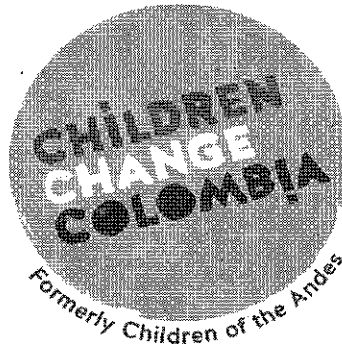


CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA LTD
(A company limited by guarantee)

Charity Registration No. 1075037
Company Registration No. 3731943 (England and Wales)



CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA LTD
(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

CONTENTS

Legal and administrative information	3
Chair's Statement	4-5
Annual Report of the directors and trustees	6-16
Statement of financial activities	17
Balance Sheet	18
Notes forming part of the financial statements	19-29
Independent Examiners Report	30

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS

- Caroline Moser – Chair
- Felipe Alviar Baquero
- Julia Hayes – resigned 23rd April 2018
- Victoria Lowry – resigned 23rd April 2018
- Janey Wall
- Richard Drean – Honorary Treasurer
- Mauricio Rodriguez – resigned 23rd April 2018
- Carolina Giraldo
- Kevin Mills
- Marilyn Thomson – appointed 23rd April 2018
- Martin Diaz – appointed 23rd April 2018

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & SECRETARY

Duncan Millar

REGISTERED OFFICE

Development House
56-64 Leonard Street
London EC2A 4LT

From 1st August 2018:
The Green House
244-254 Cambridge Heath Road
London EC2A 9DA

REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER

1075037

COMPANY NUMBER

3731943

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER

Independent Examiners Ltd
Sovereign Centre
Poplars
Yapton Lane
Walberton
West Sussex
BN18 0AS

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank Plc
Dorking Branch
Dorking
Surrey RH4 1AX

Barclays Bank Plc
Towngate House
Church Street East
Woking
Surrey GU21 1AE

Unity Trust
Nine Brindleyplace
Birmingham
B1 2HB

Banco de Occidente
Calle 5 #34-24,
Cali
Colombia

CHAIR'S STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2018

This year has been challenging; both for Colombia and for Children Change Colombia. Colombia has progressed significantly as a middle-income country, with government objectives to overcome not only poverty but also inequality. Poverty and extreme poverty have been significantly reduced in the last ten years, as has inequality, despite a recent upturn¹. The peace agreement with the FARC holds, despite continuing difficulties and controversies over its implementation. Nevertheless, much poverty and inequality remain and Colombian society is far from peaceful. In remoter areas, distant from the relative prosperity and security of the large cities, many communities continue to struggle in the face of abuses by illegal armed actors, funded by the narcotics trade and illegal mining operations.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, among many other concerned organizations, attests to the continuing presence of illegal armed actors, especially in rural areas, where many communities also lack basic social services and face high levels of poverty. Here, the security situation for ordinary people, including children and young people, is precarious. One measure of this daily insecurity is the apparently worsening situation in terms of the harassment, abuse and killing of community activists and human rights defenders. *"A wide range of activists have been targeted,"* the UN reports. *"Some of them were apparently targeted because they have been supporting the implementation of certain aspects of the Colombian peace agreement, including land restitution, victims' rights and the illicit crop substitution programme."*²

In this context, Children Change Colombia is rightly proud to have taken on the challenge of working in such communities. Its support is intended to ensure that children and young people can become as resilient as possible to these threats and, at the same time, begin to challenge the inequalities, injustices and neglect that allow them to continue.

In Quibdó, the capital city of one of Colombia's most marginalized regions, children from its largely afro-colombian community are at high risk from recruitment and sexual violence at the hands of illegal armed groups. Here we continue to support an inspiring project - *Círculos de Estudio* – which uses dance, amongst other methodologies, as a means of healing trauma and equipping children and young people with the knowledge, attitudes and skills needed to create safer communities.

In Putumayo, at the remote southern end of Colombia, 2018 saw us supporting the success of a similar partner project – *Casa Amazonía* – which works with children from mainly indigenous communities to increase their understanding of their rights, build their capacity for self-expression and improve relationships with their families and other protective adults. These are all crucial factors in protecting children from the violence of armed groups whose influence has not diminished despite the peace process.

As well as working in such areas, we also continue to work in the heart of Bogotá with our partner organisation ACJ to protect children from the threat of commercial sexual exploitation in the 'tolerance zone' for sex work. You can read more about these, and the inspiring achievements of children and young people at CCC's other partner projects on pages 6 to 12.

We have managed to continue to support these essential projects in the face of difficult financial realities in 2018. As reported in the previous annual accounts, three significant corporate donors ended their support in 2017; two shifted their geographical focus away from Colombia, and a third ended its fundraising activities in the UK altogether; none withdrew support for reasons specific to our work. But this was added evidence of a trend that we had earlier identified – namely, that once the international spotlight moves away from the peace process, it may become harder to attract funding for work in Colombia.

In a strategic effort to pre-empt this loss of funding, in 2016 we embarked on a new fundraising programme in Colombia. After two years of intensive effort, however, and following some early successes, we concluded that in the short- and medium-term funds from Colombia were unlikely to fill the gap left by the funding lost from UK corporate sources. The fundraising environment in Colombia remains very different from that of the UK; and despite the wealth of some sectors of society, obtaining funding for an organisation like ours remains a real challenge. We have therefore decided to scale back our fundraising efforts in Colombia and concentrate on expanding our more traditional sources of funding in the UK.

As a consequence of these financial constraints, we have faced a shortfall in our operating budget and our financial commitments to partners, which we funded through use of our reserves. As a result, in 2018 our unrestricted reserves fell by around 50% to just over £60K.

¹ www.dane.gov.co

² UNOHC May 2019 Press Briefing Note on Colombia.

Clearly, such significant recourse to reserves was unsustainable and we have put into action a plan to rebuild our reserves over the course of 2019. This has involved reducing costs by, regrettably, reducing the size of our team in Colombia – making redundant one fundraiser and one programme team member – and also choosing not to replace one fundraiser in the UK when they left. It has also involved seeking new sources of income by intensifying efforts to raise unrestricted funds from UK-based corporate and major donors, as well as exploring the possibilities of social media fundraising.

I am delighted to say that at the time of writing (July 2019) this plan to rebuild our reserves is progressing well. We are managing both to ensure the continuity and development of our partners' crucial work, while simultaneously embarking on the task of rebuilding our operating reserves to a sustainable level. We are now on course to post a meaningful surplus in 2019 and to retain and build on this cushion through 2020.

This has been achieved through the efforts and the sacrifices of our CCC team that has been asked to do more with less; with the guidance of a dedicated and skilled board of trustees; and, most importantly, through the fabulous support of our individual and institutional donor community that has continued throughout what has been a challenging time for the organization. It is thanks to all of these groups that we can continue to stand side-by-side with the children and young people in Colombia who are overcoming challenges far greater than any Children Change Colombia has faced over the year.



Caroline Moser
Chair of Trustees
July 2019

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES ("The trustees")

For the year ended 31 December 2018

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 2018.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting & Reporting by Charities" issued in March 2015.

Principal Activities and Aims

Children Change Colombia Ltd (formerly known as Children of the Andes) is a UK registered charity, established in 1991 to support at risk children in Colombia. We work with children and their families to challenge poverty, inequality, discrimination and violence. Despite a growing economy and the signing of Peace Accords with the FARC, millions of children in Colombia still face poverty, violence and exclusion from the opportunities presented by a changing society. Children Change Colombia Ltd is committed to working with the children that need us most and in areas neglected by other organisations. We work in partnership with local children's organisations that have a proven record in defending the rights of children most affected by poverty, inequality and conflict. We work with children who have been displaced by the conflict or who have been threatened by or escaped the armed groups. They are children whose rights to a safe and happy family life, to health and education, are threatened by poverty, violence and sexual exploitation.

