

CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA
(A company limited by guarantee)

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



CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA
(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS

- Caroline Moser – Chair
- Kate Saunders - Honorary Treasurer
- Jeremy Thorp – resigned 31st December 2015
- Julio Davila
- Cathy McIlwaine
- Felipe Alviar Baquero
- Julia Hayes
- Victoria Lowry
- Janey Wall - appointed 21st July 2015
- Richard Drean – appointed 26th April 2016

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & SECRETARY	Duncan Millar
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 2015

Children Change Colombia. This is a statement of intent. We exist to help children in Colombia secure changes in their lives and their communities, which will guarantee their rights. But it is also a simple description of the environment in which we work. Colombia is changing and these changes have profound implications for children.

In order to remain relevant, Children Change Colombia is adapting to these dramatic changes, and is proactively responding to them in ways that promote the rights of children most at risk.

With a dynamic group of partner organisations working on a diverse range of issues, an income in 2015 that has significantly increased over 2014, and an ever more professional team of staff both in Colombia and the UK, I am delighted to be able to state that Children Change Colombia is better equipped than ever to meet these challenges.

In 2015, Colombia moved ever closer to the prospect of a negotiated end to the armed conflict between the government and FARC guerrillas. This possibility may have significant consequences for the lives of the children and young people whom Children Change Colombia exists to serve. It may remove some of the most egregious threats to children's rights – most obviously to those children and young people who have been recruited into the guerrillas' ranks.

But it also raises difficult questions. How do young people reintegrate back into communities that are alien to them and which may well reject them? How can children and young people play meaningful roles in rebuilding communities fractured and traumatised by half a century of conflict? How can risks to children be minimized from the many organised criminal groups who will remain when and if the FARC is effectively demobilised? These groups survive on the profits of the drugs trade and illegal mining, and maintain control of their income sources through intimidation, violence and sexual exploitation; and they actively recruit children. Consequently, there is a danger that one threat to children's rights will simply be replaced by another.

Children Change Colombia and our partners have spent 2015 investigating these, and related, questions and striving to find some answers.

In July 2015 we started working with new partner CRAN on a project to support former child soldiers in their reintegration into civilian society. This is a crucially important initiative at a time when the need to effectively support the reinsertion of ex-combatants into community life is becoming extremely urgent.

All over Colombia, we have been helping our partners empower young people to take the lead in making their communities safer places in which everyone can flourish, unhindered by the threat of violence. The inspirational young people at our partner organisation Fundación Sí Mujer in Cali are fantastic examples of this. They are championing young people's sexual and reproductive rights and educating their communities about how to minimize the risks of sexual violence - that remain very high in so many places.

We are continuing our work in Buenaventura, an extremely high-risk area of Colombia, subject to exactly those organised criminal groups whose activities are likely to remain, at best, undiminished by any FARC demobilisation. Our educational reinforcement programme with Carvajal continued very successfully in 2015. In addition, we have identified a new local partner, Fundescodes, working to protect children from violence with whom we will begin working in January 2016. You can read more about these and our other project partners on pages 6-11 of this report.

In order to further improve our ability to respond to the developing challenges facing children in Colombia, and to take full advantage of the increased focus, attention, and funding, that the peace process is attracting internationally, we have identified a need to increase our profile and step up our fundraising efforts in Colombia itself. In part as a response to this imperative, in 2015 we changed the name of the organisation.

Changing our name from Children of the Andes to Children Change Colombia has given us a clarity of identity and message, both in the UK and Colombia, which is already bearing fruit, and has led to significant media coverage and support from new donors in the UK and, more significantly, in Colombia. I am confident that in 2016 and beyond, in conjunction with other planned organisational changes, our new name will continue to help us have an ever greater impact on the lives of children at risk.

It continues to be a privilege to chair an organisation that enjoys the support of such a broad range of supporters, from individuals donating regularly from their pay packets or attending our fundraising events, to international development funders, such as the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission and the UK National Lottery. Our work would not be such a success without our dedicated staff team, our wonderful volunteers and our highly experienced and committed board of trustees. Nor ultimately would we be able to operate at all without our Colombian partner organisations and the many astonishing and admirable young people with whom they work. My thanks to all of you.

Caroline Moser
Chair of Trustees

29 September 2016

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

For the year ended 31 December 2015

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 2015.

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 Change Colombia (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 prospects of an end to the long-running conflict, millions of children in Colombia still face poverty, violence and exclusion from the opportunities presented by a changing society. Children Change Colombia is committed to working with the children that need us most and in areas that we feel are 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 lived on the street, been displaced by the conflict or who have 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 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 operates in a context in which:

- There is optimism that, despite delays, the current round of peace talks with the FARC will be successful. However, 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 long term conflict has now reached 6,270,000, 48% of which are children. 63% of these 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 2015

Children Change Colombia has worked with eight partner organisations during 2015. Our work over the year is described below, organised by our stated objectives for the year.

Objectives for 2015

Programme Objectives

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

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

CRAN: Supporting demobilised children and young people

In July 2015 Children Change Colombia started working with new partner CRAN on a project to support former child soldiers in their reintegration into civilian society. CRAN has been working with 64 young people who have been demobilised from Colombia's guerrilla groups. These young people have not only experienced trauma during their time as child soldiers, they continue to experience trauma through their stigmatisation in the communities they are trying to integrate into. They also face danger at the hands of the guerrilla group that they have left; many of the young people are being pursued by these groups as they hold valuable information that the group would not want the government to access.

