

CHILDREN OF THE ANDES
(A company limited by Guarantee)

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



CHILDREN OF THE ANDES
(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

CONTENTS

Legal and administrative information	3
Chairman's Statement	4-5
Annual Report of the directors and trustees	6-15
Report of the auditors	16-17
Statement of financial activities	18
Balance Sheet	19
Notes forming part of the financial statements	20-27

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS

- Caroline Moser – Chair
- Kate Saunders - Honorary Treasurer
- Jeremy Thorp
- Julio Davila
- Mark Lauber (resigned 21st October 2014)
- Andres Gomez De La Torre (resigned 31st December 2014)
- Cathy McIlwaine
- Felipe Alviar Baquero
- Julia Hayes
- Victoria Lowry

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & SECRETARY

Rachel Joseph (resigned 30th June 2014)
Duncan Millar (appointed 1st July 2014)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Development House
56-64 Leonard Street
London EC2A 4LT

REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER

1075037

COMPANY NUMBER

3731943

AUDITORS

H W Fisher & Company Limited
Acre House
11/15 William Road
London NW1 3ER

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank Plc
Dorking Branch
14 High Street
Dorking
Surrey RH4 1AX

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

CAF Bank Ltd
25 Kings Hill Avenue
Kings Hill
West Malling
Kent ME19 4JQ

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

CHAIR'S STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2014

As we reach the end of my second year as Chair of the Board, it is important to note the significant changes in both staffing and resources that have occurred over this period, and the alacrity, commitment and enthusiasm with which all within the organization have more than reached their goals and objectives.

As anticipated, 2014 income was significantly lower than 2013, as a result of COTA's substantial 3-year grant from Comic Relief coming to an end. Even before the Comic Relief grant ended, however, COTA's fundraising team had secured another 3-year grant from the Big Lottery Fund which almost exactly fills the gap left by Comic Relief. That COTA continues to receive such long-term grants from major overseas development funders in the UK is an endorsement of our ability to support significant and lasting changes in the lives of at risk children in Colombia.

After 10 years as Executive Director, Rachel Joseph stepped down in July in order to spend some time travelling the world with her young family. Under Rachel's directorship, COTA developed decisively from being primarily a fundraising organisation – and a very successful one – to being a fully-fledged child rights organisation with more explicit objectives of tackling the issues that others neglect, of fostering long-term change in the lives of the children most at risk, and strengthening the organisations that support them. She oversaw the successful establishment of our two offices in Colombia and the necessary diversification of our funding sources, which has turned COTA into the stable, respected and thriving organisation it is today. On behalf of all those involved with COTA, past and present, I would like to thank her most warmly. Her successor, Duncan Millar, former Head of Programmes at COTA, has been able to provide continuity and stability, while at the same time introducing some radical plans for a new image and a higher profile in Colombia in 2015.

Thanks to the commitment of an ever-expanding network of individual and institutional donors, our work in Colombia continued to flourish in 2014. There is only space for a few examples here and I do hope you'll read the full programme report on page 6.

The first year of our new partnership with Fundacion Si Mujer (FSM), in response to the problem of sexual violence against children and young people in Cali, has been a huge success. The main aim of the project was to set up a Child and Youth Friendly Health Care Service (CYFHS) providing at-risk children and young people with a high quality and easily accessed service relating to their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). This whole process was led by a group of young people themselves who helped devise the service based on their own needs, priorities and interests. Since February, when the service was opened, the service has provided medical and/or psychological care to 285 children aged 4-19. Nearly 100 children and young people also participated in intensive training to learn more about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, including contraception, legal abortion, and detection and prevention of domestic and sexual violence. They have also been trained to repeat this training with their peers. During the year, COTA received the great news from the Big Lottery Fund that we were successful in our application for £493,573 to develop this project in 2015-17.

In Cartagena, our partner Renacer was able to secure the support of the District Secretary of Education to promote the Diploma on prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) that Renacer have developed for teachers. As a result, 36 teachers from 25 schools participated in this intensive course of CSEC awareness and prevention training. These teachers then provided replica training to a further 637 teachers, and an additional 3,676 children. This incredible reach demonstrates the value of Renacer's persistence with schools and the District Secretary of Education, and is an encouraging indicator of the sustainability of the project, which ends in 2015. In Bogota, Colombian Social Services (ICBF) asked our partner AIMY to develop a proposal to train 300 child protection workers in 10 cities across Colombia in AIMY's model of family reunification. While this did not result in funding, towards the end of the year AIMY was asked by ICBF to submit a pilot proposal to work with 900 families in 2015. This is a positive sign that the regular sharing of AIMY's model and the lessons learnt from the experience has had an impact on key staff within ICBF and that with persistence, government funding will eventually be forthcoming. This is clear evidence of our success in working on a neglected issue – in this case the need to protect children from repeated family breakdown – in such a way as to ensure that it gains attention and sustainable support from other institutions; in short, that the issue, and the children who struggle with it are no longer neglected.

We have also continued to share learning on the work of our partners and research new emerging issues. This year COTA started a new partnership working in Buenaventura, one of Colombia's poorest and most violent cities. Poverty levels are 81%, homicide rates are three times Colombia's national average and children in Buenaventura score 10-13% less than the national average across language, maths and science tests. During 2014 COTA was able to develop and raise money for a project with a new

partner, Carvajal, to address low educational levels in Buenaventura by engaging 500 children aged 6 – 11 in educational reinforcement activities during their half day outside of school. We have raised £79,914 to begin this project in 2015.

