwanda

How we manage our affairs

Governance

To conclude the merger with Street Child Africa (finalised in December 2016), we successfully harmonised our Memorandum and Articles of Association, whilst also reflecting on current best practice. The revised Articles of Association (dated 22nd November 2017) set out the objects and powers of the organisation. It is currently awaiting the Charity Commission's permission for full sign off.

Chance for Childhood is governed by the Board of Trustees (see p2) who are also directors for the purposes of company law. Board meetings are held a minimum of four times per year and additionally if required. The Board of Trustees delegates financial oversight to a Finance Committee. Finance sub-committee meetings are held quarterly, to coincide with quarterly review of results and reforecasts of the budget.

No trustee can be appointed who is not approved or recommended by the Board. Trustees retire after a term of three years but may be reappointed to the Board. Any trustees appointed during the year must be approved by ordinary resolution at the Annual General Meeting. In the event of the company being wound up members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 each. The company has 6 members.

The Board of Trustees led by example throughout the merger process, maintaining the highest degree of governance and diligence over the process. Having operated as a combined Board of Chance for Childhood and Street Child Africa for two years, the Board undertook a board audit in 2017 to identify knowledge gaps and strengthen our governance. This process led to the departure of trustees with similar skills. The Board will also recruit new trustees who can bring additional expertise.

New trustee appointments are advertised and selected during a transparent recruitment process. Roles are defined in accordance with recognised skill gaps within the current governing structure. All candidates must be interviewed by the Chair of the Board. If they are a good fit with the charitable aims and objectives, all trustees will vote to appoint the new trustee. Once appointed, new trustees are provided with a complete induction pack, relevant publications and one-day induction in the UK office. All trustees are encouraged to attend an annual away day with staff and regularly discuss any training needs with the Chair. In 2017, our Chair attended various relevant working groups, events and trainings regarding board diversity as our commitment to inclusion remains paramount.

As part of these developments, we are delighted to announce that we selected our first Youth Trustee in April 2018 following a robust recruitment process. This will support our plans to ensure youth participation at all levels of decision-making and governance.

Management

In 2017, Chance for Childhood employed a team of 9 full-time and part-time paid staff. We were also supported by two voluntary interns.

Chance for Childhood is led by a CEO, appointed by the Board of Trustees, and supported by a Senior Management Team (SMT), currently based in the UK. Our operational guidelines set out authority limits for the SMT and CEO, outside of which matters are referred to the Board.

Overall we review our operational objectives, activities and impact as a part of our annual strategic planning process and weekly SMT meetings. We look at the depth and breadth of our impact on the lives of the children as well as the impact that our work has on the wider families, communities, environment and economies where we work.

In 2017, the trustees undertook a detailed benchmarking process, utilising the Croner Charity Rewards Report. Our approach to remuneration is designed to ensure we can attract and retain the most talented and motivated people we need to achieve our mission and deliver our strategic goals. It is applied consistently across our organisation, so that all positions are benchmarked against salary ranges for the sector and within the context of affordability. We are pleased to report strong staff retention levels with several staff staying with us more than five years and strong stability within our SMT.

Risk management

Principle risks and uncertainties are identified bi-annually by each department and are collected in the risk register. The Senior Management Team reviews the register regularly to manage the risks identified and discuss mitigation strategies. The Board of Trustees reviews these risks on a quarterly basis.

The key risks include:

Being accountable to the children we support

As reflected in the current high-profile media coverage, the safeguarding of the children we support remains one of the major risks, due to the complexity and remoteness of the environments where we work. Efforts to reduce these risks include ongoing investments in child protection training and the development of a strong child safeguarding framework and the implementation of risk protection tools to ensure child protection issues are detected early and reported immediately using our referral mechanisms.

Risk of losing donors' trust

The funding climate for international charities remains challenging, with greater distrust by the public than in other sectors. Increasing our transparency to both donors and beneficiaries will lessen this risk as we enter an increasingly unpredictable funding environment.

Risk of a serious security incident

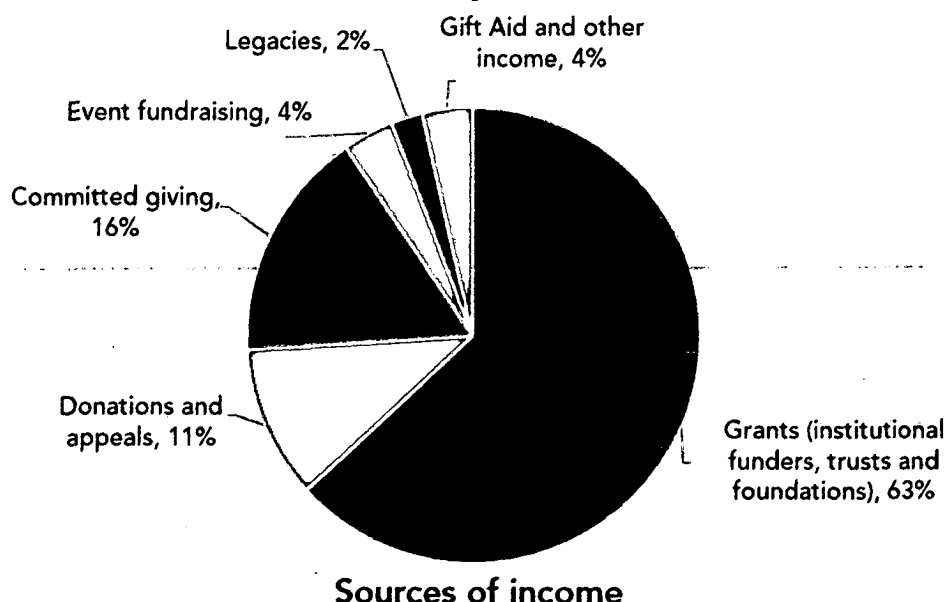
The safety of our staff remains a key concern as we work in volatile and remote locations, which pose significant dangers. We have and will continue to invest in security training to ensure that procedures are followed and risks mitigated.