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

CRAN has worked individually with each of the 64 young people to develop a holistic care plan, as part of which CRAN and the young person work together to understand what the young person wants to achieve with their time on the project and the support that they need to do this. For instance some of the young people have experienced severe injuries during their time in the guerrilla, so their priorities are to access health care so they can deal with these injuries. Others prioritise completing their education or vocational training so that they can access employment. Once these plans have been set up, the CRAN team and each young person reassess them every month so that they can keep track of the progress the young people are making and any further support needs that come up during the process. This forms the backbone of each person's individual process in the project.

As this is the first time this project has been run, part of CRAN's focus during this period has been on the design of the project. Since the project aims to use a participatory model to enable the young people to develop the skills that will enable them to successfully reintegrate into society, a key part of this has been involving the young people in the design of the project activities themselves, to make sure that their participation begins at this stage of the project. As a result of these activities, CRAN has observed that the young people have already begun to understand that they can participate in decisions that have an impact in their lives. This is an important step forward after having spent months or even years in a guerrilla group, where following orders without asking questions is demanded. CRAN has also observed that as a result of the activities with other project participants, the young people have begun to develop an understanding of the needs of others. Again this is something that is discouraged when children are recruited into armed groups; often they are forced to commit atrocities to show their commitment to the group and to prevent them from leaving. It is common for young people to cope with this by forcing themselves to suppress any feelings of empathy or other such emotions. This is therefore another positive achievement after only 6 months.

Carvajal: Improving the quality and permanence of education in Buenaventura

The project, which works in an extremely violent and high risk area of Colombia, aims to engage primary school children in educational reinforcement activities during their half day outside of school, thereby helping them to develop skills to protect themselves against violence and, by improving their educational performance, help them to lift themselves out of the cycle of poverty.

During the year Carvajal worked with 635 children aged 6-16 from 5 schools, 607 of whom attended activities regularly. The demand at these schools was so high that Carvajal had to increase their capacity past the 500 children that they had planned to work with originally.

Through the educational reinforcement programme that Carvajal set up at these schools during the half of the day that the schools would normally be closed, they ran a total of 2,435 workshops in creative writing, maths, music and dance, and Information Computer Technology (ICT). As a result of the project 422 students demonstrated improvements in their understanding and interpretation of written text, their writing abilities and their understanding of basic mathematical problems. Furthermore, these children improved their ability to express themselves verbally and communicate with others. This was not easy to achieve, as many of the students were not able to read or write when they joined. It is a testament therefore to the model that Carvajal has developed, incorporating reading and maths into every activity and doing this in a fun way that motivates the children to continue learning.

Throughout the year Carvajal also organized 25 meetings to share the project and its progress with parents of the children attending. As a result of Carvajal's involvement of parents they became more aware of the importance of education and what it could mean for their child's life, and also began to accept their responsibility in supporting their children to remain in school and improve their academic performance.

Carvajal has been working closely with the District Secretary of Education (DSE) to make sure this institution understands its responsibility to meet the educational needs of these communities. Throughout the year Carvajal organised meetings with the DSE's teams focused on school coverage, enrolment, and permanence (across Colombia, and especially in Buenaventura, there are problems with high levels of school enrolment followed by high levels of drop out, which means that many children slip between the gaps in the system since they are officially enrolled in their school). They were able to develop a very close relationship with the permanence team, who were charged with receiving information about the progress of the programme and sharing this with the other teams within the DSE.

The District Secretary of Education (DSE) has recognised that the implementation of this programme resulted in reduced drop out rates for children in the schools in which the project worked, and that the quality of education was improved in these schools. The representatives of the DSE with whom Carvajal has been working have stated that there is a necessity for this programme to continue and have emphasised their commitment to continuing to support its development. In 2015 the DSE publicly stated that there was a continuing need for this programme in Buenaventura and that they would undertake any necessary accompaniment to ensure that the programme continued.

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

All Children Change Colombia 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.

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

This project aims to protect children and young people from sexual violence by improving their understanding of their sexual and reproductive rights and providing psychological and medical care for those who have experienced or are at risk of sexual violence. Key elements of achieving this over the long term include sharing with other organisations and supporting young people to develop leadership and advocacy skills. Young people were able to present the sexual and reproductive rights needs of their peers in forums including planning meetings for 'youth week' with the regional Secretary of Social Wellbeing and Development and monthly meetings called 'Let's talk about sexuality' organised by the Municipal Secretary of Health with the participation of health care professionals. One of the young people, a girl aged 16, took part in the national annual meeting on sexual and reproductive health in Bogota organised by the Ministry of Health, in which she spoke in front of 150 representatives of sexual and reproductive health services from across the country about her experiences. She was the only minor who participated in the meeting, and she was able to express the needs of her peers clearly and passionately.

Other young people took actions to make changes in their schools, as a result of which one school changed their internal policies, and two schools introduced sex education. Through three campaigns that youth leaders from the project ran, they were able to raise awareness of legal abortion and violence against women among members of the general public. The young people chose the topics themselves because they thought that they were important and not enough people talk about them or even know very much about them. The campaigns were all accompanied by the Human Rights office of the Cali Police, to which FSM provided training earlier in the year.