As well as providing financial support, Children Change Colombia Ltd provides ongoing accompaniment to its partners, helping them build their capacity, share learning with other organisations working in similar fields and access new and sustainable sources of funding.

Children Change Colombia Ltd operates in a context in which:

- The largest guerrilla group, the FARC, has demobilised. However, FARC dissidents, alongside the ELN and the paramilitary successor groups, still operate across Colombia, taking advantage of power vacuums left by the FARC. The narcotics trade and illegal mining continue to fund criminal armed organizations, who threaten human rights in many parts of the country.
- Armed violence continues in the post-accord context. Although the overall homicide rate has declined since the peace accords, certain types of violence have increased; this includes at 115³ murders of social leaders and human rights activists, the highest on record for the country.
- Children, especially in more remote areas such as Putumayo, Buenaventura and Choco, are at a continued high risk of violence, sexual exploitation and forced recruitment.

Overview of work in 2018

Children Change Colombia Ltd has worked with seven partner organisations during 2018. Our work over the year is described below, organised by our stated objectives for the year.

Objectives for 2018

Programme Objectives

Objective 1) Address the most neglected⁴ issues facing children in Colombia and to reduce this neglect.

Children Change Colombia Ltd has continued to support Colombian organisations tackling some of the most pressing but neglected issues that threaten children's rights in Colombia.

Tiempo de Juego and Albergue Infantil Mama Yolanda (AIMY): Preventing and reducing risks to girls in gangs

2018 was the second year of our Comic Relief funded project as part of Comic Relief's 'I Define Me' programme, which addresses the problems facing girls involved in gangs in the UK, Cape Town and Bogota and brings together all of the organisations involved to form a learning cohort. The project continued to work directly with girls in a residential care centre, and with their families, using Tiempo de Juego's expertise in youth leadership and AIMY's expertise in working with families to create a more protective environment for children.

³ UN OHCHR May 2019

⁴ We define 'neglect' as a function of numbers affected compared to the amount of attention the issue is getting

Overall the project made considerable progress in 2018, while facing some significant difficulties stemming from the very challenging environment in which it works.

A key aim of the project is to enable girls and young women to make better informed and less risky life decisions. Cumulatively, 203 young people have now been enabled to do this. They are able to question their past decisions, reflect on the different types of leadership, develop and internalise life skills that they themselves identify as relevant, and reflect on their own life goal plans and those of their families. In terms of questioning stereotypes, violence and gender roles, the girls talk about having made changes, have changed the way they talk about these things, their perceptions of themselves and their responsibilities. This is significant because all of the girls have histories of experiencing and normalising gender based violence and sexual aggression. The professionals, who work with the girls every day, have identified that as a result of our work the girls have become more emotionally stable, internalising and putting into practice some of these skills. Being sent to the residential centre can often be a breaking point for the girls and their families. The centre has proved to be a valuable window of opportunity, in which they are open to absorbing the messages and lessons the project has brought them.

The project has enabled families, too, to mobilise their own resources and activate their support networks to protect their family. All of the 50 families with whom AIMY worked have achieved a change in at least one key area (communication, emotional bonds, appropriate roles and support networks). Since these changes are all interlinked, taking the first steps and making changes in one area makes it likely that changes will follow in other areas.

In the juvenile detention centre, progress has been difficult. Due to safeguarding concerns about girls' safety in the detention centre (IPSICOL) we decided not to continue working there and to file a formal report with the Human Rights Ombudsman, detailing our concerns. The concerns related not to CCC's project, nor our project staff, but to detention centre staff. The organisation running the centre has subsequently been sanctioned by the authorities and relieved of responsibility for managing the centre, which will now be managed more directly by Colombian social services. CCC's ongoing intervention with the Colombian authorities was instrumental in achieving this outcome, and minimising risks to the safety of the girls in the detention centre.

Circulo de Estudios: Reducing conflict-related sexual violence against children and young people

2018 was the second year of CCC's partnership with CDE in one of the most neglected regions of Colombia. This project is working on reducing the risk of conflict-related sexual violence and forced recruitment faced by children and young people (CYP) in three of Quibdó's most marginalised neighbourhoods - Kennedy, Samper and Villa España. By helping children to manage difficult emotions linked to past traumas and teaching them about their rights and how to claim them, the project aims to empower children to protect themselves from violence. In addition, through work with youth leaders, parents and carers and community leaders, as well as youth-led advocacy meetings with the local authorities, the project aims to create a protective environment for children wherein adults are aware of their responsibility for protecting children's rights and take the appropriate action to do this.

Cross-cutting all activities with children is a focus on artistic expression through dance. This dance element offers the children a safe and creative way to express their experiences, when articulating them may be traumatic or difficult. In addition, as the children learn that they have a right to be protected from violence and abuse, dance can help them to internalise this knowledge by helping them to retake ownership of their body and value its abilities, instead of seeing it as an object of conflict or exploitation.

In 2018, CDE worked with 59 children aged 10-15 years, all of whom have experienced or are at high risk of conflict-related sexual violence or recruitment by local armed groups. In addition, during this period, CDE planned to create and consolidate a group of 40 children and young people that participated in last year's pilot project who will participate in training to become youth leaders in their community. Furthermore, CDE aimed to work with 50 parents and carers of children participating in the project. They also aimed to increase the capacity of 20 local community leaders to implement the project methodology in order to protect and defend children's rights in the target communities.

Understanding children's rights is a prerequisite for being able to claim them. By the end of 2018, project evaluation showed that all 59 children at the project gained a strong, practical understanding of children's rights. They express this using descriptions and examples of the fulfilment and violation of their rights based on their personal experiences and context, and they use language that is appropriate to their age rather than mimicking the formal terminology around rights. The children can also reflect on and speak confidently about the social problems and opportunities that exist in their communities, linking these to the violation/ protection of specific rights. For example, CDE asked the children their opinions about the children's rights situation in Quibdó - whether their rights are respected and who takes responsibility for guaranteeing them. The children spoke about how their right to health is violated by the insufficient (and in some cases non-existent) healthcare provision in their neighbourhoods. Another right that they identified was the right to non-discrimination - many of the children talked about times when they felt they had been discriminated against because of their ethnicity or the neighbourhood they were from. In contrast, when discussing their right to education, the children initially agreed that this right is satisfied because they all attend school. As the workshop leaders asked them more

questions, however, the children began to talk about the poor condition of their school buildings, the lack of classroom materials, and what they perceived as their teachers' indifference to whether or not they progressed with their studies. By the end of the workshop, the children understood that the right to an education refers to more than simply attending school, and that they were entitled to demand better conditions in school.

Undoubtedly, children need the support of older youths and adults to make such demands. By the end of 2018, 40 youth leaders on the project had developed key skills for demanding protection of children's rights by public. For example, towards the middle of the year, the youth leaders requested the opportunity to run their first public advocacy campaign – an activity that CDE had not planned to run until 2019. They told CDE that they felt ready and motivated to take on the challenge. The youth leaders decided to run the campaign during the popular citywide San Pacho Carnival, and with the support of CDE's team and local community leaders they devised a troupe with costumes and placards showing messages about children's rights. The San Pacho Carnival centres on celebrating local culture and so the children gained a lot of attention for being one of the only troupes in the procession to express a social message. In meetings with teachers from the children's schools later in the year, many told CDE that they had become interested in learning more about the project after having seen the troupe at the carnival.