Consideration of public benefit

Chance for Childhood trustees ensure that the charity carries out its aims and objectives and that these benefit the public. Chance for Childhood's public benefit includes our work with vulnerable children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. In the UK, we work to inform and raise awareness of the general public about the situation facing the most vulnerable children in Africa. The trustees refer to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit when planning and reviewing objectives and activities annually.

Raising funds

Chance for Childhood income in 2017 was £1.2 million, which represents a 24% reduction from 2016 when we had an income of £1.6 million.



However, in 2016, Chance for Childhood benefited from three exceptional income streams:

- £162k from Street Child Africa's funds (a result of our merger in December 2016).
- £156k from Team Abana who took part in the 2016 Race Across America.
- £63k from legacies (as opposed to £28k in 2017).

One unfortunate outcome of the merger with Street Child Africa was the loss of some Gift Aid income. When the two charities merged in December 2016, all Gift Aid declarations from Street Child Africa supporters automatically expired. We have an ongoing follow-up project to get all relevant regular donors to sign new declarations in the name of Chance for Childhood, so far achieving 58% sign up.

2017 remained a challenging year within the institutional funding environment. However, we continued to have the generous support of Comic Relief totalling £480k (2016: £533k) for:

- Ghana: project to support young street-connected mothers.
- Kenya: project to provide learning support to former street children and promote positive attitudes towards children with special educational needs and disabilities.
- Uganda: innovative, community-based Justice for Children project.
- Rwanda: 2017 saw the end of our four-year Education, Equality and Empowerment to children with disabilities project.

Given the changing funding landscape within the UK, we are actively looking into overseas funding and alternatives sources of income, such as impact investment.

In 2017, we maintained sound results in committed giving, corporates, events and individual giving, whilst working towards merging all our fundraising systems and getting ready for the 2018 General Data Protection Regulations. We were also delighted by the results of our first ever online match funding campaign on the Big Give website, hitting our fundraising target within 5 days!

We continued to aim to deliver excellent donor care to all our supporters, build trust and meet quality standards in all fundraising activities. Throughout the year, we received five complaints from donors about our methods of fundraising (e.g. donors wanting to receive only one letter a year) and none via the Fundraising Regulator.

None of the fundraising work we do is undertaken by third parties but we do rely on third party platforms such as Justgiving and the Big Give to enable us to raise funds.

We thrive to make fundraising a positive experience for all, whether an individual is an existing donor or a potential new supporter. This is why we are working towards becoming a member of the Institute of Fundraising and voluntarily joining the Fundraising Regulator in 2018.

In the meantime, as set out in the Institute of Fundraising's *Treating Donors Fairly* report, we recognise that every donor is an individual with a unique background, experience and circumstances and every interaction between a fundraiser and donor is different. When dealing with potentially vulnerable people, we follow the four principles of respect, fairness, responsiveness and accountability and take all reasonable steps to treat a donor fairly, enabling them to make an informed decision about any donation. If a team member believes that the supporter may lack the capacity to make a decision, the Director of Fundraising and Marketing is consulted (and the CEO for large donations) and a decision not to accept the donation may be taken.

We are so grateful to all our donors for their continued generosity – every donation, no matter the amount, really help ensuring that no child is forgotten.

How supporters can get involved

- Individuals can make a donation, set up a regular gift, support us through payroll giving, or organise a fundraising event in their community or office.
- Teachers and community groups can use our free educational resources.
- Major donors, companies and trusts can call us to arrange a meeting to explore how they can make the biggest difference through a bespoke partnership.
- Anyone can leave a legacy and help change young lives. Please consider remembering Chance for Childhood in your will, so you can continue to ensure no child is forgotten for generations to come. Even the smallest gift can help.

Visit www.chanceforchildhood.org or call us on 01483 230 250 to find out more.

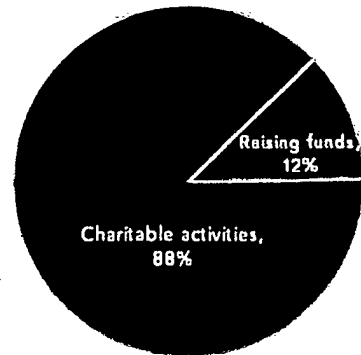
Financial review

Income

Compared with 2017, group income in 2016 was boosted by the inclusion of exceptional one-off restricted income from the transfer of the assets of Street Child Africa when it became a subsidiary of Chance for Childhood and high one-off event income from the Race Across America. 2016 also saw a higher level of legacy income which by its nature is unpredictable.