During the year FSM conducted 14 meetings with Youth Friendly Health Services in and around Cali. These meetings were set up primarily to share lessons learnt in implementing youth friendly health services. FSM also published two 'Sharing Experiences and Lessons' publications on the topic of abortion and youth advocacy. These publications were disseminated to key stakeholders in Cali, including other youth friendly health services and government institutions, to raise awareness of the value of youth leadership in sexual and reproductive rights matters and to act as a guide for others who wish to promote this. In addition to this, FSM was asked to participate in 2 campaigns carried out by another youth friendly healthcare service in Yumbo, a small city near Cali, and to coordinate a mobile outing with the team of another youth friendly healthcare service in Cali. This demonstrates that other services in Cali have already begun to recognise the benefits of FSM's approach and to take action, with FSM's support, to strengthen their own services accordingly.

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

AIMY has spent 6 years developing a post-institutional care programme to improve the conditions for successful reintegration of children and adolescents into their family. This focuses on strengthening families' capacity to provide a safe and nurturing environment for children who have returned to them from care. This year, AIMY adapted their programme to include preventative work with families of children who are at high risk of being taken into care. The aim of this is that families are reached before their situation deteriorates to a point where children need to be taken into care.

After a lot of work in 2014 and 2015 from AIMY and Children Change Colombia, in April 2015 Colombian Social Services (ICBF) approved AIMY's proposal to run a pilot project, and granted them £278,748 to work intensively with 900 families in and around Bogota during the remainder of the year. This is a significant achievement, as it shows that ICBF are now willing to allocate funding to programmes working on family reunification, where previously they were only willing to fund work with children alone.

During the year AIMY worked with 993 families – a total of 2,010 children and young people and 2,012 parents and carers. The key element of this project is home based interventions with families, which enable AIMY to gain a more accurate understanding of each family's individual context and to identify the areas that they need support in. AIMY then provides this support in the home, which means it is easier for families to continue applying the tools and techniques they have learnt even when AIMY is not there. This at home model is crucial to the success of AIMY's work and is not something that ICBF normally funds. Families reported that the interventions were useful in helping them improve communications between family members, which is an effective step to preventing their children being taken into care. The families also reported that after visits from AIMY they felt more able to transform their own situation, rather than relying on someone else to do so.

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

³ 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.

Through the project, parents and carers have been able to understand the importance of providing emotional stability, access to education, and healthy environments for their children. They have learnt to resolve conflicts in an assertive and democratic manner and have been able to clarify their role in the family and become figures of confidence and support to their children. The majority of parents have taken on board the importance of caring for their children and not delegating this to institutions such as ICBF, and they have left behind their dependence on the state, replacing it with a more active, collaborative relationship. Extended family members have learnt about the development of healthy emotional bonds, assertive communication and participative relationships. These family members have been able to become mediators in family crises, helping with development of coping strategies and new forms of seeing and resolving conflicts. They have been able to identify an interest in and capacity to access support networks and to support others family members to do the same.

During the year AIMY focused on sharing their way of working with ICBF, which is usually very paternalistic in its interventions and often encourages dependency. This has enabled ICBF to gain a better understanding of how families make changes and how ICBF can adjust their own interventions to adapt AIMY's more sustainable approach. ICBF has indicated that in future they will work more on developing warmer relationships with families, focusing on the families' resources as a way to encourage independence and long term change, and carrying out their intervention in the families' homes as a way to reach more family members and understand better the context of the family. This is a significant change and epitomises the model that Children Change Colombia aims to promote in our work – supporting one of our partners to address an issue that is not being effectively addressed by the government, and bringing this to the attention of the state. 2015 was our last year of partnership with AIMY on this issue, as we consider that we have fulfilled our strategic aim in supporting this project, and it is now for the government to continue funding this valuable model to prevent family breakdown.

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

2015 was the final year of a 5 year partnership between Children Change Colombia and Renacer, which aimed to protect children and young people at risk of commercial sexual exploitation through community mobilisation and the creation and strengthening of a protective environment.

A CSEC (commercial sexual exploitation of children) prevention plan has been designed and implemented in each of the 12 schools that Renacer worked with. 173 teachers have developed knowledge and skills that enable them to take action to prevent CSEC in their schools. They have also developed skills to identify and care for children who have experienced CSEC. Through provision of training and other activities these teachers have been able to raise the awareness of a further 932 teachers, 6,554 students, and 1,347 parents about CSEC.

The District Secretary of Education (DSE) has included CSEC as one of their ongoing priority topics to support and Renacer has been invited to sit on the newly implemented District Committee for Coexistence in Schools, which aims to address and prevent violence and other problems that arise in schools. This will ensure that CSEC remains on the educational agenda. The commitment that Renacer has been able to gain from the DSE in relation to preventing and addressing CSEC within schools is beyond our expectations and will have a significant impact on the sustainability of the changes in schools that Renacer has been able to achieve through their work with teachers. Not only will Renacer continue their relationship with the DSE to ensure that funding is allocated to ongoing work in schools, but a number of the teachers themselves have already begun lobbying the DSE for funding.