In light of the changing context of Colombia we have dedicated resources this year to investigating the issues facing demobilized child soldiers, and identifying potential partner organisations working with them. A recent study found that between 2008 and 2012 alone, 18,000 vulnerable children and young people, some as young as 8 years old, were recruited into the illegal armed groups and guerrilla groups fighting in Colombia's ongoing conflict. To date the Colombian government has struggled to find an effective way to integrate children who have demobilised from these groups back into society, and help them get over the traumas they have experienced. It is crucial that reintegration into society is effective, otherwise these children run the risk of ending up in other potentially dangerous situations, or even recruited into other armed groups. During 2014 COTA spent time meeting with a variety of local and international NGOs and other institutions to learn more about demobilised child soldiers, the challenges they face and the resources available to them. This will enable us to understand the best way to address this issue in 2015.

I have great confidence that COTA will play an increasingly significant role in identifying and addressing neglected issues, such as the need to improve programmes for demobilised child soldiers. It will continue to be a privilege for me to work alongside such a dedicated group of staff, volunteers and trustees in 2015.



Caroline Moser
Chair of Trustees

21 July 2015

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

For the year ended 31 December 2014

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 2014.

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 2005.

Principal Activities and Aims

Children of the Andes is a UK registered charity, established in 1991 to support vulnerable children in Colombia. We work with Colombian NGOs to keep children safe, defend children's rights, and strengthen children's organisations in Colombia. COTA is committed to working with the children that need us most and in areas that we feel are neglected by other organisations. Our aim is to enable these children to build a better future for themselves, by supporting partner organisations who truly understand the needs of the children they work with. Currently our work falls into five key areas: Education, Making Communities Safer, Supporting Families, Leaving Care, and Sexual Violence.

As well as providing financial support, COTA 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.

COTA operates in a context in which:

- There is some optimism that the current round of peace talks with the FARC will be successful, but in the meantime conflict continues, inequality is rife, and people continue to be driven out of their homes by high levels of violence, sometimes between gangs and illegal armed groups.
- The number of people forced to flee their homes because of the ongoing conflict has now reached over 6 million, 48% of which are children. 92% of Colombia's 6 million internally displaced people live below the poverty line.
- Due to the high levels of violence and insecurity, children are at high risk of recruitment and many neighbourhoods have 'invisible borders' controlled by rival gangs, which children can't cross without risking their lives.

Overview of work in 2014

COTA has worked with nine partner organisations during 2014. Our work over the year is described below, organised by COTA's stated objectives for the year.

Objectives for 2014

Programme Objectives

Objective 1) To address issues that are having a wide-spread impact on vulnerable children but are relatively neglected

COTA 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: Building a positive future for children and young people at risk of gang-related violence and crime

2014 was the second year of our partnership with Tiempo de Juego, an organisation working in the 'Comuna 4' district of Soacha, Bogota – one of Colombia's poorest and most dangerous communities, where 70% have been displaced and 74.5% live below the poverty line, and where children and young people are at high risk of forced recruitment or other involvement with the gangs and illegal armed groups that control the community.

Over the year Tiempo de Juego has used drama and music as tools to enable 154 children and young people to identify and understand the violence that they face at home, in the streets, and at school, and think about how they can protect themselves from it, as well as ways they help engage their families and community in defending their rights.

In both activities the children and young people have been supported to think more about the environment that they live in. In TDJ's experience the children can only reclaim their community when they understand it, when they can identify and understand the daily experiences they have there, and when they can express and share their feelings about these experiences with others. For example, in one music session Tiempo de Juego asked children to express which places in their neighbourhood they were scared of, and which places they felt safe in, through the use of different sounds. The children then wrote songs to articulate how they felt in different parts of their neighbourhood. They were encouraged to reflect on these everyday experiences and identify in which of them their rights were violated. The aim of this was to help them recognise the kinds of everyday violations that they have experienced, but which they don't always see as abuses because their frequency has made them natural and invisible. The songs that the young people created spoke about violence and the lack of infrastructure in the neighbourhood. Through these songs, the children were able to talk about the problems that they had identified. They approached the problems in the way that they themselves recognised them, not the way that one of the adult staff members or someone from outside of the community might recognise them. By working together to articulate this, the young people were able to confront these problems in a positive way.

One of the biggest outputs of the project in terms of performances was a festival organised by the young people in May. This was the largest and most successful event that TDJ has ever organised, with at least 600 community members, adults, children and young people coming along to watch the performances and take part. It was organised by the youth leaders and children and young people from this project, but also featured events from across TDJ, including their dance group, the 'football for peace' methodology, and a small business fair, where TDJ showcased the different small businesses that their young people have developed and are running.

The event was a great platform to promote the project and engage the community members, involving them in the work that the children and young people have been doing to identify the violences in their neighbourhoods and develop proposals to mitigate, prevent and confront these situations.

Si Mujer: Improving young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights

In 2014 COTA began a new partnership with Fundacion Si Mujer (FSM), in response to the problem of sexual violence against children and young people in Colombia. The main aim of the project was to set up a Child and Youth Friendly Health Care Service (CYFHS) that would provide vulnerable children and young people with high quality and easily to access information, services, and training relating to their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).

During the year Si Mujer focused on establishing and fitting out the CYFHS, raising awareness of it and promoting its services in the most vulnerable communities in Cali. This process was led by a group of 14 young people, who considered in depth what a Youth Friendly Healthcare Service should be like, how it should be set up, and how they would ensure that it continued being responsive to the needs of young people in the area. FSM visited 42 schools and other institutions in the most marginalised areas of the city, to promote the service and invite young people to participate in talks about sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). FSM ran 19 such talks during the year, attended by 371 young people. Subjects covered included prevention of teen pregnancy, sexual and reproductive health and rights, sexual violence, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and contraception.