Resources expended

In 2017, 88% of every £1 raised went directly to support the most vulnerable children across Africa compared with 86% in 2016 and demonstrates the benefits of our merger with Street Child Africa last year. Support and governance costs are allocated to charitable activities and fundraising and have reduced significantly from 2016 to 10% of resources applied (2016: 16%) as we also see the benefits of our merger in fewer support staff, lower property and other costs.



Reserves policy

We believe that our donors wish their donations to be used for charitable purposes as soon as possible given that the children we help need support urgently. However, it is prudent to maintain reserves to cover variations in income while managing our partner relations, providing investment funds for new programmes, and enabling the charity to grow. Chance for Childhood's policy is to maintain a minimum unrestricted reserve of £40,000 while targeting a reserve of £135,000, representing six months of expected unrestricted expenditure and we are pleased to report that we remain above that target with unrestricted reserves of £160,896 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £139,857).

Restricted reserves committed to specific projects were £302,652 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £385,181). In addition, unrestricted reserves generated by donations by donors under the objects of the subsidiary Street Child Africa amounting to £48,770 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £87,664) are included in the Group and Charity restricted reserves as the objects of Street Child Africa are similar, but not identical, to those of the charity. These restricted reserves will continue to be spent on activities that support vulnerable street children, in line with Street Child Africa's objectives.

Plans for the future

To achieve our mission to support visionary community leaders with innovative solutions to protect, educate and empower children, we must build on the successes and momentum achieved in 2017.

Our priorities for 2018 are to:

- Significantly raise our income to support our 2020 programme strategy and enable at least one new pilot programme. For instance, we will be looking at addressing the exceptional challenges faced by teachers in delivering quality inclusive primary education to both refugee children and pupils from hosted communities.
- Develop and include an even stronger gender-specific component in our activities, to raise greater awareness of the traumatic experiences or discrimination girls face.
- Implement our newly agreed strategy for the growth of our regional office in Rwanda.
- Reduce country portfolio (from seven to five) to increase our impact by better supporting our local partners capacity and increasing our efficiency.
- Develop and implement tools and processes across the organisation to ensure improved monitoring to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of our programmes.
- Secure compliance to upcoming General Data Protection Regulations.

Statement of the Trustees' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The Trustees (who are also directors of Chance for Childhood) are responsible for preparing a Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The 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, the incoming resources and the application of resources, including the income and expenditure 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 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 charitable company will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate 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.

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

In so far as the Trustees are aware:

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

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with:

- The special provision relating to the small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice, Charities SORP (FRS 102).

Approved by Chance for Childhood's Board of Trustees on and signed on its behalf by



Tony Wellby
Chair of the Trustees
22 August 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Chance for Childhood

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chance for Childhood (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the group and parent charitable company balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's.
- 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 and the Charities Act 2011.

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 group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent 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 and Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees' responsibilities set out in the Trustees' annual report, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the parent 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the

parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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.

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with those Acts.

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

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

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

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

12 September 2018

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

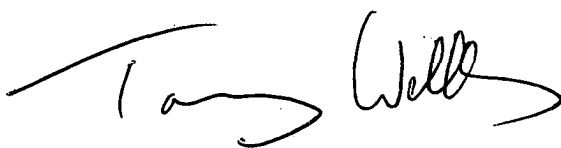
Sayer Vincent LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities (including an Income and Expenditure account)

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2017 Total Funds	2016 Total Funds
	Note	£	£	£	£
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	4	294,529	922,345	1,216,874	1,440,351
Assets of subsidiary on initial consolidation	4	-	-	-	162,580
Income from investments	4	573	-	573	1,613
Total income		295,102	922,345	1,217,447	1,604,544
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	6	127,498	26,210	153,708	174,125
Charitable activities	7	146,453	1,017,670	1,164,123	1,107,660
Total expenditure		273,951	1,043,880	1,317,831	1,281,785
Net income/(expenditure)		21,151	(121,535)	(100,384)	322,759
Transfers between funds	18	(112)	112	-	-
Net movement in funds		21,039	(121,423)	(100,384)	322,759
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward	18	139,857	472,845	612,702	289,943
Total funds carried forward	18	160,896	351,422	512,318	612,702

Street Child Africa became a subsidiary of the Charity on 1st April 2016 and subsequently transferred its assets and activities to Chance for Childhood on 28th December 2016. Further details are given in Note 3.

The Group has no recognised gains or losses other than those dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities.



Consolidated and Charity Balance Sheets as at 31st December 2017

	Note	Group and Charity 2017 £	Group and Charity 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	1,120	2,059
Current assets			
Debtors	13	48,979	87,658
Cash at bank and in hand		590,635	712,329
Total current assets		639,614	799,987
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(128,416)	(189,344)
Net current assets		511,198	610,643
Total assets less current liabilities		512,318	612,702
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		-	-
Total net assets		512,318	612,702
The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	17	351,422	472,845
Unrestricted funds	17	160,896	139,857
Total charity funds		512,318	612,702

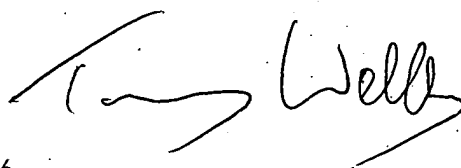
The trustees have prepared group accounts in accordance with section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 138 of the Charities Act 2011. These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act relating to small companies and constitute the annual accounts required by the Companies Act 2006 and are for circulation to members of the company.