Renacer has observed a significant improvement in the way that public institutions act together in cases where CSEC is identified. The Attorney General's Office has made progress in identifying cases of CSEC and classifying them as such, where before they were often filed under sexual abuse. This means that the issue of CSEC is now more visible in the District. In the health sector there has been a significant improvement in the way that the protocol for care for survivors of sexual violence is applied, with all medical exams now including identification and prevention of sexually transmitted infections and testing for pregnancy. Finally, it is now common for cases of CSEC to be identified by the Tourist & Childhood Police, who now coordinate with other public institutions to ensure the children involved receive appropriate and timely care and the perpetrators are charged and subjected to the appropriate legal process. Teachers, children and community members who have filed CSEC cases all report receiving more appropriate and effective treatment from the child protection institutions that form the care pathway. Teachers and community members report that as a result of these perceived improvements they are now more likely to report cases of CSEC to the authorities.

In addition to the partners described above, Children Change Colombia continued to work in 2015 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

Corpolatin, Cali: Protecting children against violence and abuse

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

Objective 3) Strengthen the voluntary sector working with 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.

Colombia Office Technical Support

Our Project Officers based in Cali and Bogota offer crucial support and accompaniment to our partners. They provide technical support in various essential areas such as fundraising, financial management, advocacy, governance, sustainability and monitoring and evaluation. In 2015, our Bogota Project Officer and our Cali based Finance Assistant assisted partners Tiempo de Juego, Renacer, CRAN, AIMY and Mundos Hermanos in their financial management by holding a workshop to help them improve their financial procedures and better understand and be able to provide the financial information that Children Change Colombia requires for our reporting process. All of our partners also took part in training with our Project Officers and Programmes Manager to help them refine the development of outcomes and indicators for their projects. As a result of this they are better able to explain, measure and understand the changes that their activities bring about in the lives of the children and families that they work with.

Towards the end of the year our Colombian Project Officers organised a 2 day child participation training for both Bogota based partners and Cali based partners. Each partner that took part invited a young person from their project to participate in and contribute to the training. For both groups the training was an opportunity for partners to share their experiences in child participation and any challenges or lessons they had learnt in incorporating this into their way of working. The Bogota training focused on practical information on how to include project participants at all stages of the project – understanding need, design, implementation, evaluation and sharing with others. The Cali training focused on developing a more theoretical understanding of the concept of child participation and methods to implement this, and the partners were supported to develop an action plan to strengthen child participation in their organisations. In 2016 the Cali and Bogota Project Officers will organise a training exchange, where the Cali Officer replicates the Cali training with Bogota partners and vice versa.

Our permanent on the ground presence continues to enable us to link our partners together to consult one another on specific cases, share experiences, and provide training to one another. During 2015 our partner Corpolatin ran a debate for the mayoral candidates of Cali ahead of the local elections in October. Corpolatin planned to give the candidates a charter about children's rights with key commitments that they would sign, and they invited the youth leaders from our partner Si Mujer to present this pact. Si Mujer noted that there was no reference in the charter to children and young people being able to fulfil their sexual and reproductive health and rights, reduction of teenage pregnancy and non-stigmatisation according to sexual orientation and flagged this up to Corpolatin as being important. Thanks to this exchange, these points were included in this charter, to which all of the candidates who attended signed up.

Our partners AIMY and Tiempo de Juego (TDJ) have also continued to work together this year. A number of the children and young people participating in TDJ's project have severe problems within their families, such as domestic violence or drug abuse. As AIMY is specialised in working with families, TDJ asked AIMY to help them to understand how they could work with these families. AIMY provided training to 8 professionals and 28 youth leaders from TDJ. AIMY used role play to demonstrate to the TDJ team how they can approach this kind of work with families, using case studies from the families that TDJ had asked for support with. As a result, the TDJ team are now able to identify families that are at risk and refer these families to AIMY.

Encouraging and facilitating this kind of sharing is of significant value to our partners, and contributes to the 'added value' that we can bring as an organisation.

Sharing learning, research and development

In 2015, we developed four urgent new areas of work:

Preventing recruitment and sexual violence in Putumayo

The rural region of Putumayo accounts for approximately half of Colombia's coca cultivation, making it a strategic area for armed groups such as guerrillas and government forces. In 2013, Putumayo was identified as the region with the second highest level of child recruitment, and at the beginning of 2014 at least 3,000 children in the region dropped out of school because they were scared of being forcibly recruited. Sexual violence has also been used as a weapon of war during the conflict in Putumayo and as a result has become, as the Colombian Constitutional Court has recognised, "a widespread, systematic and invisible practice". This year we have dedicated time to learning more about this region and organizations working to combat the issues of child recruitment and sexual violence, and we have identified a potential new partner, Casa Amazonia, which helps to make the dangers of recruitment and sexual violence more visible in the rural communities in Putumayo that experience them, and assists children to develop the

skills to protect themselves. During the year we worked with Casa Amazonia to develop a project that will address these issues, and we secured funding for this 1 year project to begin in January 2016. We also spent time towards the end of the year developing a 3 year project in response to a EuropeAid call. We were successful in reaching stage 2 of the process, which we will work on in early 2016.