FSM also ran an intensive training programme in SRHR, attended by 87 children and young people between the ages of 10 and 19. The topics covered in this training were selected based on the interests of the participants, areas where they expressed having least knowledge, and problems that adults working with these children highlighted in initial meetings and visits. One of the biggest concerns raised by schools was the high numbers of 13 and 14 year olds becoming pregnant. Topics included self care and knowing your body, understanding contraceptives, risks such as HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, teen pregnancy, legal abortion, prevention, detection and care for domestic and sexual violence, communications and leadership skills and preparation for replicating their training with others.

Since February, when the service was opened, 285 children aged 4-19 have received medical and/or psychological care there. During these consultations CYP were also informed about potential health risks such as testicular cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer. They were taught how to carry out self examinations and the importance of getting cervical screening tests as a way of early detection. Young people who had already begun or expressed a desire to begin sexual activity were provided with guidance about contraception and how to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, as well as the effects that unwanted pregnancy can have on their physical and mental health and on their life plans.

29 young people reported experiencing sexual violence and received comprehensive medical and psychological care. The team is highly skilled in providing this very sensitive care, and always prioritises such cases to ensure that care begins as soon as possible.

Renacer: Preventing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

The overall aim of this project is that children and young people who have experienced or are at risk of any form of CSEC are protected through the creation and strengthening of a protective environment. Renacer has been able to progress well towards this goal in 2014, which was the penultimate year of the project. Over the year they increased the ability of 42 children on the project to identify situations where they are at risk from CSEC and know how to protect themselves from this, as well as providing them with support to come to terms with their past trauma and plan for their future goals.

Renacer have also seen continued success in mobilising the community to protect children from CSEC, particularly with regards to their work with teachers. This year Renacer was able to secure the support of Cartagena's District Secretary of Education, who certified and promoted the Diploma on prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) that Renacer have developed for teachers. As a result of this, 36 teachers from 25 schools participated in this intensive course of CSEC awareness and prevention training. These teachers then provided replica training to a further 637 teachers, and an additional 3,676 children. This incredible reach demonstrates the value of Renacer's persistence with schools and the District Secretary of Education, and is an encouraging sign of the sustainability of the project when it comes to an end in 2015.

During the year Renacer worked with 129 parents and carers. They have noted an increasing commitment from these family members to guarantee the rights of their child in the face of risk factors for CSEC. For example, the parents do not just ensure that their child is enrolled in school, but they take an interest in supporting them at school and attend parent-teacher meetings to discuss progress and potential problems. The parents also show more affection to their children, are more aware of where their children go when they are not at home or in school, and advise them about the dangers that they could face in those places and how to protect themselves from these. These are all key elements in protecting children from risks such as CSEC.

Objective 2) To promote sustainable change for children by increasing support for work that provides long-term benefits for children in partner projects and, when possible, seeks to create further benefit for children outside the project and in the future

All COTA 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.

Corpolatin: Protecting children against violence and abuse

One of the causes of low educational performance in Colombia's most marginalised areas is violence. A 2011 study of 28,967 Colombian students found that 78% were affected by violence in schools. Children reported feeling scared to attend school, and a reduction in their academic performance.

To combat this, Corpolatin provide a free helpline so that the most vulnerable children can seek help, and they also go into schools in some of Cali's most marginalised communities to undertake educational activities with children who have experienced or who are at risk of violence. Children learn about what constitutes violence and abuse, how to respond to stressful situations without resorting to violence themselves, and what they can do to access support and protect themselves from violence. During the year Corpolatin's helpline and website received 16,438 enquiries on issues ranging from physical and sexual violence at home, school and in the community, to psychological abuse, problems in school, and family relationships. This was a massive 11,851 more than they had anticipated, which demonstrates just how huge the demand for this service is. Corpolatin provided all of the children and families who contacted them with the necessary psychological and emotional support.

Thanks to Corpolatin's intensive work with children, over the year 553 children and young people from 12 schools have developed skills to prevent and protect themselves against violence in their school, domestic violence and child abuse. Children took part in 6 sessions where they learnt about how to recognise violence and abusive environments and how to get help when they need it.

Corpolatin also helped parents to develop an understanding of the support networks that are available to them and how to access these. This is important because violence at home is often linked to parents who feel unable to cope, and don't know where to turn for support. Parents and teachers also developed plans to help them identify and address situations where children experience violence, as well as taking part in sessions that aimed to reinforce bonding between parents and children. This was especially important as many of the family members admitted they argued a lot and didn't really talk to each other. Corpolatin helped families to strengthen their relationships, improve their communications and share their feelings. Corpolatin also supported parents and caregivers to consider how their own attitudes might promote violence and affect their relationships with

their children. They discussed physical, psychological and verbal forms of violence, and parents and carers then drew up practical plans to combat these and improve their relationships with their children.

Albergue Infantil Mama Yolanda (AIMY): Family reunification for street involved children

According to government figures, there are 90,000 children and young people in care in Colombia who have been removed from their families because of serious threats to their welfare, which often include street living, drug use, child labour, sexual abuse and other violence. Neglect, abuse and abandonment of children, combined with living conditions of poverty, scarce employment opportunities and daily violence and insecurity, combine to make many children's family life extremely difficult, and the challenge of making families safe for the most marginalised children ever more complex.