Casa Amazonia: Indigenous children protecting themselves from sexual violence and forced recruitment

The project works with rural, largely indigenous communities in southern Colombia with children and young people who have experienced, or are at high risk of, sexual violence and forced recruitment. The aim of the project is to help them to understand these dangers and develop the skills to protect themselves, and empower them to demand that teachers, families and community leaders fulfil their protective roles.

The most significant achievements of this project in 2018 were:

- 50 children and young people developed the capacity to identify factors that protect them from sexual violence & recruitment and factors that increase their risk, and significantly increased these protective factors and reduced the risk factors.
- 45 parents, carers and teachers recognise their responsibility for protecting children's right and are able to identify actions they can take to promote protective environments for young people, reducing their risks of violence and recruitment

Casa Amazonia worked with a total of 76 children and young people from the same two rural schools in Putumayo in which they worked in 2017. 21 of these children joined the project in 2018 and the remaining 55 children had also participated in this project in 2017. They did not work with the planned 160 children for various reasons. In one school, which is extremely isolated and experiences high levels of student dropout, the 35 children Casa Amazonia worked with represent the entire student body. In the other school, Casa Amazonia worked with all children in Grades 7 and 8 (average age 13-16). Therefore, they worked with 20 children who had moved from Grade 7 to 8 in 2018, and a new group of 21 children who had moved into Grade 7. They chose to continue working with the same children, instead of inviting children from other Grades to join, because they felt strongly that the existing children required continued support in order to help them internalise and put to use the skills, knowledge and attitudes the project aims to teach them.

The children took part in 10 four-hour workshops on rights and life skills and 10 creative arts workshops. Casa Amazonia also provided individual psychosocial support to 12 children identified to be experiencing depression, difficulties at home, drug use and/or who were at risk of failing the school year and dropping out. In Casa Amazonia's experience these issues increase children's risk of recruitment by armed groups and/or sexual violence.

This year, Casa Amazonia found their create arts activities, which taught music and dance to the children, were particularly successful in engaging the children in the project. In both schools, the children showed a high level of attention during these activities and a dedication to practising in their free time. In one of the schools, the smaller of the two, the teachers arranged for the children to travel to another local school to give a musical performance, and to enter into local music competitions. These are opportunities that the children had never considered were an option for them before joining the project and Casa Amazonia found that it boosted their confidence and increased their commitment to both their musical studies and the project as a whole.

The activities on rights and life skills this year focused on the following topics: peacebuilding & historical memory, leadership & participation, risk & protection factors, and active listening. Crosscutting all these activities was a focus on gender equality and indigenous rights.

Casa Amazonia found that 50 of the 76 children developed an increased sense of self-worth, confidence and respect which was noticeable in the way in which they spoke about themselves, their increased ability to express themselves in public and to participate actively and thoughtfully in the project activities. The same 50 children used their new skills to work on improving relationships with their families, who are a key protective factor against the children becoming involved with armed groups or experiencing sexual and other forms of violence. Reports from the children, their parents and teachers showed that the children are able to resort to dialogue instead of aggression to resolve conflicts at home, and have proposed strategies to their parents/ carers for avoiding family conflicts turning violent or unmanageable, as they had typically done in the past. Moreover, 65 of the 76 children recognise the risks they face in their communities and understand that they have a right to be protected from these. The most common way in which the children seek protection of their rights is by turning to trusted adults.

Objective 2) Protect the most at risk⁵ and excluded⁶ children from immediate harm and reduce risk to their rights in the long term

All Children Change Colombia Ltd partnerships aim to provide long-term benefits for the children involved. We also aim to support partners who strive to ensure that their work can benefit other children and organisations, both now and in future.

ACJ Bogota: Preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of children and young people in Bogota

CCC's project with ACJ aims to protect children and young people living in poverty in Bogotá's sex work 'tolerance zone' from being groomed and sold for sex. At the ACJ's youth centre (Hogar Amanecer), a protective oasis in the heart of the zone, children learn skills and strategies for protecting themselves. ACJ also works with children's families, schools and local community members to make sure children's rights are upheld by those responsible for protecting them. The project also provides young women already involved in commercial sexual exploitation with the tools to escape it and rebuild their lives.

The most significant achievements of this project in 2018 were:

- **274 vulnerable children** understand what commercial sexual exploitation is and what to do if they experience it or feel at risk of being drawn into it.
 - **444 pupils from schools** in the community understand the risks of CSEC and recognise grooming tactics.
 - **358 families** understand what commercial sexual exploitation is and how to protect their children from being drawn into it.
 - **88 young adults** exposed to commercial sexual exploitation were supported to find alternative sources of income, and 32 succeeded in getting a new job.
- 20 professionals** (from government institutions, universities and NGOS) have pooled their expertise and resources to investigate issues around CSEC and develop a care pathway for cases identified.

ACJ worked with 288 children and young people (160 male and 128 female) living in the tolerance zone. 151 of these also participated in the project in 2017. The children participated in a wide range of activities designed to raise their awareness of what CSEC is, the different forms it can take, situations they encounter regularly that increase their risk, and actions they can take to protect themselves. This included 279 creative workshops (theatre, dance, music, foreign languages, sport and jewellery making), 120 'personal development' workshops, and 19 workshops about staying safe online.

As a result, of participating regularly in these workshops, all 288 children were able to reduce the amount of time they spent in risky situations in the community and recognised the benefits of using their free time productively to learn new skills and explore their interests. ACJ found that the 151 children who were part of the project last year took the initiative to support the 137 new children during activities, thus creating a friendly, collaborative and welcoming atmosphere within the project.

ACJ also worked with 181 family members of these children. With support from ACJ, parents gained skills in areas such as positive and respectful communication, including children in family decision-making processes, showing affection, building bonds of trust, non-violent conflict resolution, and identifying existing family and institutional support networks that could support them to live safely and achieve their own and their children's life goals.

Social inclusion for demobilised young people and children at risk of recruitment

The overall aim of this project is that demobilised young people and children and young people at risk of recruitment into armed groups will be protected from recruitment or re-recruitment through effective social inclusion.

⁵ We define 'at risk' as a function of severity of harm multiplied by the likelihood of the harm happening.

⁶ Children and young people who, for whatever reason, face barriers to the fulfilment of their rights, and are excluded from full participation in social, economic, political and cultural life. For example, exclusion from education, from a say in the decisions that affect their lives, from play with their peers.

2018 was the second year of a 3 year partnership with CRAN, building on the success and lessons learnt in our previous 18-month partnership. This project aims to i) tackle the problem of unsuccessful reintegration into society of children who are demobilised from armed groups, and ii) work with families and communities that are hostile to children and young people and fail to fulfil their protective role, leaving children vulnerable to recruitment and re-recruitment and undermining the community's resilience to continued risks of violence and instability.

CRAN have made good progress towards this goal during 2018, despite some delays in project activities in Mocoa which had an impact on the amount of work they were able to do with young people at risk and their families there.

In Soacha, 120 of the 142 demobilised children and young people CRAN worked with in 2018 developed socio-emotional skills that have enabled them to strengthen their integration within their families and communities. These 120 YPR have also developed an awareness of their interests, likes and dislikes, feelings, and opinions, which they have used as a basis for planning their life goals. CRAN's work with them on developing their life projects has motivated the YPR to believe in their capacity to lead changes in their lives, and to consider how these changes can promote their reintegration into their community.

In Mocoa, after two group activities around half of the young people at high risk of recruitment (49 out of 105) were able to identify aspects and relationships in their lives that they value and that they believe can have a positive influence on their integration into society. The remaining 56 young people showed some level of self-awareness but were not sufficiently able to demonstrate that they had a practical understanding of how they could apply their skills and interests to building a safer life for themselves.

CRAN's activities with foster parents of the demobilised children and young people and the family members of the young people at high risk of recruitment focused on increasing the participants' capacity to create a caring, nurturing environment at home by learning to understand and manage their own emotions.