Protecting children from violence in Buenaventura

Buenaventura is one of the most violent cities in South America and a battleground for two of Colombia's biggest armed groups. Between 2000 and 2012, there were 3,407 murders, 451 forced disappearances, and 25 massacres; and that is just what has been officially reported. Children and young people are at particular risk from this violence. According to the Colombian government, Buenaventura, whose population is largely Afro-Colombian, has one of the highest rates of recruitment of children into armed groups – children as young as 10 are reported to be members. In 2015 we identified a local organisation, Fundescodes, working to protect children from this violence and supported them to develop a project that aims to create safer communities, where children and young people are protected from threats such as forced recruitment and violence. Towards the end of 2015 we secured funding for this work to begin in January 2016.

Supporting demobilised children and young people in Bogota

We began work with CRAN in this new area in the second half of the year, as outlined above.

Protecting children against commercial sexual exploitation

The district of Santa Fe in the centre of Bogota is a designated 'tolerance zone' for sex work. As a result, there are an extremely high number of sex workers in the area, many of whom are on the streets at all hours of the day and night. Despite legalizing sex work, the state does not provide any regulation and indeed there is a complete lack of police presence in the district. This has opened up spaces for gangs and drug dealers to operate openly. For the children who live in this area and are surrounded by this every day, the danger is that sexual exploitation becomes seen as a normal transaction in exchange for money or goods, and they are exposed to potentially dangerous adults who seek to violate their rights. This puts them at high risk of commercial sexual exploitation. We wanted to use our successful experiences working on this issue with Renacer in Cartagena, and in the second half of 2015 we began working with the ACJ Bogota to develop a project that addresses this issue. The project works through a community base to protect children living in the neighbourhood and exposed to these risks, as well as with young people who have already been involved in sex work, to help them gain the confidence to leave, to develop alternative sources of income generation, and where necessary to provide support to their children. The project will also work in nearby schools to raise awareness of and prevent CSEC.

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 iv) develop a fundraising programme in Colombia itself and begin to raise funds there as well as in the UK.

i) This was achieved, with all of our grants to partners coming from restricted funds specifically raised for that project. ??? partners received £xxx 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 £249,904 of general funds, we managed to raise 100% in 2015.

iii) Despite pressure on general funds, Children Change Colombia was able to maintain a general funds surplus at the end of the year,

iv) For the first time in our history, we successfully initiated a fundraising programme in Colombia itself, raising modest amounts from corporate donors and a sponsored run, but with good prospects of increased success in 2016.

2015 saw our second highest income ever. In a year of upheaval, where a name change could have risked instability, this is very satisfying. Fundraising on all our income streams has been good or outstanding. All the most significant income streams in terms of contribution to overall budget met or exceeded their target. We continue to have a very healthy mix of support from individuals and institutions, and all the indications are that, far from threatening our support base, the name change has only widened our appeal.

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, Fyffes, EMBL and the Ashmore Foundation.

We exceeded our Trust and Foundation budget for this year, and our lottery grant continues to make a very significant

contribution to our overall income. Our fundraising events – including a salsa party, a gala event with Fernando Montañó and our new name launch reception hosted by the Colombian Ambassador were all a great success contributing substantially to our general funds income. Our BBC Radio 4 appeal also brought in significant funds and exposed us to a large new audience of potential supporters.

Objectives for 2016

In 2015 we used a development grant from the Big Lottery Fund to refine our organisational monitoring and evaluation to develop a set of impact indicators that we could use to assess the overall impact of our programme for the purposes of learning and accountability. The information gathered from these indicators enables the team to track whether our project portfolio continues to fulfil our strategic objectives and to easily identify any gaps in the portfolio. Through this work we have refined the indicators that enable us to measure whether we are achieving our programme objectives, although the objectives themselves have not been altered.

Programme Objectives for 2016

- Objective 1) Address the most neglected⁴ issues facing children in Colombia and reduce this neglect.
- Objective 2) Protect the most at risk⁵ and excluded⁶ 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 2016

- 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. Maintain 2016 income at 2015 level while expanding our fundraising capacity and researching new sources of funding with a view to increasing income substantially in 2017-2018.

Grant making policy

Children Change Colombia 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 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 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 surplus for the financial period ended 31st December 2015 was £ 68,063.

The total amount of funds available to the charity at 31st December 2015 was £ 254,627 of which £ 36,966 was restricted and £217,661 was unrestricted.

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

⁵ We define 'at risk' as a function of severity of harm x 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.

FINANCE REPORT

During the year ending 31st December 2015 Children Change Colombia raised £725,218 (year ending 31st December 2014 - £521,120), which was an increase of 39%. The increase was primarily due to an increase in institutional funding received in 2015, £156,128 in 2015 compared to £2,167 in 2014.

In line with our financial strategy, Children Change Colombia 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 £162,128 in 2014 to £ 174,635 in 2015. An increase of 13% was seen in corporate donations, rising from £140,285 in 2014 to £158,247 in 2015.

Income from Individuals £185,080 (year ending 31st December 2014 - £162,677) increased by 13%. This income included legacy income which increased to £71,360 in 2015 compared with £41,480 received in 2014. Income from community individuals & events has decreased by 11%, decreasing from £33,120 in 2014 to £29,339 in 2015. Standing orders which are so important to us have remained constant, generating £53,130 in 2015 (£53,056 in 2014).

Toward the end of 2015 Children Change Colombia saw the start of our strategy to raise funds in Colombia as well the UK. This coincided with the launch of our new name and £2,273 was raised and much support generated which has already led to further funds arriving in 2016.

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.