The notes on pages 28 to 41 form part of the financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by

Tony Wellby (Chair of the Trustees)
22 August 2018

Chance for Childhood, registered charity in England & Wales no. 1013587, registered company in England & Wales no. 2735643



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Cash flows from operating activities:				
<i>Net movement in funds</i>	21,039	(121,423)	(100,384)	322,759
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation charge	805	877	1,682	7,540
Interest received	(573)	-	(573)	(1,613)
Interest expense	-	-	-	432
Assets of subsidiary on initial consolidation	-	-	-	(162,580)
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	17,814	20,865	38,679	(24,270)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	9,828	(70,756)	(60,928)	12,792
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	48,913	(170,437)	(121,524)	155,060
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received	573	-	573	1,613
Interest expense	-	-	-	(432)
Purchase of fixed assets	-	(743)	(743)	-
Cash balances of subsidiary on initial consolidation	-	-	-	177,900
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	573	(743)	(170)	179,081
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Capital repayment of finance lease obligations	-	-	-	(1,128)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-	-	(1,128)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	49,486	(171,180)	(121,694)	333,013
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	120,533	591,796	712,329	379,316
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	170,019	420,616	590,635	712,329
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at end of the year				
Current accounts	170,019	420,616	590,635	712,329
Notice deposits (less than 3 months)	-	-	-	-
	170,019	420,616	590,635	712,329

Notes to the accounts

As further explained in Note 3, 'Group' refers to Chance for Childhood and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Street Child Africa, and 'Charity' refers to Chance for Childhood alone.

1. Legal status

Chance for Childhood is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability of each member shall not exceed £1. The members of the company are the Trustees named on page 2.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

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

Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the results of the charity together with its wholly owned subsidiary Street Child Africa on a line-by-line basis. Street Child Africa adopts the same accounting policies as the charity.

A separate Statement of Financial Activities and Income and Expenditure Account for the charity has not been presented because the charity has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

The charity meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemption in relation to a presentation of a cash flow statement in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements.

Public benefit

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

Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

The Trustees are of the view that the cash reserves of the charity together with committed and expected income will enable the charity to meet its obligations for the next 12 to 18 months and that on this basis the assessment of the Trustees is that the charity is a going concern.

Income

Income is recognised in the period in which the charity is entitled to receipt once it is probable that it will be received and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income is deferred only where the donor has imposed restrictions on the resources which amount to pre-conditions for use.

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.

Donations of goods and services ('Donations in kind') for the charity's own use or for distribution to beneficiaries are recognised as income at market value when the criteria for income

recognition are met and as an expense when the goods or services are used or provided to beneficiaries. Donations in kind provided for use in events (e.g. auction prizes) are recognised at the amount realised for their sale. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the general volunteer time given to the charity is not recognised and the Trustees' Annual Report gives more information about their contribution.

Expenditure

Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) on an accruals basis and is recognised at the point when a legal or constructive obligation arises, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

VAT

The charity is not registered for VAT and cannot therefore recover VAT on costs incurred. Expenditure is therefore shown gross of any relevant VAT in these financial statements.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or raised by the charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and managing such funds is charged against the specific fund when permitted by the donor's restrictions. The aim and use of each restricted fund are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Allocation of costs

Costs directly attributable to specific activities are allocated to the relevant activity. Personnel costs which cannot be wholly attributed to a specific activity are allocated to individual activities and to the cost of the general support of the charity and its governance on a basis consistent with the time spent on each activity. Support and governance costs, including any allocated personnel costs, are in turn allocated to specific activities on a basis which reflects the overall use of resources.

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities themselves. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs. Governance costs comprise the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity and include audit fees, legal advice (if any) for Trustees and costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than £500 are capitalised. Fixed assets are stated at cost and depreciation is provided at 33.3%pa on a straight line basis calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life.

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.

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.

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.

3. Charity and Subsidiary Group

Street Child Africa became a wholly owned subsidiary of Chance for Childhood on 1st April 2016 for nil consideration. Its net assets at that date were £162,580 and were accounted for as a gift to the Group and included in Group income in 2016. Street Child Africa has undertaken no activities in 2017. Street Child Africa is registered in England & Wales and is a company limited by guarantee no. 3597252 and a registered charity no. 1074832.

	As at 31/12/2017 £	As at 31/12/2016 £
The net assets of Street Child Africa were:		
Debtors	-	12,342
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	-	(12,342)
Total net assets	-	-

The objects of the charity and its subsidiary are similar but not identical and the unrestricted funds of Street Child Africa are accounted for as restricted funds in the Group and Charity accounts as their use will be limited to funding activities that support vulnerable street children, in line with the objectives of Street Child Africa.

Financial results of Street Child Africa included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities since the date of acquisition on 1st April 2016 were:

	2017 £	2016 £
Income	-	355,655
Expenditure	-	(314,406)
Net income	-	41,249

Charity

Street Child Africa's assets, liabilities and activities were transferred to Chance for Childhood, i.e. to the parent Charity itself, on 28th December 2016 for nil consideration. Its net assets at that date were £203,829 and were accounted for as a gift to the Charity and recognised as income.