2014 was the third year of our 3 year project funded by Comic Relief and run by the Albergue Infantil, working to strengthen families' capacity to provide a safe and nurturing environment for children returning to them from the care system. Over the 3 years, AIMY worked with 934 children from 334 families to enable healthy family interactions, strengthen parents' roles and guide them in child protection, assist families to access basic services, find employment and develop social support networks, and assist children in defining life goal plans. Of these 334 families, 274 families (82%) were together at the point of completing the 6 month process, and 255 of these families were still together at the project end date of 31 August 2014. This is a success rate of 76%, which is a great achievement. Less than 10% of the children returned to care; official figures do not exist to compare this with, but according to AIMY's own experience children whose families have not been on the programme have a greater than 50% chance of returning to care.

Families who have stayed together have demonstrated maintenance of assertive communications, positive parenting skills, activation of support networks, and a clarification of roles within the family which has favoured processes of family integration and strengthening of the parent-child relationship. During the 1 year follow-up exercise, the AIMY team noted that families who had stayed together continued to develop both short and long term changes under these categories. The fact that families have maintained their structures and communications after leaving the project demonstrates that AIMY has been successful in giving the families the tools to develop their resources themselves. All families who have completed the process have developed the necessary tools to achieve assertive communications and defined roles, even where this has not yet been achieved. This is important because this status is not static – for example a family who has assertive communications and defined roles one month, may the following month face an internal or external crisis, and their communications might revert to aggressive or their roles become confused. This is why a vital part of the programme has been to give families the tools to recognise when they are falling into these negative patterns of behaviour and to correct them. This also means that although not all of the families on the programme ended the programme with assertive communications and clearly defined roles, they all have the tools to achieve this in the future.

Another key achievement was that families recognised themselves as able to support change in others – an important step in moving from passive recipients of support to active agents with control over their own lives and the capacity to catalyse such changes in others' lives. This is also an important indicator of sustainable change among the families who participated in the project – the changes in these families are not dependant on AIMY or the project activities, and the information gathered to date suggests that families have the tools to maintain these changes after the project has ended.

In terms of policy, the most significant achievement was that Colombian Social Services (ICBF) asked AIMY to develop a proposal that would train 300 child protection workers in 10 cities across Colombia in AIMY's model. While this did not result in funding, towards the end of the year AIMY was asked to submit another proposal for funding for ICBF for 2015. This is a positive sign that the regular sharing of AIMY's model and the lessons learnt from the experience has had an impact on key staff within ICBF and that with persistence, government funding will eventually be forthcoming.

In addition to the partners described above, COTA continued to work in 2014 with the following existing partners:

Asociación Mundos Hermanos, La Rayuela Project, Chinchiná: supporting vulnerable children from the coffee region to enter and remain in formal education

HRBC: Improving quality of life, educational and social inclusion for children with disabilities

Fundamor: Setting up a shared house for care leavers with HIV to prepare for independent living.

Forming Futures Foundation (FFF): Preparing care leavers for independent living

Objective 3) To contribute to strengthening the voluntary sector working with vulnerable children in Colombia

A significant part of our work, and what 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 field officers, based in Cali and Bogota.

Field Office Technical Support

In 2014, COTA's field officers in Bogota and Cali provided technical support on topics including child participation, child protection, monitoring and evaluation, and fundraising, to nine partners. Highlights include the following:

During 2014 our field officers were able to provide close support to partners on developing indicators of impact, and reporting effectively on them. This process of comment and reflection on proposals and reports strengthens partners in two main ways: first it helps improve partners' ability to identify more precisely the changes they are aiming to bring about in children's lives and to improve their effectiveness in doing this; secondly, by being better able to provide and explain evidence of their impact, partners are better able to attract funding from other sources, thus strengthening their autonomy and sustainability. For example, our Bogota field officer worked closely with our partner AIMY to develop indicators for their proposal to Colombian Social Services, and our Cali field officer worked with Corpolatin to develop a new pre- and post-project assessment tool for child participants.

Our Bogota based field officer also worked very closely with Tiempo de Juego to help them to develop their understanding of the psycho-social support that they offer to children and young people. In a great example of the benefits of COTA's network of partner organisations, Tiempo de Juego are working closely with the psycho-social team from another of our Bogota based partners, AIMY. AIMY are helping them to deal with cases where a greater amount of psycho-social support is required, and have agreed to accept referrals from TDJ of families who are close to breakdown.

During the year we were also able to provide two intensive workshops on community and events fundraising techniques for our partners. This type of support is really important in terms of building the capacity of our partners to raise funds locally, so that when we stop supporting them, they are still able to raise enough funds and continue their vital work with children. All of those who attended said that this was very useful, and some of our Cali partners are already planning to use what they learned to plan a joint fundraising salsa party

Sharing learning, research and development

During 2014 COTA continued our research into working in Buenaventura. Despite being Colombia's major port, Buenaventura is one of Colombia's poorest and most violent cities. Poverty levels are 81% and worsening violence levels have meant that many NGOs have pulled out of the city. This violence is spilling into the schools; 79% of students in Buenaventura report feeling unsafe in school, and reports from the Human Rights Ombudsman indicate that 88% of students in the city have experienced verbal or physical aggression in the classroom. Children in Buenaventura score 10-13% less than the national average across language, maths and science tests, and 51% of children don't pass the minimum standards in maths. During 2014 COTA was able to develop and fundraise for a project with a new partner, Carvajal, to address low educational levels in Buenaventura by engaging 500 children aged 6 – 11 in educational reinforcement activities during their half day outside of school. In this way, we aim to improve education for vulnerable children in the city, keep them off the streets and help them protect themselves from violence, ultimately empowering them to lift themselves out of the cycle of poverty. We have raised £79,914 to begin this project in 2015.