In the Analysis of Expenditure on Charitable Activities we invested £353,358 in direct project funding (year ending 31st December 2014 – £ 300,134) via direct support to our partners, an increase of 18%. A further £184,151 (year ending 31st December 2014 – £ 198,081) was spent on project support through accompaniment, capacity building and governance.

This year, changes have been made to the format of our Accounts and as a result, charitable activities now include governance. Results show that 82p in every £ was spent on charitable activities in 2015 (year ending 31st December 2014 - 84p).

Children Change Colombia finished 2015 with an overall surplus £ 68,063 across both restricted and unrestricted funds. Whilst, the unrestricted fund balance increased by £ 69,208 to £217,661, the restricted fund balance has decreased by £1,145 to £36,966. Restricted funds brought forward will be passed onto project partners in 2016 & unrestricted funds will be held in accordance with Children Change Colombia's Reserves policy.

In the difficult financial times ahead, Children Change Colombia will continue to monitor its financial position closely. Children Change Colombia'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 has used the traffic light system to highlight when reserve levels fall below certain thresholds. When applied during 2015 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 Change Colombia 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 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 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 Chair 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 Children Change Colombia 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 Children Change Colombia 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.

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 Charity's trustees (who are also the directors of Children Change Colombia 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 have been put in place include: 1) Reduction in income due to economic down-turn 2) Misuse of funds by partners 3) Children Change Colombia unable to identify suitable project partners 4) CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA 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) Staff caught up in violence/kidnap/terrorism 10) Failure to comply with UK and Colombian regulatory obligations – in particular breach of data protection legislation 11) Child harmed accidentally or deliberately as a result of Children Change Colombia's work 12) Physical destruction of office and files 13) Failure to report adequately to donors.

Statement of policies

Reserve policy

In 2014 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 Children Change Colombia 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 is committed to operating an equal opportunities policy in all aspects of its work.

Investment Policy

Children Change Colombia 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 2015 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

Caroline Moser
Chair of the Board of Trustees

29 September 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA

We have audited the accounts of Children Change Colombia for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 18 to 30. 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) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 23, 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 and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on accounts

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2015, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
For the year 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015

		Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	Year ended 31/12/2015	Year ended 31/12/2014
	Note	£	£	£	£
Income					
Donations and Legacies	3	268,803	405,287	674,090	467,257
Income from Charitable Activities	4	49,725	819	50,544	53,243
Investment income	5	584	-	584	620
Total Income		319,112	406,106	725,218	521,120
Expenditure					
Cost of Raising Funds	6	119,646	-	119,646	98,294
Expenditure on Charitable Activities	7,8 & 9	130,258	407,251	537,509	498,215
Total Expenditure		249,904	407,251	657,155	596,509
Net Income/(Expenditure) and Net Movement in Funds		69,208	(1,145)	68,063	(75,389)
Reconciliation of Funds					
Fund Balances at 31 st December 2014		148,453	38,111	186,564	261,953
Fund Balances at 31 st December 2015		217,661	36,966	254,627	186,564

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 2015

		31 st December 2015		31 st December 2014	
	Note	£	£	£	£
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	11		-		158
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors and prepayments	12	22,407		30,817	
Stock		720		1,190	
Cash at bank and in hand		247,371		170,737	
		<u>270,498</u>		<u>202,744</u>	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	13	<u>15,871</u>		<u>16,338</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>254,627</u>		<u>186,406</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>254,627</u>		<u>186,564</u>
RESERVES AND FUNDS					
Unrestricted income funds (Reserves)	16		217,661		148,453
Restricted income funds	18		<u>36,966</u>		<u>38,111</u>
			<u>254,627</u>		<u>186,564</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 29th September 2016 and signed on their behalf by:

 Caroline Moser
 Chair
 Children Change Colombia

 Richard Drean
 Trustee
 Children Change Colombia

CHILDREN CHANGE COLOMBIA
(A company limited by guarantee)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015

		Unrestricted	Restricted	12 months ended	12 months ended
		Income funds	Income funds	31/12/15	31/12/14
	Note	£	£	£	£
Cash Generated from Operating Activities:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	17	79,339	(2,705)	76,634	5,375
Net (increase)/decrease in cash:		79,339	(2,705)	76,634	5,375
Cash at bank & in hand less overdrafts at the beginning of the year		134,793	35,944	170,737	165,362
Cash at bank & in hand less overdrafts at end of the year		214,131	33,239	247,371	170,737

2014 Year End Cash at Bank & in hand £134,794 Unrestricted Funds and £35,943 Restricted Funds.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015

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) RECONCILIATION WITH PREVIOUSLY GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE (GAAP)

In preparing the accounts, the trustees have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS 102 and the Charities SORP FRS102 a restatement of comparative items was required. The transition date was 1 January 2014.

No adjustments to opening balances have been identified in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102, on reconciling the opening balances and net income/expenditure as stated under previous GAAP.

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, 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 8.

H) TANGIBLE FIXED 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.