The financial results of the Charity, including the gift of £203,829 in 2016, were:

	2017 £	2016 £
Income	1,217,447	1,290,138
Expenditure	(1,317,831)	(967,379)
Net income/(expenditure)	(100,384)	322,759

4. Group income

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 Total Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Donations and legacies						
Grants	29,590	738,930	768,520	8,271	726,645	734,916
Donations & appeals	69,442	62,709	132,151	68,410	121,116	189,526
Committed giving	106,486	93,195	199,681	114,930	77,574	192,504
Event fundraising	36,131	8,073	44,204	9,630	178,214	187,844
Legacies	22,980	5,055	28,035	51,009	11,778	62,787
Gift aid	27,161	14,383	41,544	26,163	39,281	65,444
Donations in kind (note 5)	2,739	-	2,739	2,500	4,830	7,330
	<u>294,529</u>	<u>922,345</u>	<u>1,216,874</u>	<u>280,913</u>	<u>1,159,438</u>	<u>1,440,351</u>
Assets of subsidiary on initial consolidation (note 3)	-	-	-	-	162,580	162,580
	<u>294,529</u>	<u>922,345</u>	<u>1,216,874</u>	<u>280,913</u>	<u>1,322,018</u>	<u>1,602,931</u>
Income from investments						
Interest receivable	573	-	573	1,011	602	1,613
	<u>295,102</u>	<u>922,345</u>	<u>1,217,447</u>	<u>281,924</u>	<u>1,322,620</u>	<u>1,604,544</u>

5. Group donations in kind

During 2017 the group received goods and services from various organisations on a "pro-bono" basis.

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 Total Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Support in raising funds	2,739	-	2,739	2,500	1,500	4,000
Support to charitable activities	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,800
Office support costs	-	-	-	-	1,530	1,530
	<u>2,739</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,739</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>4,830</u>	<u>7,330</u>

6. Analysis of Group expenditure

	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Support costs	Governance costs	2017 Total Funds	2016 Total Funds
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs (note 9)	77,361	151,862	53,768	15,919	298,910	287,224
Consultancy costs	9,896	49,759	-	-	59,655	73,841
Grants to partner organisations (note 8)	-	787,728	-	-	787,728	730,747
Direct programme costs	-	55,225	-	-	55,225	18,433
Donations in kind	2,739	-	-	-	2,739	7,330
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	-	23,251	-	-	23,251	17,897
Marketing	290	-	-	-	290	10,471
Direct mail & newsletters	8,819	-	-	-	8,819	17,305
Events	8,537	-	-	-	8,537	15,669
Giving costs	4,495	-	-	-	4,495	6,361
Property	-	-	24,953	-	24,953	45,044
Office management	-	-	6,416	-	6,416	5,156
IT and communications	-	-	17,941	-	17,941	20,673
Insurance & other support costs	-	-	2,314	-	2,314	1,779
Finance costs	-	-	3,070	-	3,070	3,591
Professional fees	-	-	-	3,153	3,153	13,077
Audit & accountancy fees	-	-	-	8,958	8,958	6,231
Trustees Indemnity Insurance	-	-	-	723	723	956
Trustee training & board meeting costs	-	-	-	654	654	-
	112,137	1,067,825	108,462	29,407	1,317,831	1,281,785
Allocation of support costs	32,688	75,774	(108,462)	-	-	-
Allocation of governance costs	8,883	20,524	-	(29,407)	-	-
Total expenditure 2017	153,708	1,164,123	-	-	1,317,831	1,281,785
Unrestricted	127,498	146,453	-	-	273,951	-
Restricted	26,210	1,017,670	-	-	1,043,880	-
Total expenditure 2017	153,708	1,164,123	-	-	1,317,831	-
Unrestricted	94,723	189,462	-	-	284,185	-
Restricted	79,402	918,198	-	-	997,600	-
Total expenditure 2016	174,125	1,107,660	-	-	1,281,785	-

The audit & accountancy fees of £8,958 (2016: £6,231) above are the amounts falling within the year. The total fees in respect of the audit of these financial statements are £9,000 (2016: £7,440).

7. Analysis of Group charitable expenditure by country

	Grants to partner organisations £	Direct prog costs & Donations in Kind £	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning £	Personnel costs £	Support & governance costs £	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,516
DRC	-	72,996	2,513	4,258	8,343	88,110	97,948
Ghana	4,758	126,544	2,680	57,173	14,967	206,122	134,802
Kenya	29,239	130,634	2,947	65,500	18,286	246,606	194,202
Mozambique	-	32,196	1,461	6,145	3,669	43,471	37,085
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,362
Rwanda	13,059	162,174	5,275	18,421	20,058	218,987	268,843
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,845
Uganda	8,169	228,307	6,355	43,468	27,001	313,300	262,143
Zambia	-	34,877	2,020	6,656	3,974	47,527	67,914
	55,225	787,728	23,251	201,621	96,298	1,164,123	1,107,660

8. Group grants to partner organisations

	2017 £	2016 £
Democratic Republic of Congo		
Children's Voice	60,369	61,653
PEDER	12,627	4,009
Ghana		
Street Girls' Aid	126,544	98,267
Kenya		
KUAP	87,378	92,907
Yellow House Children's Services	43,256	26,532
Mozambique		
Meninos de Moçambique	32,196	27,621
Rwanda		
Empowering Children with Disabilities (ECD)	161,477	172,578
Strive Foundation Rwanda	697	-
Uganda		
Passion for Community	228,307	162,406
Zambia		
Children's Transformation Trust	23,266	28,875
Team Hope	11,611	4,097
Former partners	-	51,802
Total grants (note 7)	<u>787,728</u>	<u>730,747</u>