We also began to undertake research into supporting demobilised children and young people. A recent study found that between 2008 and 2012 alone, 18,000 vulnerable children and young people, some as young as 8 years old, were recruited into the illegal armed groups and guerrilla groups fighting in Colombia's ongoing armed conflict. According to the Colombian Ministry of Defence, 70% of the 5,000 plus Colombian children who have been officially demobilised over the last 13 years were recruited by the FARC. To date the Colombian government has struggled to find an effective way to integrate children who have demobilised from these groups back into society, and help them get over the traumas they have experienced. With the peace talks gaining momentum it is likely that thousands more children will be demobilised, so there is an urgent need for improved services. It is crucial that reintegration into society is effective, otherwise these children run the risk of ending up in other potentially dangerous situations, or even recruited into other armed groups. Children who have been involved with armed groups are stigmatized by society, and often by their own families and communities. Many don't feel like children any more. They may have held the power of life and death over others and experienced traumas most of us never will. After the demobilisation of the paramilitary groups from 2003-6, in the absence of any clear programme for demobilised children, many of the children simply joined other armed groups, unable to make the transition back to 'normal' life. It is absolutely vital that this does not happen again. During 2014 COTA spent time meeting with a variety of local and international NGOs and other institutions to learn more about demobilised child soldiers, the challenges they face and the resources available to them. As of the end of this year we are in the process of working with a

potential partner to develop a project in this area, which we will continue to develop and to raise funds for in 2015.

Fundraising Objectives

Objective 4) To establish 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

i) This was achieved, with all of our grants to partners coming from restricted funds specifically raised for that project. Three partners received £11,602 in General Funds grants during the year, to enable them to keep the project going by paying for essentials when restricted funding was not yet available. All of these advance grants were reimbursed by restricted funding.

ii) This was achieved. Of our total expenditure of £296,375 of general funds, we managed to raise 100% in 2014.

iii) Despite pressure on general funds, COTA was able to maintain a modest general funds surplus at the end of the year, providing the basis for a cushion of available general funds to ease grant-giving during 2015.

During the year we maintained very healthy funding relationships with many corporate and institutional donors, including EMBL, Anglo American Group Foundation, Capital International, the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, and the Ashmore Foundation. Our grant with Comic Relief continued very successfully, and was extended for one more year due to exchange rate gains made in 2014, which will be spent in 2015. 2014 also saw us secure a multi year project with the Big Lottery Fund for the first time since our previous BLF grant came to an end in 2011. This funding will run from 2015-17. BLF began a review of their funding strategy in spring 2014. In light of Comic Relief essentially pulling out of Latin America as a result of their review in 2013, COTA and other NGOs from BOND's Latin America and Caribbean Group engaged the Big Lottery Fund in a dialogue about the importance of continuing to support vulnerable communities without any geographical or income-related restrictions.

Despite difficult economic circumstances for many, we have maintained our level of funding from individuals and major donors. Our fundraising events, particularly our annual party and Fernando Montaña's gala continued to bring in significant income, as did our relationships with schools and churches and our energetic network of volunteer COTA promoters.

Objectives for 2015

During 2014, COTA analysed the information gathered during our 2013 consultation with partners, and used this to carry out a review of our strategic objectives. As a result, our 2015 strategic objectives are slightly different to those for 2014. We have attempted to clarify our objectives, with the aim of enabling more accurate measurement and analysis of our overall programmatic impact.

As part of our funding from the Big Lottery Fund, we have been awarded a development grant to refine our organisational monitoring and evaluation. We will use this in 2015 to develop a set of impact indicators that we can use to assess the overall impact of our programme for the purposes of learning and accountability. They will enable us to systematically track our work and the work of our partners and provide evidence of the value of this, while at the same time providing feedback on areas that need to be amended and improved. The information gathered from these indicators will also enable the team to track whether our project portfolio continues to fulfil our strategic objectives and to easily identify any gaps in the portfolio. This work will also benefit our partners in terms of learning and development of our current methods of M&E and existing project level indicators.

Programme Objectives for 2015

Objective 1) Address the most neglected¹ issues facing children in Colombia and to reduce this neglect.

Objective 2) Protect the most at risk² and excluded³ children from immediate harm and reduce risk to their rights in the long

¹ We define 'neglect' as a function of numbers affected x amount of attention issue is getting

² We define 'at risk' as a function of severity of harm x likelihood of the harm happening.

³ Children and young people who, for whatever reason, face barriers to the fulfillment 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.

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

Fundraising Objective for 2015

Objective 4) To establish 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) develop a fundraising programme in Colombia itself and begin to raise funds there as well as in the UK.

Grant making policy

COTA 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 of the Andes 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 COTA develop its activities through their 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 18 and from this it can be seen that the overall deficit for the financial period ended 31st December 2014 was £ 75,389.

The total amount of funds available to the charity at 31st December 2014 was £ 186,564 of which £ 38,111 was restricted and £148,453 was unrestricted.

FINANCE REPORT

During the year ending 31st December 2014 COTA raised £ 521,120 (year ending 31st December 2013 - £ 632,708), which was a decrease of 18%. The decrease was primarily due to lower institutional funding received in 2014, £100,343 in 2013 compared to £2,167 in 2014. In addition, COTA has already secured pledged funding for 2015 valued at almost £342,800 (2013 for 2014 £ 200,870). These donations will be realised in the 2015 accounts upon actual receipt of the funds.

In line with our financial strategy, COTA 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 decreased by 16%, falling from £192,413 in 2013 to £ 162, 128 in 2014. A small decrease of 4% was also seen in corporate donations, falling from £142,883 in 2013 to £140,285 in 2014.