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, greetings cards, 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 2015 were £4, 176 (£3,530 in 2014) 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 31/12/2015	Total Income Funds Year ended 31/12/2014
	£	£	£	£
Trust & Institutional Income				
Anonymous Donors	-	32,158	32,158	28,264
Big Lottery	-	156,128	156,128	-
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	-	2,993	2,993	3,000
Comic Relief	-	-	-	2,167
Constance Travis Charitable Trust	3,000	-	3,000	-
Evan Cornish Foundation	-	-	-	4,000
Gemini Foundation	-	13,090	13,090	10,103
David & Claudia Harding Foundation	-	5,000	5,000	-
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	-	79,914	79,914	81,653
LATA	-	3,000	3,000	-
Margaret McEwen Trust	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Maurice & Hilda Laing Charitable Trust	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Open Gate Trust	-	3,000	3,000	-
Reed	-	4,030	4,030	-
Sharegift	-	-	-	5,000
Souter Charitable Trust	-	3,000	3,000	2,000
Other Grants received (under £3,000)	8,500	8,950	17,450	20,108
	<u>14,500</u>	<u>316,263</u>	<u>330,763</u>	<u>164,295</u>
2014 Income - Unrestricted Income £20,880 and Restricted Income £143,415				
Corporate Donations				
All Corporate Donations received	70,981	87,266	158,247	140,285
	<u>70,981</u>	<u>87,266</u>	<u>158,247</u>	<u>140,285</u>
2014 Income - Unrestricted Income £55,154 and Restricted Income £85,131				
Voluntary Income				
Individual Donations	45,082	-	45,082	53,368
Legacies	71,360	-	71,360	41,480
Standing orders and covenants	51,724	1,406	53,130	53,056
Gift Aid relief	15,156	352	15,508	14,773
	<u>183,322</u>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>185,080</u>	<u>162,677</u>
2014 Income - Unrestricted Income £143,281 and Restricted Income £19,396				
Total from Donations & Legacies	<u><u>268,803</u></u>	<u><u>405,287</u></u>	<u><u>674,090</u></u>	<u><u>467,257</u></u>

Note 4

Income from Charitable Activities

Community Fundraising	28,520	819	29,339	33,120
Events	21,205	-	21,205	20,123
	<u>49,725</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>50,544</u>	<u>53,243</u>
2014 Income - Unrestricted Income £53,243 and Restricted Income £0				

Note 5**Investment Income**

All investment income arises from money held in interest bearing current & deposit accounts.

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

	Colombia Office Operation	UK Office Operation	Total 2015	Total 2014
	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Wages and Related costs	15,218	65,942	81,160	62,405
Publications & Specialised Resources	-	11,860	11,860	8,836
Office	-	17,254	17,254	20,923
Training	-	1,719	1,719	-
Networking & Promotion	-	3,863	3,863	3,082
Event Costs	945	2,845	3,790	3,048
	<u>16,163</u>	<u>103,483</u>	<u>119,646</u>	<u>98,294</u>

Cost of Raising Funds covered by Unrestricted Funds in both 2014 & 2015

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

	Direct Project Funding	Support Costs Colombia	Support Costs UK	Total 2015	Total 2014
	£	£	£	£	£
Neglected Issues					
Sexual and gender based violence against children and young people	135,591	21,179	19,320	176,090	118,911
Violence and exclusion from education	107,475	29,155	26,596	163,226	146,131
Recruitment into armed groups and demobilisation	45,030	22,916	20,905	88,851	74,548
Commercial sexual exploitation of children	36,436	12,709	11,593	60,738	66,022
Poor quality family reunification for street-involved children and care-leavers	27,156	10,238	9,340	46,734	67,087
Lack of support for care leavers	1,670	0	200	1,870	25,516
	<u>353,358</u>	<u>96,197</u>	<u>87,954</u>	<u>537,509</u>	<u>498,215</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	176,090	157,511	18,579
Violence and exclusion from education	163,226	118,634	44,592
Recruitment into armed groups and demobilisation	88,851	55,407	33,444
Commercial sexual exploitation of children	60,738	42,158	18,580
Poor quality family reunification for street-involved children and care-leavers	46,734	31,871	14,863
Lack of support for care leavers	1,870	1,670	200
	<u>537,509</u>	<u>407,251</u>	<u>130,258</u>

2014 Charitable Activities £498,215 covered by Unrestricted Funds £171,833 and Restricted Funds £326,382

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 2015	Total 2014	Basis of apportionment
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Salaries, Wages and Related costs	76,694	38,347	-	8,266	123,307	148,926	Based on use of staff time
Monitoring Visits & Project Development	7,737	4,012	-	-	11,749	12,076	Based on country in which activity/visit undertaken
General Office	4,943	23,711	776	709	30,139	29,670	Based on use of staff time
Training	-	2,395	-	-	2,395	-	Based on use of staff time
Networking & Promotion	-	5,383	-	-	5,383	828	Based on use of staff time
Audit Fees	-		718	4,800	5,518	3,360	Governance
Legal & Other Professional Fees	-	239	-	-	239	246	Governance
Losses on Exchange	5,329	-	-		5,329	2,534	Losses based on funds held in Colombia
Depreciation	-	92	-		92	441	Governance
Total	94,703	74,179	1,494	13,775	184,151	198,081	

2015 Support Costs covered by Unrestricted Funds £130,258 & Restricted Funds £53,893

2014 Support Costs covered by Unrestricted Funds £173,838 & Restricted Funds £24,243

Note 10**Auditors' Remuneration**

	At 31st Dec 2015	At 31st Dec 2014
	£	£
Audit	4800	3,360
	<u>4800</u>	<u>3,360</u>