9. Group staff costs

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2017 Total Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2016 Total Funds
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries	120,085	138,588	258,673	92,403	151,214	243,617
Employer's social security costs	11,067	12,773	23,840	7,974	12,712	20,686
Employer's pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	3,672	4,236	7,908	2,690	4,200	6,890
Redundancy and termination costs	-	-	-	-	7,185	7,185
Recruitment costs	2,380	-	2,380	2,160	-	2,160
Travel, training and other employment costs	6,055	54	6,109	5,995	691	6,686
	<u>143,259</u>	<u>155,651</u>	<u>298,910</u>	<u>111,222</u>	<u>176,002</u>	<u>287,224</u>

One member of staff was made redundant in 2016 at a total cost of £7,185 paid out in that year. There were no redundancies in 2017.

The average head count in the year was 9 staff (2016: 10 staff) and the average number of full-time equivalent employees analysed by function was:

	2017	2016
Raising funds	2.0	1.8
Charitable activities	4.2	3.4
Support	2.0	2.8
	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>

There were no employees with total employee benefits above £60,000 in this or the preceding year. The key management personnel of the charity comprise the Senior Management Team (Chief Executive Officer, Director of Fundraising and Marketing appointed in 2017, Director of Programmes and, in 2016, the Director of Finance). Their total employee benefits in 2017 were £148,626 (2016: £127,877).

10. Taxation

Chance for Childhood is a registered charity and all of its activities fall within the exemptions afforded to charities under charities legislation. No charge to taxation therefore arises.

11. Related party transactions

No remuneration or travel and subsistence expenses were paid to Trustees in either period. There were no transactions in either period with Trustees that require disclosure.

A total of £16,613 (2016: £3,872) was donated by Trustees and key management personnel and their close families.

Chance for Childhood provided the services of its Senior Management Team to Street Child Africa for a fee with no charge being levied for the first three months of the contract entered into on 27th November 2015; the value of the services provided without charge in 2016 was £4,412. There were no related party transactions to disclose in 2017.

12. Tangible assets

Group and charity	Computer & office equipment		
	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2017 Total Funds
Cost	£	£	£
At beginning of year	10,416	15,389	25,805
Additions	-	743	743
Retirements	-	-	-
At end of year	10,416	16,132	26,548
Depreciation			
At beginning of year	9,611	14,135	23,746
Charge for year	805	877	1,682
On retirements	-	-	-
At end of year	10,416	15,012	25,428
Net book value at end of year	-	1,120	1,120
Net book value at beginning of year	805	1,254	2,059

All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

13. Debtors

Group and Charity	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2017 Total Funds	2016 Total Funds
Due in one year	£	£	£	£
Tax recoverable under gift aid	3,100	1,877	4,977	28,393
Prepayments and accrued income	12,768	29,634	42,402	52,040
Rent Deposit	-	-	-	5,625
	15,868	31,511	47,379	86,058
Due in more than one year				
Rent Deposit	1,600	-	1,600	1,600
	1,600	-	1,600	1,600
	17,468	31,511	48,979	87,658

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Group	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Trade creditors	1,080	7,180	8,260	3,405
Taxation and social security	6,003	-	6,003	4,901
Accruals	19,508	109	19,617	30,950
Deferred income (note 17)	-	94,536	94,536	150,088
	<u>26,591</u>	<u>101,825</u>	<u>128,416</u>	<u>189,344</u>

Charity	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Trade creditors	1,080	7,180	8,260	3,405
Taxation and social security	6,003	-	6,003	4,901
Accruals	19,508	109	19,617	18,608
Deferred income (note 17)	-	94,536	94,536	150,088
Amount due to subsidiary	-	-	-	12,342
	<u>26,591</u>	<u>101,825</u>	<u>128,416</u>	<u>189,344</u>

15. Deferred income

Group and Charity	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Balance at beginning of year	150,088	80,244
Amount released to income in the year	(150,088)	(80,244)
Amount deferred in the year	94,536	150,088
Balance at end of year	<u>94,536</u>	<u>150,088</u>

Deferred income comprises restricted grants received in the year which can only be utilised in future periods.

16. Operating leases and lease commitments

Group resources expended include payments under operating leases as follows:	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2017 Total Funds	2016 Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
Property	15,501	6,675	22,176	33,800
Equipment	231	100	331	666
	<u>15,732</u>	<u>6,775</u>	<u>22,507</u>	<u>34,466</u>

Group and Charity total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	Property 2017	Property 2016	Equipment 2017	Equipment 2016
	£	£	£	£
Total payments due:				
Within one year	22,176	22,176	248	331
Between two to five years	16,951	39,127	-	248
After five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>39,127</u>	<u>61,303</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>579</u>

17. Analysis of Group and Charity net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2017 Total Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2016 Total Funds
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	1,120	1,120	805	1,254	2,059
Current assets	187,487	452,127	639,614	155,815	644,172	799,987
Current liabilities	(26,591)	(101,825)	(128,416)	(16,763)	(172,581)	(189,344)
	<u>160,896</u>	<u>351,422</u>	<u>512,318</u>	<u>139,857</u>	<u>472,845</u>	<u>612,702</u>