All of the parents and carers CRAN worked with on this showed an understanding of the need to manage their own emotions in order to set a good example to their children and to promote assertive, peaceful resolutions of conflicts within the family. They also recognise the importance of their role in supporting the social inclusion for the young people and in supporting them with their life plans.

Of the 22 foster parents, 20 not only demonstrate an understanding of these skills and attitudes but have demonstrated that they are able to put them to use within their families. For instance, clearer communication within their families has shown the parents the valuable contribution the young people can make in family decision-making processes. Likewise, 145 of the 157 family members of young people at risk in Soacha and Mocoa (29 out of 30 in Mocoa, and 116 out of 127 in Soacha) have demonstrated changes. They have developed tools for self-care which enable them to recognise and manage their emotions, in addition to skills in relationship-building, empathy and critical thinking, all of which they report have made them better able to help their children to work towards achieving the life goals they set through this project.

COCA scaled back its planned advocacy activities with local government this year, in part because of funding issues, but also a result an unpropitious environment due to impending elections.

In addition to the partners and projects described above, in 2018 Children Change Colombia continued to work with *Fundescodes in Buenaventura on its project to protecting children from violence and to rebuild protective communities.*

Objective 3) Strengthen the voluntary sector working with children in Colombia

A significant part of our work, that differentiates us from many other UK based NGOs, is the extent and permanence of the support and accompaniment that we are able to offer to our partners, thanks to the presence of our two permanent project officers in Bogota.

Developing new programmes and partnerships:

As the context in Colombia changes, so do the threats facing children and their communities. We regularly reassess our partnerships to ensure that they remain focused on the most neglected issues. We also undertake research into emerging issues that affect children's rights and are neglected by others.

Last year we reported that we had selected a new partner who we would work with on the issue of mining. We are pleased to report that in 2018 we began work with this partner, an Afro-Colombian Community Council called 'Acadesan', to develop a project addressing the neglected issue of illegal gold mining in their extremely remote jungle region in western Colombia. The project aims

to improve the quality of education in order to keep children in school and away from harmful child labour – primarily in unregulated mines – and recruitment into the illegal armed groups that operate openly in the area. We have secured funding for the project to begin in January 2019 and general funds have enabled us to work closely with Acadesan in recent months to develop strong monitoring and evaluation tools for the project.

Providing financial support to our partners:

Thanks to the ongoing generosity of all of our supporters, we have had the flexibility to send a total of £23,797 from our unrestricted funds to four partners in 2018. These advances were replenished by restricted funding but were absolutely crucial in allowing projects to get started and for partners to pay salaries while we waited for pledged funding.

One partner that benefitted from this was Fundescodes, who received advances totalling £10,000. This year, Fundescodes has been working in four communities in the city of Buenaventura where the need for building peace and opportunity is particularly clear. In these communities, up to 80% of people live in poverty and local people are caught in the firing line as armed groups battle for territorial control. With Fundescodes, a grassroots organisation, we are supporting children, young people and local community leaders to reignite hope and a commitment to children's rights within their communities. Jefferson is one of these young people. He is part of Fundescodes' youth leader group, which uses social media, film, music and radio to raise awareness of the threats to children's rights in Buenaventura and promote peacebuilding and reconciliation. Today, Jefferson is a self-assured and articulate 15 year old, but when he joined the project as a child he was painfully shy. Growing up in a place where conflict, extortion, drugs and domestic abuse are common can have a severe effect on children's mental health.

Even so, Jefferson enjoyed learning about his rights at the project and feeling as if he was part of a movement for change. In the safety of the project base, he was able to pursue his hobbies - football and chess. Then, when he joined the youth leader group, he discovered a new talent – film making. Within a year, he was unrecognisable! Now he speaks at public events and he is Fundescodes' go-to camera operator. At the start of 2018, Jefferson fronted a Children Change Colombia film – you can view it online at childrenchangecolombia.org/resources/films

Developing our partners' capacity:

Our Colombia-based Project Officers have been working closely with our partners throughout the year to provide them with ongoing support on issues that affect the project, and helping them to share their expertise with one another.

For instance, one of our Project Officers arranged for Fundescodes' youth leaders to share their experiences with another project we fund in a neighbouring city, in order to help them establish their own youth leadership programme. The children from Buenaventura chose to make a film to showcase the strategies they use to develop their leadership skills and promote children's rights. The staff and children from both partners really valued the experience and we are looking forward to supporting them to continue developing links between the projects in the future.

This year we held two meetings of our 'Partner Network' in Bogotá, bringing together staff from each of our partners. The first focused on child safeguarding – our UK-based Programmes Manager and Colombian Project Officers helped the partners to develop action plans for improving their policies and practice in this area. The second meeting focused on 'Care for Carers' – all our partners work on very serious, often harrowing issues and we believe that giving their staff the tools to manage the psychological impact of their work is crucial to the success of a project.

In Quibdó, one of our Project Officers supported our partner Circulo de Estudios to develop a new, three-year project. They had previously only run one-year projects and so, thanks to our longer-term funding strategy, we were able to help them think about the sustainable changes that could be achieved in the lives of children and their communities through a longer intervention. As a result, Circulo de Estudios has been able to develop child participation and youth leadership within this project.

One of our partners told us this year, "We can speak openly with CCC about problems that arise in the knowledge that they will help us overcome them in the best possible way."

Protecting children's rights in the long term:

We are committed to ensuring that our partners' work is sustainable, leads to long-term changes for children and families, and contributes to reducing the neglect of the issues that we focus on. Part of this involves increasing the visibility of these issues and making sure that policy makers, funders and the public in Colombia and the UK are aware of our partners' work.

To this end, in 2018, our Project Officers have met with various representatives of government institutions and foreign embassies in Colombia. This element of our work has been particularly important this year. The regions where our partners work continue to be badly affected by the on-going violence of armed groups. Community leaders and local human rights defenders have become particular targets of violence – at the time of writing, 482 have been assassinated since the 2016 peace deal was signed. Hundreds more have received threats, including the Director of one of our partners. We are committed to ensuring that our partners' staff, as

well as the children they work with, are protected from violence. This year we have used our connections in the British Embassy in Colombia and the Colombian counterpart in the UK to draw attention to the urgent need for the Colombian government to provide suitable protection to threatened human rights defenders, including staff at our projects.

Safeguarding

In light of developments in the UK charity sector, over the last 12 months we have been working on strengthening our safeguarding capacity and policies. As a children's rights organisation, child protection and safeguarding has always been at the heart of all elements of CCC's work, and in 2018, and with close involvement of key board members, we held a series of team-wide meetings that helped us to further develop our safeguarding policies. This work was aimed not only at ensuring that CCC is a child-safe organisation, but also that it is a safe organization for all staff and volunteers. These meetings helped to ensure that all team and board members – not only those involved in programmes, but also those responsible for our fundraising, finance, communications and administration – were aware of their responsibility for safeguarding. This cross-organisational collaboration is key to creating a culture of respect and awareness of the importance and relevance of child protection and safeguarding within our organisation. We have also updated all of our policies, including our Partnership Agreement, the contract we and our partners sign when entering into partnership, to include more specific information around our mutual responsibilities and expectations related to safeguarding and child protection.