Note 11
Tangible Fixed Assets

Costs	Office Equipment
	£
Balance at 31 December 2014	7,977
Additions	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	<u>7,977</u>
Depreciation	
Depreciation brought forward	7,819
On disposals	
Charge for the period	158
Depreciation carried forward	<u>7,977</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2014	<u>158</u>

Note 12

Debtors

	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	31st Dec 2015 £	31st Dec 2014 £
Accrued Income	10,816	5000	15,816	27,011
Prepayments	6,591	-	6,591	3,806
	<u>17,407</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>22,407</u>	<u>30,817</u>

Note 13

Creditors

	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	31st Dec 2015 £	31st Dec 2014 £
Trade Creditors	944	-	944	243
Credit Card	167	-	167	992
Other taxes & social security	7,570	-	7,570	8,186
Accruals	5,916	1274	7,190	6,917
	<u>14,597</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>15,871</u>	<u>16,338</u>

Note 14**Employees**

The average number of employees during the year was

6 Office Staff & 2 Field Officers:

	2015	2014
Engaged in Colombian Project Support	4.90	5.30
Engaged in Fundraising	2.90	2.00
Engaged in Administration	0.20	0.30
	<u>8.00</u>	<u>7.60</u>

	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages & Salaries	179,865	183,548
Social Security Costs (UK & Colombia)	20,426	24,236
Pension Costs	4,176	3,530
	<u>204,467</u>	<u>211,314</u>

There were no employees earning over £60,000 per annum (31st December 2014 – none).

The total employee benefits including pension contributions included £48,322 for the Chief Executive Officer.

Trustees' Emoluments:

No trustees received, nor is due to receive, any emoluments for the year (31st December 2014 – none).

No trustees were reimbursed for expenses incurred in 2015 (31st December 2014 – £168).

Annual Trustees' liability insurance was purchased for £709 (31st December 2014 - £746).

Note 15**Related Party Transactions**

During 2015 there were no transactions with related parties. (Nor in 2014)

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

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Income Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	0	0	0
Current assets:			
Debtors and prepayments	17,407	5,000	22,407
Stock	720	0	720
Cash at bank and in hand	214,132	33,239	247,371
Liabilities due within one year	(14,598)	(1,273)	(15,871)
	<u>217,661</u>	<u>36,966</u>	<u>254,627</u>

Note 17**Reconciliation of Net Income/(Expenditure) to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities**

	Unrestricted Income funds	Restricted Income funds	2015 £	2014 £
Net Income/Expenditure (as per the Statement of Financial Activities)	69,208	(1,145)	68,063	(75,389)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation Charges	158	0	158	873
(Increase)/Decrease in Stock	470	0	470	(370)
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	11,243	(2,833)	8,410	82,216
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	(1,740)	1,273	(467)	(1,955)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	79,339	(2,705)	76,634	5,375

Note 18**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 2015	Income	Expenditure on Charitable Activities		Balance as at 31st December 2015
	£	£	Direct £	Indirect £	£
ACJ	-	10,000	-	(1,304)	8,696
Albergue	10,285	21,586	(27,156)	(4,715)	-
Carvajal	-	80,733	(73,994)	(6,026)	713
Corpolatin	174	35,731	(27,858)	(4,332)	3,715
CRAN	4,348	27,116	(14,897)	(3,267)	13,300
FFF Own Funds	759	1,757	(1,670)	-	846
Mundos Hermanos - La Rayuela	-	6,424	(5,623)	(801)	-
Renacer	8,696	32,158	(36,436)	(4,418)	-
Si Mujer	4,000	154,511	(135,591)	(21,920)	1,000
Tiempo de Juego	9,849	36,090	(30,133)	(7,110)	8,696
	38,111	406,106	(353,358)	(53,893)	36,966

Grants from Restricted Funds	353,358
Grants from Unrestricted Funds	-

Total Grants to Colombia **353,358**

Note 18 cont./...

Children Change Colombia supports the following institutions :

Partner Organisations	Project Name	Project Description
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.
Albergue Infantil Mama Yolanda (AIMY)	Preventing child neglect and family breakdown.	Supporting work to improve the conditions for the successful reintegration of children and adolescents into their family group after leaving the Albergue Infantil Mama Yolanda, or other care programmes. Incorporates preventative work with families where the child is at risk of being taken into care.
Carvajal	Improving the quality and permanence of education in Buenaventura	Provision of educational reinforcement workshops for at risk children during their half day not in school, covering academic and cultural activities.
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).
CRAN	Supporting demobilised children and young people	Provides a programme of psycho-social support to enable the children and young people who have demobilised from armed groups to recover from the trauma they have experienced, and help them to develop the life skills necessary to reintegrate into society, to access state support to which they are entitled, and to navigate the legal system if necessary.
Fundación Formación d' Futuros (FFF)	Helping young care leavers prepare for independent life.	Supporting 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.
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.
Asociación Mundos Hermanos - La Rayuela	Supporting vulnerable children from the coffee region to enter and remain in formal education	Educational and vocational training programme for at risk children and young people.
Fundación Renacer	Preventing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Cartagena	Psychological support for children who have experienced or are at risk of CSEC and 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	Uses sports and cultural activities to reduce vulnerabilities caused by negative stereotyping and promote education and youth leadership within the community.