18. Analysis of net movement in funds

Group and Charity	Balance at 1/1/2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Funds at 31/12/2017 £
Unrestricted funds	139,857	295,102	(273,951)	(112)	160,896
Restricted funds					
Africa					
DRC - Kibati School	1,161	40,591	(25,864)	-	15,888
DRC - PEDER	-	24,670	(12,626)	-	12,044
DRC - Right2Change	-	12,416	(12,530)	114	-
Ghana - Street Girls Aid	35,929	60,222	(65,357)	-	30,794
Ghana - Young street-connected mothers	35,298	87,385	(87,730)	-	34,953
Kenya - LEAP	25,273	200,267	(173,094)	-	52,446
Kenya - Streets Ahead	2,727	18,361	(10,088)	-	11,000
Mozambique - Meninos de Moçambique	4,132	19,152	(17,829)	-	5,455
Rwanda - Education, Empowerment & Equality	24,876	7,282	(33,765)	1,607	-
Rwanda - Inclusive Early Childhood Development	-	8,658	(2,328)	-	6,330
Rwanda - No Child Forgotten	3,023	11,050	(14,322)	249	-
Rwanda - Nyabihu School	740	3,002	(1,080)	(1,607)	1,055
Rwanda - Nyabihu School construction	177	26,310	(90,541)	78,064	14,010
Uganda - Agri-business	20,259	13,884	(34,143)	-	-
Uganda - Inclusive education	8,431	-	(7,993)	-	438
Uganda - Rebuilding Young Lives	2,652	15,397	(12,17)	180	6,012
Uganda - Right2Change	26,905	191,624	(212,610)	-	5,919
Uganda - General	7,692	2,663	(7,063)	-	3,292
Zambia - Children's Transformation Trust	8,500	5,552	(12,442)	7,497	9,107
Zambia - Team Hope	2,994	3,450	(5,436)	410	1,418
Zambia - General	8,502	-	(7,548)	-	954
General Africa fund	1,275	-	-	(1,275)	-
Team Abana - support for vulnerable children across Africa	156,084	3,170	-	(78,064)	81,190
Think Money - support for projects in Rwanda	1,727	32,285	(27,622)	-	6,390
UK					
UK office capacity	4,844	-	(1,546)	-	3,298
Unrestricted reserves of Street Child					
Africa	87,664	120,559	(159,453)	-	48,770
Former partners	632	75	-	(707)	-
Other funds	1,348	14,320	(8,653)	(6,356)	659
	472,845	922,345	(1,043,880)	112	351,422
Total funds	612,702	1,217,447	(1,317,831)	-	512,318

18. Analysis of net movement in funds (continued)

Group – previous year	Balance at 1/1/2016 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Funds at 31/12/2016 £
Unrestricted funds	136,333	281,924	(284,185)	5,785	139,857
Restricted funds					
Africa					
DRC - Kibati School	150	30,977	(29,966)	-	1,161
DRC - PEDER	-	4,009	(4,009)	-	-
Ghana - Street Girls Aid	-	99,779	(63,850)	-	35,929
Ghana - Young street-connected mothers	-	82,901	(47,603)	-	35,298
Kenya - LEAP	11,600	151,854	(138,181)	-	25,273
Kenya - Streets Ahead	17,588	4,814	(19,675)	-	2,727
Mozambique - Meninos de Moçambique	-	25,264	(21,132)	-	4,132
Rwanda - Education, Empowerment & Equality	18,863	140,832	(134,819)	-	24,876
Rwanda - No Child Forgotten	4,000	3,113	(4,090)	-	3,023
Rwanda - Nyabihu School	12,489	2,796	(30,108)	15,000	177
Senegal - Vocational training	-	5,350	(5,350)	-	-
Uganda - Agri-business	-	30,000	(9,741)	-	20,259
Uganda - Education, Empowerment & Equality	10,500	10,725	(12,794)	-	8,431
Uganda - Rebuilding Young Lives	-	15,750	(13,098)	-	2,652
Uganda - Right2Change	32,064	167,216	(172,375)	-	26,905
Uganda - General	21,166	4,228	(10,652)	(7,050)	7,692
Zambia - Children's Transformation Trust	-	26,415	(17,915)	-	8,500
Zambia - Friends of the Street Children	-	2,605	(2,559)	(46)	-
Zambia - Team Hope	-	6,398	(3,404)	-	2,994
Zambia - Vision of Hope	-	17,525	(17,525)	-	-
Zambia - General	-	20,000	(11,544)	46	8,502
General Africa fund	-	9,103	(7,828)	-	1,275
Team Abana - support for vulnerable children across Africa	-	160,917	(4,833)	-	156,084
Think Money - support for projects in Rwanda and DRC	23,834	55,847	(64,304)	(13,650)	1,727
South America					
Brazil - Sao Martinho	18	13,483	(13,501)	-	-
UK					
UK office capacity	-	5,000	(156)	-	4,844
Unrestricted reserves of Street Child Africa on consolidation	-	219,817	(132,153)	-	87,664
Other funds	1,338	5,902	(4,435)	(85)	2,720
	153,610	1,322,620	(997,600)	(5,785)	472,845
Total funds	289,943	1,604,544	(1,281,785)	-	612,702