Fundraising Objective

Objective 4) To maintain a sustainable fundraising model that enables us to:

- i. Meet our funding commitments to partners with restricted income
- ii. Cover our operational costs with general funds
- iii. Recoup and maintain a cushion of general funds to ease cash-flow with grant-giving
- iv. Further develop our fundraising programme in Colombia in order to take full advantage of funding availability as a result of social, political and economic changes in Colombia
- v. Continue to expand our fundraising capacity and research new sources of funding with a view to increasing income substantially in 2017-2018.

i) We did not manage to raise our entire commitment to three of our partners' budgets from restricted income. Owing to the necessity of preserving our operating reserves, we did not supplement grants to partners from unrestricted funds. However, as a result of close monitoring of activities and careful rebudgeting, only one partner – COCA – had to alter its planned activities in any significant way as a result.

ii) We did not achieve this in 2018. Of our total expenditure of £296,087 of general funds, we managed to raise £230,127 i.e. 78%, in 2018. This shortfall was due to continued difficulty with raising funds in Colombia and the cancellation of a planned fundraising gala. As a result of lack of progress in Colombia fundraising, the decision was taken to scale-back expenditure on fundraising in Colombia and our dedicated Colombia fundraising post was made redundant.

iii) Owing to a significant deficit in general funds over the year, we were unable to maintain our cushion of general funds to ease cash-flow with grant-giving and did not make any general funds grants in 2018 that were not replenished by Restricted Funds.

iv) Our fundraising programme in Colombia was halted at mid-year. After some initial encouraging signs, the fundraising climate in Colombia proved more hostile than we had anticipated, requiring longer-term and more significant investment than we had planned or were currently capable of. After careful consideration by the board and the executive, the judgement was that in the prevailing overall financial situation, where general funds reserves were tight, we could not continue to invest in a fundraising programme from which the returns remained uncertain and still probably some way off.

v) Following 2017's all-time record income, surpassing this in 2018 was always likely to be a challenge. In 2017, we had lost three significant corporate funders, two of which pulled out because of a change of focus away from Colombia, one because the gala event on which it raised its funds was no longer to take place. In the event, given that Colombia fundraising did not manage to replace these UK-based sources of income our income significantly reduced in 2018. Total income reduced from £760,277 in 2017 to £484,417 in 2018. This large reduction was also in part due to the end of the period in which we were recipients of two substantial institutional grants simultaneously – the National Lottery and Comic Relief. The National Lottery grant came to an end in 2017 and Lottery funding is no longer available for work in Colombia.

Objectives for 2019

In 2019 our Programme Objectives will continue to be the same as those we developed for 2018:

Programme Objectives for 2019

- Objective 1) Address the most neglected⁷ issues facing children in Colombia and reduce this neglect.
- Objective 2) Protect the most at risk⁸ and excluded⁹ children from immediate harm and reduce risk to their rights in the long term
- Objective 3) Strengthen the voluntary sector working with children in Colombia

Fundraising Objective for 2019

Objective 4) To maintain a sustainable fundraising model that enables us to:

- i. Meet our funding commitments to partners with restricted income
- ii. Cover our operational costs with general funds
- iii. **Achieve a general funds surplus in 2019 and thus increase our operating reserves**

Grant making policy

Children Change Colombia Ltd makes grants to partner organisations in Colombia. Project proposals are subject to approval by the Executive Director and the trustees to ensure the work is in line with our strategic objectives. All projects are subject to a monitoring process and the payment of grants is subject to satisfactory monitoring reports being received.

Voluntary Help

Children Change Colombia Ltd is supported by a number of volunteers who provide invaluable administrative and fundraising assistance and the Board wish to express their gratitude to all of those who have helped Children Change Colombia Ltd develop its activities through such voluntary assistance.

Financial review

Matters disclosed by virtue of the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 in the financial statements themselves are not necessarily further referred to hereunder. A Statement of Financial Activities can be found on page 17 and from this it can be seen that the overall deficit for the financial period ended 31st December 2018 was £ 51,960.

The total amount of funds available to the charity at 31st December 2018 was £ 81,510 of which £ 21,011 was restricted and £60,499 was unrestricted.

FINANCE REPORT

During the year ending 31st December 2018 Children Change Colombia Ltd raised £484,417 (year ending 31st December 2017 - £760,277), which was a decrease of 36% on the previous year primarily due to decreases in both institutional and corporate funding. Institutional Funding fell 71% from £298,735 to £85,536 as the project funded by the Big Lottery Fund ended £0 2018 (£182,197 2017) and Comic Relief funding also fell £85,538 2018 (£116,538 2017). Corporate Funding decreased by 54% from £101,897 to £47,186.

In line with our financial strategy, Children Change Colombia Ltd continues to raise funds from a balanced mix of income streams including trusts and foundations, institutional funding, individuals and corporate donors. Income from trusts & foundations increased by 8%, rising from £158,072 in 2017 to £171,100 in 2018, building on the previous year's growth in this income stream.

⁷ We define 'neglect' as a function of numbers affected x amount of attention issue is getting

⁸ We define 'at risk' as a function of severity of harm x likelihood of the harm happening.

⁹ Children and young people who, for whatever reason, face barriers to the fulfilment of their rights, and are excluded from full participation in social, economic, political and cultural life. For example, exclusion from education, from a say in the decisions that affect their lives, from play with their peers.

Income from Individuals £ 133,922 (year ending 31st December 2017 - £ 146,228) decreased by 8%. This income included legacy income which increased from £ 26,299 in 2017 to £ 35,890 receivable in 2018. Income from community fundraising has remained steady, increasing from £ 31,893 in 2017 to £ 32,771 in 2018. Standing orders which are so important to us decreased slightly by 2%, generating £ 53,744 in 2018 (£ 55,115 in 2017).

Meanwhile, the loyalty and generosity of our supporters is always a source of inspiration for us and are deeply appreciative of the personal investment they make in the future of Colombia's most vulnerable children.

In the Analysis of Expenditure on Charitable Activities we invested £ 201,727 in direct project funding (year ending 31st December 2017 – £ 460,385) via direct support to our partners, a decrease of 56% which is a considerable fall but primarily due to a short-term reduction institutional and corporate funding, which is being remedied. A further £202,510 (year ending 31st December 2017 – £230,951) was spent on 'project support' – which includes operational costs, and governance, as well accompaniment and capacity building support to partners (see note 9).

Results show that 75p in every £ was spent on charitable activities in 2018 (year ending 31st December 2017 - 82p).

Children Change Colombia Ltd finished 2018 with an overall deficit £ 51,960 across both restricted and unrestricted funds. The unrestricted fund balance decreased by £ 65,960 to £ 60,499, the restricted fund balance has increased by £14,000 to £ 21,011. Restricted funds carried forward will be passed onto project partners in 2019 and unrestricted funds will be held in accordance with Children Change Colombia Ltd's Reserves policy.

In the difficult financial times ahead, Children Change Colombia Ltd will continue to monitor its financial position closely. Children Change Colombia Ltd's well-established system of monthly management accounts, regular budget v actual reporting and rolling twelve-month cash flow forecasts monitor the longer-term position and analytical reviews of historical data identify significant variations well in advance. These reports are reviewed across the organisation at regular meetings with the staff and trustees. Children Change Colombia Ltd has used the traffic light system to highlight when reserve levels fall below certain thresholds. When applied during 2018 we noted that reserves had fallen below our ideal threshold and a strategy has been commenced to remedy this situation.

Finance and Administration Objectives

- To ensure the organisation is working as effectively as possible and meeting all its legal obligations

Legal details

Children Change Colombia Ltd is an international non-governmental organisation created as a charitable legal entity in the United Kingdom and a company limited by guarantee. The change of name from Children of the Andes to Children Change Colombia Ltd was registered with Companies House on 16th September 2015. The Company known as Children of the Andes was formed on 12 March 1999, was then registered under no: 1075037 with the Charity Commission on April 9 1999 and took over the activities of a predecessor non-incorporated charity on 6 June 1999. The members of the Company consist of the trustees. A list of the current trustees can be found on page 3, together with a note of professional advisors.