Income from Individuals £162,677 (year ending 31st December 2013 - £154,054) increased by 6% . Legacies included were similar in both years , £41,480 received in 2014 & £40,280 received in 2013. Income from community individuals & events has increased by 48%, rising from £22,512 in 2013 to £33,120 in 2014. Standing orders which are so important to us have increased by 2% , generating £53,056 in 2014 (£51,843 in 2013). We never cease to be moved by the loyalty and generosity of our supporters and are deeply appreciative of the personal investment they make in the future of Colombia's most vulnerable children.

Under the heading Colombian Project Support this year we invested £300,134 (year ending 31st December 2013 – £ 333,408) in direct grants to our partners. A further £186,375 (year ending 31st December 2013 – £ 193,196) was spent on project support through accompaniment and capacity building.

Governance costs £11,707 (year ending 31st December 2013 - £ 16,994) represent only 2% of total expenditure and costs for activities generating voluntary income increased on the previous financial year to £98,295 (year ending 31st December 2013 - £ 95,965). Consequently , only 19p (year ending 31st December 2013 - 18p) in every £ spent was for costs associated with generating funds and governance while the remaining 82p (year ending 31st December 2013 - 82p) was used for direct grants and project support.

COTA finished 2014 with an overall deficit £ 75,389 across both restricted and unrestricted funds. Whilst, the unrestricted fund balance increased by £ 1,051 to £ 148,453, the restricted fund balance, due to the timing of sending grants to Colombia near the year end, has decreased by £ 76,440 to £ 38,111. Restricted funds brought forward will be passed onto project partners in 2015 & unrestricted funds will be held in accordance with COTA's Reserves policy.

In the difficult financial times ahead, COTA will continue to monitor its financial position closely. COTA'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. COTA has used the traffic light system to highlight when reserve levels fall below certain thresholds. When applied during 2014 we note that every month saw a "green" light.

Finance and Administration Objectives

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

Legal details

Children of the Andes (COTA) is an international non-governmental organisation created as a charitable legal entity in the United Kingdom and a company limited by guarantee. The Company 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

COTA is managed by an Executive Director, (who is also the Company Secretary). The Executive Director is assisted by three Fundraisers, one part time Finance Manager and one Finance and Fundraising Assistant in the UK. There are a further three staff in Colombia; two Field Officers and one part time Admin Assistant.

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 Chairman holds monthly meetings with the Executive Director and the staff to review progress. The Honorary Treasurer holds regular meetings with the Executive Director and Finance Manager to analyse monthly results and prepare 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 COTA 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 ten-person 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 COTA 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 COTA.

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, or if a trustee is not re-elected after the standard three-year tenure period.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

The trustees who are also the directors of Children of the Andes for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these accounts, 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; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

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

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 Chairman 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 have been put in place include: 1) Reduction in income due to economic down-turn 2) Misuse of funds by partners 3) COTA unable to identify suitable project partners 3) COTA unable to raise sufficient funds 4) Loss of key staff/failure to recruit suitable staff 5) Foreign currency exchange losses 6) Loss or damage to IT data 7) Exposure to unethical funding sources 8) Staff caught up in violence/kidnap/terrorism 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 COTA's work 11) Physical destruction of office and files 12) Failure to report adequately to donors.

Statement of policies

Reserve policy

In 2013 the trustees adopted 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 COTA 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

COTA is committed to operating an equal opportunities policy in all aspects of its work.

Investment Policy

COTA 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 £85K 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 2014 in delivering public benefit.

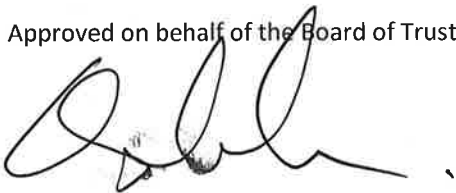
Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which auditors are unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditors are aware of such information.

Auditors

A resolution proposing that H.W. Fisher & company Limited be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Kate Saunders
Treasurer of the Board of Trustees

21 July 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CHILDREN OF THE ANDES

We have audited the accounts of Children of the Andes for the year ended 31 December 2014 set out on pages 16 to 27. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement on page 12, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the accounts. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Trustees' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited accounts. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on accounts

In our opinion:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2014, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF CHILDREN OF THE ANDES
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts 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.

Julian Challis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of H W Fisher & Company

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER
United Kingdom

Dated: 17/8/2015

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2014

		Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	Year ended 31/12/2014	Year ended 31/12/2013
	Note	£	£	£	£
Incoming Resources	2				
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income		198,435	104,527	302,962	296,937
Activities for generating funds		53,243	0	53,243	42,497
Investment income		620	0	620	518
Incoming Resources from charitable activities		20,880	143,415	164,295	292,756
Total Incoming Resources		273,178	247,942	521,120	632,708
Resources Expended	3				
Cost of Generating Funds					
Cost of generating voluntary income		98,294	0	98,294	95,965
Net Incoming Resources Available		174,884	247,942	422,826	536,743
Charitable Activities					
Colombian Project Support		186,374	300,134	486,508	526,604
Governance Costs		11,707	0	11,707	16,994
Total Charitable Expenditure		198,081	300,134	498,215	543,598
Total Resources Expended		296,375	300,134	596,509	639,563
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) Resources before transfers		(23,197)	(52,192)	(75,389)	(6,855)
Gross Transfers Between Funds	11	24,248	(24,248)	0	0
Net Income/(Expenditure) for the Period/ Net Movement in Funds		1,051	(76,440)	(75,389)	(6,855)
Fund Balances at 31 st December 2013		147,402	114,551	261,953	268,808
Fund Balances at 31 st December 2014	9	148,453	38,111	186,564	261,953

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 SHEET

As at 31st December 2014

		31 st December 2014	31 st December 2013
	Note	£	£
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	5	158	1,031
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors and prepayments	6	30,817	113,033
Stock		1,190	820
Cash at bank and in hand		170,737	165,362
		<u>202,744</u>	<u>279,215</u>
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	7	<u>16,338</u>	<u>18,293</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>186,406</u>	<u>260,922</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>186,564</u>	<u>261,953</u>
RESERVES AND FUNDS			
Unrestricted funds (Reserves)	9	148,453	147,402
Restricted income funds	11	<u>38,111</u>	<u>114,551</u>
		<u>186,564</u>	<u>261,953</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 21 July 2015 and signed on their behalf by:



Jeremy Thorp
Trustee
Children of the Andes



Kate Saunders
Treasurer
Children of the Andes

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2014

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", issued in March 2005. The charitable company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

B) INCOME

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 of the Andes, 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.

C) EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is included in the accounts inclusive of non-recoverable VAT. Expenditure has been allocated between Fundraising, Colombian Project Support and Governance costs, based on estimates by the management team where necessary. Grants made by the charity are recognised upon authorisation or when the appropriate funds are available, whichever is later.

Fundraising Costs

These include the salaries, direct expenditure and overhead costs of staff in the UK who provide fundraising.

Colombian Project Support

These represent grants sent directly to our project partners, as well as 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.

Governance

These costs are incurred in administering the Charity and complying with constitutional and statutory requirements. These are the Executive Director's responsibilities.

D) DEPRECIATION OF TANGIBLE FIXED AND OTHER ASSETS

Tangible fixed and other 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.

E) 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.

F) FUNDS

Restricted Income Funds are those which may only be applied to the purposes specified by the obligations of such funds.

G) STOCK

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

H) COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

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

Note 2
Incoming Resources

	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	Total Income Funds Year ended 31/12/2014	Total Income Funds Year ended 31/12/2013
	£	£	£	£
Grants receivable				
Anonymous Donors		28,264	28,264	33,405
Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust			0	11,595
Ashmore Foundation			0	20,000
Bay Tree Charitable Trust			0	5,000
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust		3,000	3,000	3,000
Comic Relief		2,167	2,167	100,343
Constance Travis Charitable Trust			0	5000
Evan Cornish Foundation		4,000	4,000	0
Gemini Foundation		10,103	10,103	4,531
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission		81,653	81,653	68,932
Margaret McEwen Trust	3,000		3,000	3,000
Maurice & Hilda Laing Charitable Trust		5,000	5,000	5,000
Open Gate Trust			0	3,000
Sharegift	5,000		5,000	0
Souter Charitable Trust		2,000	2,000	5,000
William Cadbury Charitable Trust			0	13,000
Other Grants received (under £3,000)	12,880	7,228	20,108	11,950
	<u>20,880</u>	<u>143,415</u>	<u>164,295</u>	<u>292,756</u>
Voluntary Income				
Individual Donations	50,847	2,521	53,368	45,562
Legacies	26,480	15,000	41,480	40,281
Standing orders and covenants	51,520	1,536	53,056	51,843
Gift Aid relief	14,434	339	14,773	16,368
	<u>143,281</u>	<u>19,396</u>	<u>162,677</u>	<u>154,054</u>
Corporate Donations				
All Corporate Donations received	55,154	85,131	140,285	142,883
	<u>55,154</u>	<u>85,131</u>	<u>140,285</u>	<u>142,883</u>
Activities for generating funds				
Community Fundraising	33,120	0	33,120	22,512
Events	20,123	0	20,123	19,985
	<u>53,243</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>53,243</u>	<u>42,497</u>
Investment Income	620	0	620	518
Total Incoming Resources	<u><u>273,178</u></u>	<u><u>247,942</u></u>	<u><u>521,120</u></u>	<u><u>632,708</u></u>

Note 3

Total Resources Expended

Note	Staff Costs		Non-Staff Costs		Dep'n	2014	2013
	UK	Colombia	UK	Colombia			
Costs of Generating Funds	£				£	£	£
Costs of generating voluntary income							
Raising Funds	62,405		32,410		432	95,247	93,265
Event Costs			3,048			3,048	2,700
	62,405	0	35,458	0	432	98,295	95,965
Cost of Charitable Activities							
Colombian Project Support	90,314	51,184	21,803	20,099	441	183,841	189,439
Grants to Partners 10,11				300,134		300,134	333,408
Losses on Exchange			2,534			2,534	3,757
	90,314	51,184	24,337	320,233	441	486,509	526,604
Governance							
	7,411		4,296			11,707	16,994
	7,411	0	4,296	0	0	11,707	16,994
Total Resources Expended	160,130	51,184	64,091	320,233	873	596,511	639,563

- Raising funds (Non-Staff Costs) includes premises costs, office costs and cost of publications and mailings.
- Activities undertaken directly for Colombian Project Support (Non-Staff Costs) include premises costs, office costs and costs of project monitoring and trips to Colombia.
- Governance includes audit and legal expenses and strategic planning costs

Note 4

Auditors' Remuneration

	At 31 st Dec 2014	At 31 st Dec 2013
	£	£
Audit	3,360	3,360
(Over)/Under Provision for previous year audit fee		
	<u>3,360</u>	<u>3,360</u>

Note 5
Tangible Fixed Assets

Costs	Office Equipment
	£
Balance at 31 December 2013	7,977
Additions	0
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>7,977</u>
Depreciation	
Depreciation brought forward	6,946
On disposals	
Charge for the period	873
Depreciation carried forward	<u>7,819</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2014	<u>158</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2013	<u>1,031</u>

Note 6

Debtors	31st Dec 2014	31st Dec 2013
	£	£
Other Debtors	27,011	111,620
Prepayments	3,806	1,413
	<u>30,817</u>	<u>113,033</u>