18. Analysis of net movement in funds (continued)

Charity – previous year	Balance at 1/1/2016 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Funds at 31/12/2016 £
Unrestricted funds	136,333	281,924	(284,185)	5,785	139,857
Restricted funds					
Africa					
DRC - Kibati School	150	30,977	(29,966)	-	1,161
Ghana - Street Girls Aid	-	35,929	-	-	35,929
Ghana - Young street-connected mothers	-	36,533	(1,235)	-	35,298
Kenya - LEAP	11,600	151,854	(138,181)	-	25,273
Kenya - Streets Ahead	17,588	4,814	(19,675)	-	2,727
Mozambique - Meninos de Moçambique	-	4,604	(472)	-	4,132
Rwanda - Education, Empowerment & Equality	18,863	140,832	(134,819)	-	24,876
Rwanda - No Child Forgotten	4,000	3,113	(4,090)	-	3,023
Rwanda - Nyabihu School	12,489	2,796	(30,108)	15,000	177
Senegal - Vocational Training	-	2,100	(2,100)	-	-
Uganda - Agri-business	-	30,000	(9,741)	-	20,259
Uganda - Education, Empowerment & Equality	10,500	10,725	(12,794)	-	8,431
Uganda - Rebuilding Young Lives	-	15,750	(13,098)	-	2,652
Uganda - Right2Change	32,064	167,216	(172,375)	-	26,905
Uganda - General	21,166	4,228	(10,652)	(7,050)	7,692
Zambia - Children's Transformation Trust	-	13,555	(5,055)	-	8,500
Zambia - Team Hope	-	2,994	-	-	2,994
Zambia - General	-	8,502	-	-	8,502
General Africa fund	-	1,275	-	-	1,275
Team Abana - support for vulnerable children across Africa	-	160,917	(4,833)	-	156,084
Think Money - support for projects in Rwanda and DRC	23,834	55,847	(64,304)	(13,650)	1,727
South America					
Brazil - Sao Martinho	18	13,483	(13,501)	-	-
UK					
UK office capacity	-	4,844	-	-	4,844
Unrestricted reserves of Street Child					
Africa transferred	-	101,558	(13,894)	-	87,664
Other funds	1,338	3,768	(2,301)	(85)	2,720
	153,610	1,008,214	(683,194)	(5,785)	472,845
Total funds	289,943	1,290,138	(967,379)	-	612,702

Material restricted funds are as follows:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Kibati school: running costs of the school used for catch-up education.

PEDER: vocational skills training for street youth.

Right2Change: Justice for Children project.

Ghana

Street Girls Aid: early childhood care and education centres, literacy classes and skills training courses.

Street Girls Aid, Young Street-Connected Mothers: young street-connected mothers and their children.

Kenya

LEAP: street children with special education needs and communication disabilities reintegrate into mainstream school and family life.

Streets Ahead: street children to integrate into schools and back into their families.

Mozambique

Meninos De Moçambique: vocational skills and business training for street youth.

Rwanda

Education, Empowerment & Equality: inclusive education in Northern Rwanda.

Inclusive Early Childhood Development: inclusive education and disability awareness 'training of trainers' to the staff of Early Childhood Development organisations.

No Child Forgotten: community-based interventions to support children with multiple and complex disabilities and their families.

Nyabihu School: school supporting children with hearing impairments.

Nyabihu School construction project: construction of a new school.

Uganda

Agri-business: agricultural training and microfinance start-up loans for vulnerable youth.

Inclusive education: supporting children with disabilities access an education.

Rebuilding Young Lives: vocational training and psychosocial support for vulnerable youth.

Right2Change: Justice for Children project.

Zambia

Children's Transformation Trust: prevention work with at-risk street children.

Team Hope: funding of the consortium's work in Lusaka.

General funds

Countrywide funds: for the benefit of any partner within that country.

General Africa fund: for the benefit of any partner in Africa.

Team Abana: for the support of vulnerable children across Africa. £78,064 was transferred from this fund in 2017 to support the construction of the new school in Rwanda.

Think Money: support the Nyabihu School for Deaf Children in Rwanda.

UK office capacity: computer and other office equipment and other expenditure to improve the efficiency of the UK staff in delivering support to partners.

Unrestricted reserves of Street Child Africa: see Note 3.

Partners and networks

Thank you so much to all the following organisations for making our work possible!

Al-Khair Foundation
American Bar Association
Bond
British Foreign School Society
CABI (Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International)
Children's Transformation Trust
Children's Voice
Comic Relief
Communicability Global
Consortium of Street Children
DeafKidz International
Empowering Children with Disability
Huddersfield Law Society
Juvenile Justice Observatory
KATI
Keeping Children Safe
KUAP
LASPNET (Legal Aid Service Providers' Network)
Manchester Metropolitan University
Meninos de Mocambique
Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Rwanda
National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda
Passion 4 Community
PEDER (Programme d'Encadrement des Enfants de la Rue)
Project Literacy
Rwanda Education NGO Coordination Platform
Rwanda National Union of the Deaf
State of Guernsey
Street Girls Aid
Strive Foundation Rwanda
Team Hope Network
Uganda Law Society
UNABU (Rwandan Organisation of Women with Disabilities)
Yellow House Health and Outreach



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