Organisational and decision making structure

Children Change Colombia Ltd is managed by an Executive Director, (who is also the Company Secretary). The Executive Director is assisted by a Programmes Manager, two Fundraisers, one part-time Finance Manager and one Finance and Fundraising Assistant in the UK. There were initially in 2018 a further four staff in Colombia; two Project Officers, one part-time Fundraiser and one Finance and Administration Assistant but this has been reduced to one Project Officer and one Administration Assistant over the course of 2018. The trustees hold at least four meetings per year to, inter alia, receive and consider reports from the Executive Director, review the financial situation and monitor the achievement of the social objectives of the Charity.

The Chair holds monthly meetings with the Executive Director and the staff to review progress. The Honorary Treasurer, Chair & a further trustee hold regular meetings with the Executive Director and Finance Manager as a Finance Committee which then analyses monthly results and prepares documents for the following board meeting.

Systems of Internal Control

There is an organisational structure of delegation with lines of responsibility for control and procedures for reporting decisions, actions and issues.

The board approves and monitors the annual budget and income projections.

No remuneration or benefits have been paid or are payable in respect of the trustees. No material related party transactions occurred in the year.

Method of appointment or election of Chair and Trustees

Chair

A selection committee of trustees is appointed. When a vacancy for Chair becomes available, existing trustees may express an interest in the role, external candidates may be recommended or self-referred and the post is also advertised externally. Interested parties meet the Executive Director who explains the work of Children Change Colombia Ltd and the duties and responsibilities of the Chair. A panel, chaired by the head of the selection committee, then interviews candidates with the Executive Director sitting as an observer.

Trustees

When a vacancy in the board of trustees arises, nominations may be made by staff, other trustees (including the Chair), or may be self-referred. The post is advertised externally. The potential trustee receives an information pack and submits an application. If they meet the criteria for new trustees, they visit Children Change Colombia Ltd and meet the Executive Director and staff and, following this, meet the Chair of trustees or another trustee. Finally, the candidate attends a trustee meeting as an observer, and, after consideration by the Board, an invitation may be made to the candidate to become a trustee of Children Change Colombia Ltd.

The Board and Executive Director conduct a regular skills audit of the board of trustees to assess the fit of the board with the organisation's current strategic objectives. Vacancies in the board may arise as a result of an existing trustee stepping down by mutual agreement in order to enable the appropriate skills and experience to be represented on the board.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

The Charity's trustees (who are also the directors of Children Change Colombia Ltd for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing a trustees' annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Company law requires the Charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the group and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable group for that period. In preparing the 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 (Statement of Recommended Practice);
- 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 Charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and the group and hence 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 charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Risk Management

The trustees have overall responsibility for ensuring that the Charity has an appropriate system of controls, financial and otherwise. The regular meetings between the Honorary Treasurer and staff as well as the meetings between the Chair and Executive Director are a key component of the risk management framework. During these meetings risks faced by the charity are carefully analysed and, if required, checks introduced. The trustees are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate the risks identified.

Risks that have been identified, are being monitored and for which checks and mitigation measures have been put in place include: 1) Insufficient Reserves 2) Unexpected loss of significant income source 3) Staff caught up in violence/kidnap/terrorism/natural disasters 4) Children Change Colombia LTD unable to raise sufficient funds 5) Loss of key staff/failure to recruit suitable staff 6) Foreign currency exchange losses 7) Loss or damage to IT data 8) Exposure to unethical funding sources 9) Failure to comply with UK and Colombian regulatory obligations – in particular breach of data protection legislation 10) Child harmed accidentally or deliberately as a result of

Children Change Colombia Ltd's work 11) Physical destruction of office and files 12) Failure to report adequately to donors.

Statement of policies

Reserve policy

The trustees use a risk based reserves policy based on a traffic light warning system (Green, Amber, and Red). The purpose is to give a real time calculation of reserve and cost levels in order to allow Children Change Colombia Ltd to maintain sufficient general fund reserves in order to reflect legal and fiduciary obligations for the continued normal existence of the charity followed by an orderly curtailment of activities if necessary. The policy is monitored by the Finance Committee, and assumptions reviewed annually. A copy of the policy is available on request.

Equal opportunities policy

Children Change Colombia Ltd is committed to operating an equal opportunities policy in all aspects of its work.

Investment Policy

Children Change Colombia Ltd is effectively a steward of funds donated, and therefore considers it appropriate to minimise risk when investing these funds. To this end, surplus funds are invested in interest bearing savings accounts with reputable UK banks and institutions. In order to minimise risks from bank failure, our policy is to hold no more than £75K in any one bank.

Public Benefit Statement

The trustees have a duty to report on how the activities of the charity deliver public benefit. The sections of this Report above entitled "Principal Activities and Aims" and "Objectives" set out the charity's objectives on the activity and success in the year to the 31 December 2018 in delivering public benefit.

Independent Examination

A resolution proposing that Independent Examiners Ltd be reappointed as for the next Independent Examination of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Caroline Moser
Chair of the Board of Trustees

22 July 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
For the year 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018


	Note	Unrestricted Income funds £	Restricted Income funds £	Year ended 31/12/2018 £	Year ended 31/12/2017 £
Income					
Donations and Legacies	3	184,131	253,614	437,745	704,932
Income from Charitable Activities	4	41,886	676	42,562	55,323
Investment income	5	4,110	-	4,110	22
Total Income		230,127	254,290	484,417	760,277
Expenditure					
Cost of Raising Funds	6	132,140	-	132,140	146,193
Expenditure on Charitable Activities	7,8 & 9	163,947	240,290	404,237	691,336
Total Expenditure		296,087	240,290	536,377	837,529
Net Income/(Expenditure) and Net Movement in Funds		(65,960)	14,000	(51,960)	(77,252)
Reconciliation of Funds					
Fund Balances at 1 st January		126,459	7,011	133,470	210,722
Fund Balances at 31 st December		60,499	21,011	81,510	133,470

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses and complies with the requirements of an income and Expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

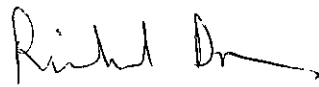
BALANCE SHEETAs at 31st December 2018

	Note	31 st December 2018		31 st December 2017	
		£	£	£	£
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	11		0		1,934
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	12	53,241		39,341	
Stock		1,211		1,276	
Cash at bank and in hand		45,476		102,107	
		<u>99,928</u>		<u>142,724</u>	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	13	<u>18,418</u>		<u>11,188</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>81,510</u>		<u>131,536</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>81,510</u>		<u>133,470</u>
RESERVES AND FUNDS					
Unrestricted income funds (Reserves)	16		60,499		126,459
Restricted income funds	18		<u>21,011</u>		<u>7,011</u>
			<u>81,510</u>		<u>133,470</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 22 July 2019 and signed on their behalf by:



Caroline Moser
Chair
Children Change Colombia Ltd



Richard Drear
Treasurer
Children Change Colombia Ltd

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018

Note 1

Accounting Policies

A) BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1st 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.

B) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Trustees do not believe there to be judgements or estimates that would be considered critical to the financial statements.

C) PUBLIC BENEFIT ENTITY

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

D) GOING CONCERN

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

E) INCOMING RESOURCES

Income from tax recoverable through Gift Aid is separately identified in the accounts. Income from donors is not recognised unless and until it is receivable. Income from collections is included when received at the offices of the charity. Donations and grants receivable are included when receivable, unless conditions are attached which specify their application to later periods. Such income would then be carried forward as income received in advance. Donations of labour are only recognised if material in terms of the financial costs to the donor. Grants made direct to non-governmental organisations, where raising of the funds was facilitated by Children Change Colombia Ltd, are included both in incoming resources and resources expended. Legacy income is included in the year in which it is receivable, which is when the charity becomes entitled to the funds.