Note 7

Creditors	31st Dec 2014	31st Dec 2013
	£	£
Trade Creditors	243	500
Credit Card	992	174
Other taxes & social security	8,186	7,886
Accruals	6,917	9,733
	<u>16,338</u>	<u>18,293</u>

Note 8
Employees

The average number of employees during the year was
5.7 Office Staff & 2 Field Officers:

	31st Dec 2014	31st Dec 2013
Engaged in Colombian Project Support	5.30	5.20
Engaged in Fundraising	2.00	2.20
Engaged in Administration	0.30	0.30
	<u>7.60</u>	<u>7.70</u>

Employment costs	31st Dec 2014	31st Dec 2013
	£	£
Wages & Salaries	183,548	194,875
Social Security Costs	24,236	24,867
Pension Costs	3,530	3,094
	<u>211,314</u>	<u>242,182</u>

There were no employees earning over £60,000 per annum (31st December 2013 – none).

Trustees' Emoluments

No trustees received, nor is due to receive, any emoluments for the year (31st December 2013 – none).

Trustees were reimbursed for expenses incurred £168 (31st December 2013 – £288).

Annual Trustees' liability insurance was purchased for £746 (31st December 2013 - £1,004).

Note 9
Analysis of Net Assets
Between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Income Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	157	0	157
Current assets	164,634	38,111	202,745
Liabilities due within one year	(16,338)	0	(16,338)
	<u>148,453</u>	<u>38,111</u>	<u>186,564</u>

Note 10
**Grants Payable from Unrestricted Funds to
organisations in Colombia**

	31 st December 2014	31 st December 2013
	£	£
	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Note 11**Restricted Income Funds**

Donations, grants and other incoming funds 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 2014	Restricted Donations & Grants Received	Grants to Partners in Colombia from Restricted Funds	Transfers	Balance as at 31st December 2014
Albuerque Infantil - Comic Relief	43,510	2,167	(43,510)	(2,167) **	0
Albuerque Infantil	0	11,828		(1,543)	10,285
Corpolatin	12,214	12,850	(23,504)	(1,386) *	174
Formacion d'Futuro	2,609	1,717	(4,172)	(154) *	0
FFF Own Funds	392	1,695	(1,328)	*	759
Fundamor	0	15,000	(15,000)		0
HRBC	0	31,574	(28,065)	(3,509) *	0
Mundos Hermanos - La Rayuela	0	5,131	(4,558)	(573) *	0
Renacer	16,087	38,764	(40,966)	(5,189) *	8,696
Si Mujer	17,391	85,653	(92,996)	(6,048)	4,000
Tiempo de Juego	22,348	36,563	(46,035)	(3,027) *	9,849
New Partner		5,000		(652)	4,348
	114,551	247,942	(300,134)	(24,248)	38,111
Grants from Restricted Funds				300,134	
Grants from Unrestricted Funds (Note 11)				0	
Total Grants to Colombia				300,134	

* Funds transferred to general funds for project support which is an agreed contribution by the trust donors to the general running costs of the charity.

** Funds transferred to general funds for specific project budget costs (in UK & Colombia)

Note 11 cont./...

Children of the Andes supports the following institutions through grants:

Partner Organisations	Project Name	Project Description
Albergue Infantil Mama Yolanda (AIMY)	Family reunification for street involved children.	Post-institutional care and follow-up for street children and their families to improve the conditions for successful reintegration of children and adolescents into their family. Incorporates preventative work with families where the child is at risk of being taken into care. Advocating for social services to adopt the model.
Corpolatin	Protecting children against violence and abuse	Free child helpline and outreach support to enable vulnerable children and their families to be heard and to reduce risk situations. Prevention work with children to increase their ability to protect themselves from violence and abuse. Also increases awareness of children's rights among adult duty bearers (parents, teachers, community leaders, police, social services)
Fundación Formación d' Futuros (FFF)	Preparing care leavers for independent living	Leaving care programme (residential and outreach). Supporting care leavers in the transition between care and independent living; raising public policy awareness on leaving care
Fundación Sí Mujer (FSM)	Improving young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights	Youth Friendly Health Care Service aimed at the most vulnerable children and young people, providing high quality, accessible information, services, and training in sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). To increase protection against sexual violence and its consequences, including unwanted pregnancy.
Fundación Dar Amor (Fundamor)	Setting up a shared house for care leavers with HIV to prepare for independent living	Refurbishment of a house to be used as semi-independent living for care leavers with HIV, preparing them for life once they have left care.
Fundación para la Rehabilitación y Rehabilitación Basada en Comunidad (HRBC)	Improving quality of life, educational and social inclusion for children with disabilities	Community-based rehabilitation to facilitate the educational inclusion of children with disabilities, and their access to rehabilitation and information opportunities, to help improve quality of life, and raise awareness of disability rights at local and regional level
Asociación Mundos Hermanos - La Rayuela	Supporting vulnerable children from the coffee region to enter and remain in formal education	Educational and training programme for vulnerable children and young people, to improve personal and educational prospects

Fundación Renacer	Preventing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)	Reduction and prevention of CSEC in Cartagena: Psychological support for children who have experienced or are at risk of CSEC. Mobilisation of community (parents, teachers, community members and child protection institutions) to create a protective environment for at risk children.
Fundación Tiempo de Juego (TDJ)	Building a positive future for children and young people at risk of gang-related violence and crime	Building a positive future for children and young people at risk of gang-related violence and recruitment. Uses sports and cultural activities to reduce vulnerabilities caused by negative stereotyping and promote education and youth leadership within the community.