F) RESOURCES EXPENDED

Expenditure is included in the accounts inclusive of non-recoverable VAT. All resources expended are classified under activity headings that aggregate all costs related to the category

Cost of Raising Funds

These comprise the costs incurred by the charity in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose.

Charitable Activities

These include the costs incurred to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs. They include funds sent directly to our project partners to fund project activities and the cost of UK based staff and their overheads, directly providing support for the international programme including management, monitoring and technical support. It also includes the cost of three staff members in Colombia and their overheads.

G) ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS

Support costs are those costs which have not been directly allocated to an activity of the charity but nevertheless support those activities. These costs include Governance and have been allocated to Charitable Activities. The basis on which support costs have been allocated are set out in Note 9.

H) TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives at the following rates: Computer equipment over 3 years (tangible fixed). Donations of tangible assets are only recognised in the accounts if their market value at the date of the donation is material.

I) FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of transactions. All differences are taken to the accumulated fund in the year.

J) FUND ACCOUNTING

Restricted Funds are donations and other incoming resources which may only be applied to the purposes specified by the obligations of such funds.

Unrestricted Funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes of the organisation.

K) STOCK

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and consists of the cost value of the remaining stock of jewellery, tote bags and T-shirts.

L) DEBTORS

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

M) CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

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

N) CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation 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 usually recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

O) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

P) COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Q) PENSIONS

Existing employees of the charity were entitled to join the NEST Pension scheme which is funded by contributions from employee and employer. The employer's contributions made to this defined benefit pension scheme in 2018 were £5,266 (£4,925 in 2017) with an employer's and employee's contribution rate of 3% of pensionable pay.

Note 2

Legal Status

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

Note 3**Donations & Legacies**

	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	Total Income Funds Year ended 31/12/2018	Total Income Funds Year ended 31/12/2017
	£	£	£	£
Trust & Institutional Income				
Anonymous Donors	-	42,034	42,034	48,137
The Ashmore Foundation	-	35,000	35,000	46,000
ATP	-	-	-	12,488
Big Lottery Fund	-	-	-	182,197
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Comic Relief	-	85,536	85,536	116,538
Constance Travis Charitable Trust	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
Evan Cornish Foundation	-	10,000	10,000	-
Gemini Foundation	-	13,000	13,000	13,000
INTO Giving	-	7,500	7,500	-
LATA Foundation	-	-	-	4,500
Latin America Children's Trust	-	34,500	34,500	-
Open Gate Trust	-	-	-	3,000
Souter Charitable Trust	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Other Grants received (under £3,000)	4,700	12,367	17,067	21,947
	<u>9,700</u>	<u>245,937</u>	<u>255,637</u>	<u>456,807</u>

2017 Income - Unrestricted Income £14,347 and Restricted Income £442,460

Corporate Donations

All Corporate Donations received	41,498	5,688	47,186	101,897
	<u>41,498</u>	<u>5,688</u>	<u>47,186</u>	<u>101,897</u>

2017 Income - Unrestricted Income £33,897 and Restricted Income £68,000

Voluntary Income

Individual Donations	32,029	-	32,029	50,004
Legacies	35,890	-	35,890	26,299
Standing orders and covenants	52,153	1,591	53,744	55,115
Gift Aid relief	12,861	398	13,259	14,810
	<u>132,933</u>	<u>1,989</u>	<u>134,922</u>	<u>146,228</u>

2017 Income - Unrestricted Income £129,407 and Restricted Income £16,821

Total from Donations & Legacies	<u><u>184,131</u></u>	<u><u>253,614</u></u>	<u><u>437,745</u></u>	<u><u>704,932</u></u>
--	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Note 4**Income from Charitable Activities**

Community Fundraising	32,095	676	32,771	31,893
Events	9,791	-	9,791	23,430
	<u>41,886</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>42,562</u>	<u>55,323</u>

2017 Income - Unrestricted Income £55,323 and Restricted Income £0

Note 5**Investment Income**

£4,110 investment income arises from money held in interest bearing current & deposit accounts (£22 in 2017 from interest).

Note 6**Analysis of Cost of Raising Funds**

	Colombia Office Operation	UK Office Operation	Total 2018	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Wages and Related costs	9,963	89,838	99,801	100,594
Publications & Specialised Resources	314	5,214	5,528	6,269
Office	2,530	18,995	21,525	24,602
Training	-	4	4	1,666
Networking & Promotion	-	1,025	1,025	1,160
Event Costs	1,138	3,085	4,223	11,390
Depreciation	-	34	34	512
	<u>13,945</u>	<u>118,195</u>	<u>132,140</u>	<u>146,193</u>

Cost of Raising Funds was covered by Unrestricted Funds in both 2018 & 2017

Note 7**Analysis of Expenditure on Charitable Activities**

	Direct Project Funding	Support Costs Colombia	Support Costs UK	Total 2018	Total 2017
Neglected Issues	£	£	£	£	£
Sexual and gender based violence against children and young people	76,213	25,061	45,845	147,119	348,021
Violence and exclusion from education	-	-	-	-	8,380
Recruitment into armed groups and demobilisation	112,763	34,982	63,993	211,738	265,742
Commercial sexual exploitation of children	10,928	9,466	17,317	37,711	52,704
Mocoa Appeal	-	-	-	-	14,282
The impact of mining operations on children's rights	-	1,996	3,650	5,646	-
Lack of support for care leavers	1,823	71	129	2,023	2,207
	<u>201,727</u>	<u>71,576</u>	<u>130,934</u>	<u>404,237</u>	<u>691,336</u>

Note 8**Analysis of Support for Charitable Activities**

This table shows the cost of the main charitable activities and the sources of revenue used to support these activities

	Costs	Restricted Funds	Net Cost funded from Unrestricted Income
	£	£	£
Neglected Issues			
Sexual and gender based violence against children and young people	147,119	90,654	56,465
Recruitment into armed groups and demobilisation	211,738	132,687	79,051
Commercial sexual exploitation of children	37,711	15,126	22,585
The impact of mining operations on children's rights	5,646	-	5,646
Lack of support for care leavers	2,023	1,823	200
	<u>404,237</u>	<u>240,290</u>	<u>163,947</u>

2017 Charitable Activities £691,336 covered by Unrestricted Funds £167,577 and Restricted Funds £523,759

Note 9**Analysis of Governance & Support Costs**

The charity initially identifies the costs. It then identifies those costs which relate to the governance function. Having identified its governance costs, the remaining support costs together with the governance costs are apportioned between the key charitable activities undertaken (see note 7) in the year. Refer to the table below for the basis of apportionment and the analysis of the governance and support costs.

	Colombia Office Operation	UK Office Operation	Colombia Governance	UK Governance	Total Support Costs 2018	Total 2017	Basis of apportionment
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Salaries, Wages and Related costs	52,142	89,714	4,657	15,154	161,668	169,290	Based on use of staff time
Monitoring Visits & Project Development	2,236	3,967	-	-	6,203	18,971	Based on country office activity/visit undertaken
General Office	6,527	16,189	3,823	2,406	28,944	31,127	Based on use of staff time
Training	-	3	-	-	3	1,664	Based on use of staff time
Networking & Promotion	-	931	-	-	931	1,030	Based on use of staff time
Audit Fees	-	-	-	960	960	4,914	Governance
Legal & Other Professional Fees	-	1,101	-	1,115	2,216	880	Governance
Losses on Exchange	1,554	-	-	-	1,554	2,620	Losses based on funds held in Colombia
Depreciation	-	31	-	-	31	455	Governance
Total	62,459	111,936	8,480	19,635	202,510	230,951	

2018 Support Costs covered by Unrestricted Funds £163,947 & Restricted Funds £38,563

2017 Support Costs covered by Unrestricted Funds £159,611 & Restricted Funds £71,340

Note 10**Remuneration of Independent Examiner**

	At 31 st Dec 2018	At 31 st Dec 2017
	£	£
Audit Fees	-	354
Independent Examiner	960	960
	<u>960</u>	<u>1,314</u>

Note 11
Tangible Fixed Assets

Costs	Office Equipment £
Balance at 31 December 2017	10,878
Additions	-
Disposals	(2900)
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>7,978</u>
Depreciation	
Depreciation brought forward	8,944
On disposals	(1,032)
Charge for the period	66
Depreciation carried forward	<u>7,978</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2017	<u>-</u>

Note 12 Debtors	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	31st Dec 2018	31st Dec 2017
	£	£	£	£
Accrued Income	44,175	4,500	48,675	35,098
Prepayments	4,566	-	4,566	4,243
	<u>48,741</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>53,241</u>	<u>39,341</u>

Note 13 Creditors	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	31st Dec 2018	31st Dec 2017
	£	£	£	£
Trade Creditors	1,032	-	1,032	200
Credit Card	397	-	397	1,241
Other taxes & social security	12,095	-	12,095	7,059
Accruals	4,894	-	4,894	2,688
	<u>18,418</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18,418</u>	<u>11,188</u>

Note 14**Employees**

The average number of employees during the year was 11 (11 in 2017)

	2018	2017
Engaged in Colombian Project Support	5	5
Engaged in Fundraising	5	5
Engaged in Administration	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>11</u></u>	<u><u>11</u></u>

Note 14 (continued)**Employees**

Full time equivalent Employee numbers in 2018 was 9 (9 in 2017)

	2018	2017
Engaged in Colombian Project Support	5.0	5.0
Engaged in Fundraising	3.4	3.4
Engaged in Administration	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
	<u><u>9.0</u></u>	<u><u>9.0</u></u>

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages & Salaries	229,823	233,827
Social Security Costs (UK & Colombia)	26,380	31,132
Pension Costs	<u>5,266</u>	<u>4,925</u>
	<u><u>261,469</u></u>	<u><u>269,884</u></u>

There were no employees earning over £60,000 per annum (31st December 2017 – none).

The total employee benefits including pension contributions included £46,176 for the Chief Executive Officer.

Trustees' Emoluments:

No trustees received, nor is due to receive, any emoluments for the year (31st December 2017 – none).

Trustees were reimbursed £0 for expenses incurred in 2018 (31st December 2017 – £136).

Annual Trustees' liability insurance is now part of a policy which includes office costs and was purchased for £1,525 (31st December 2017 - £781).

Note 15**Related Party Transactions**

During 2018 there were no transactions with related parties. (Nor in 2017)

Note 16**Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds**

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Income Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Current assets:			
Debtors and prepayments	48,741	4,500	53,241
Stock	1,211	-	1,211
Cash at bank and in hand	28,965	16,511	45,476
Liabilities due within one year	(18,418)	-	(18,418)
	<u>60,499</u>	<u>21,011</u>	<u>81,510</u>

Note 17**Analysis of Movement in Restricted Funds**

Income contributed specifically for individual projects are credited to restricted income funds, where these funds were received with donor-imposed conditions at the point of receipt.

Restricted Funds	Balance as at 1st January 2018	Income	Expenditure on Charitable Activities		Balance as at 31st December 2018	
	£		£	Direct	Indirect	£
				£	£	
ACJ	1	28,701	(10,928)	(4,198)	13,576	
Albergue - Comic Relief	2,691	33,158	(28,422)	(5,135)	2,292	
Circulo de Estudios	(3)	34,500	(29,325)	(5,175)	(3)	
Casa Amazonía	-	26,366	(22,242)	(3,925)	199	
CRAN	-	42,198	(36,551)	(5,482)	165	
FFF Own Funds	366	1,989	(1,823)	-	532	
Fundescodes	-	35,000	(25,500)	(5,250)	4,250	
Tiempo de Juego - Comic Relief	3,956	52,378	(46,936)	(9,398)	-	
	<u>7,011</u>	<u>254,290</u>	<u>(201,727)</u>	<u>(38,563)</u>	<u>21,011</u>	

Grants from Restricted Funds 201,727

Grants from Unrestricted Funds -

Total Grants to Colombia 201,727

Children Change Colombia Ltd supports the following institutions :

Partner Organisations	Project Name	Project Description
Acadesan	Protecting children from rights abuses in illegal mining areas through re-engagement in high-quality education.	Uses fun, participative educational workshops to reengage children in school, teaching them about their Afro-Colombian heritage and rights, and helping them develop abilities for self-care, communication, peaceful conflict resolution and caring for the environment. Provides training to help teachers improve their teaching skills and support the children to create a peaceful, collaborative school environment, known to improve student attainment and attendance rates.
ACJ	Preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Bogota	Works through a community base to protect children living in the 'tolerance zone' of Santa Fe (an area where prostitution is legalised and highly visible) and exposed to the risks of commercial sexual exploitation that this involves, as well as with young people who have already been involved in sex work.
Casa Amazonia	Indigenous children and young people protecting themselves from sexual violence and forced recruitment	Works in 5 rural, largely indigenous, communities, to protect children against sexual violence and recruitment by making these dangers more visible and helping children to develop the skills to protect themselves and to participate more effectively in the political structures of their community.
Circulo de Estudios	Reducing conflict-related sexual violence against children and young people	Helps at risk children learn about their basic rights and teaching them practical tools to keep themselves safe, as well as providing psycho-social support to victims of violence. Adult community members receive training to protect children and young people from conflict-related violence and raise awareness of children's rights in the wider community.
CRAN	Social inclusion for demobilised young people and children at risk of recruitment	Provides a programme of psychosocial support to enable children and young people who have demobilised from armed groups, and those who are at high risk of recruitment, to recover from the trauma they have experienced and help them to develop the life skills necessary to reintegrate into society, access state support, and navigate the legal system if necessary.
Fundación Formación d' Futuros (FFF)	Helping young care leavers prepare for independent life.	Supports the ongoing development of the leaving care programme, including the provision of leaving care support to other care providers and promotion of leaving care services regionally and nationally.
Fundescodes	Protecting children from violence and rebuilding protective communities	Supports children and young people to create a programme of sports and cultural activities that promotes their rights and makes visible to others in their community the violations of these rights, mobilising the community to rebuild protective structures that keep children safe and & enabling peace-building, reconciliation and reparation of victims in their communities.
Partnership between Tiempo de Juego & Albergue Infantil Mama Yolanda	Change the Game: Preventing and reducing risks to girls in gangs (Part of Comic Relief's I Define Me Programme)	Works with girls in the juvenile justice system and residential care homes, as well as with their families. Promotes positive youth leadership, understanding of rights, and protective environments within and outside the family, in order to prevent girls from becoming involved in gangs and, in circumstances where they are already part of a gang, to reduce the risks they are exposed to.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS

Report to the Directors/ Members of Children Change Colombia Ltd for year ended 31st December 2018 set out on pages 1 to 29.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 (the Charities Act), and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for an independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the General Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act, and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's statement

My examination was carried out in accordance with General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the organisation and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from the trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below. The Charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a Fellow of the Association of Charity Independent Examiners.

Independent examiner's statement

In the course of my examination, no matter has come to my attention

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in, any material respect, the trustees requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the Charities Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Charities Act

have not been met; or

2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

P B Robinson MAAT FCIE
Independent Examiners Ltd
Sovereign Centre
Poplars
Yapton Lane
Walberton.
West Sussex BN 18
0AS.



Date: 4th Sept 2019