



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31st March 2015

Legal & Administrative Information

Trustees

B van der Vliet
A Scott-Barrett
Rev D Lloyd
P Dow
A Frame
E Creasy
J Britt-Green
M Northcroft

Charity number

1128536

Company number

06749574

Principal address

42-44 Bishopsgate
London
EC2N 4AH

Auditors

Arram Berlyn Gardner LLP
30 City Road
London
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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31st March 2015

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

For the period ended 31st March 2015

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 31st March 2015.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", issued in March 2005.

Structure, governance and management

The organisation is a company limited by guarantee and is governed by the governing document; the Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 14th November 2008 and amended by special resolution on 5th March 2009.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year were:

B. van der Vliet (Chair of Trustees)
A. Scott-Barrett (Chair of Finance Committee)
J. Britt-Green
P. Dow
Rev. D. Lloyd
A. Frame
E. Creasy
M. Northcroft

Recruitment and appointment of new trustees

The appointment of Trustees is carried out having regard to the needs of the organisation, the suitability and skills of the candidate and by interview of interested parties.

Induction and training of new trustees

New trustees are given the required training to enable them to undertake their roles and to ensure that they act in the best interests of the Charity.

Organisational structure

The organisation is managed by a Board of Trustees who delegate the day-to-day running of the charity to the Chief Executive Officer.

Risk Management

The trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance against fraud and error. A risk register and a risk management policy is in place.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

For the period ended 31st March 2015



Report Highlights

- ✦ Global income jumps to £4.5m (UK income - £3.4m)
- ✦ 13,000 Ebola orphans supported in Sierra Leone and Liberia
- ✦ 1,700 Ebola educators deployed at peak of crisis in Sierra Leone
- ✦ Strong progress of rural schools and family business work despite Ebola restrictions
- ✦ Street Child of Liberia firmly established as a significant national child protection and education NGO
- ✦ Charity profile greatly boosted by extensive UK and global media coverage of Street Child's Ebola operations
- ✦ Significant personnel and capacity growth for Street Child (UK) and Street Child of Sierra Leone



A. Sierra Leone and Liberia programmes report

1. Introduction - Ebola

The whole world knows that Sierra Leone and Liberia have endured the most incredible pain and challenges beyond belief during this reporting period. Ebola. Street Child has shared that pain. In particular, our local staff, like all Sierra Leoneans and Liberians, have lost friends and loved ones and suffered the upheaval, indignity and worry of this horrifying and unprecedented emergency.

In normal days, days which are thankfully just re-emerging, Street Child is focused on the vital, complex but *comparatively* routine business of building schools, training teachers, counseling troubled children, helping struggling traders eke out a bit more profit, mediating strained relationships and/or helping build new ones. Street Child does those things increasingly well – and on growing scale.

At a fundamental level, Street Child's existence is all about trying to make bad situations a bit better – or even to stop them developing altogether. For us, the specific activities and goals we choose to pursue, such as those listed above, represent the best way we can realise our fundamental purpose.

So when we were confronted by transformed circumstances and unimaginable horrors, we reappraised, we adapted and - building on our existing strengths, skills, and reach - we went forward in new ways.



Street Child staff at the beginning of the Ebola outbreak

TRUSTEES' REPORT

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It was never a choice as to whether we would stand and fight Ebola alongside these countries. Indeed, for the overwhelming majority of 'Street Child people' – i.e. the national staff of Street Child of Sierra Leone (SCoSL) and Street Child of Liberia (SCoL) - it is absurd to talk of a choice; this is their home, this is their life, this is their fight. And in this lies what is perhaps Street Child's greatest strength: our absolute dedication to the countries and communities we seek to serve.

This fact goes a very long way to explaining why Street Child was without any doubt one of the outstanding agencies active in the heat of the Ebola crisis, one that, lest we forget now, threatened to take on Biblical proportions in the darkest days of September and October 2014.

2. Ebola – the early days of madness: August and September 2014

Street Child was among the very first agencies to begin responding meaningfully to Ebola after Liberia and then Sierra Leone declared states of emergency in July.

In Liberia, Street Child was among the first two or three aid agencies who got inside the dire West Point slum after it was dramatically quarantined overnight in mid-August. We came with **sanitary facilities** that were used by nearly 10,000 West Pointers and provided **food supplies** for over 1,000 members of this most deprived of communities. And we were there when one of our existing street beneficiaries, Titus, was shot in the ensuing commotion – as reported in the [Sunday Times](#).

In Sierra Leone meanwhile, as cases of Ebola began to rise at an alarming rate, more and more households were individually put into quarantine but frequently this was happening without any, or sufficient, provision for the food or other needs of those incarcerated. For a while, in September, Street Child made efforts to support as many of those homes as possible. We gave food aid to quarantined homes in Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Lunsar alongside widespread bucket and chlorine distributions. It seemed extraordinary that little Street Child was having to do this, whilst racing through our comparatively small budget! At this point the UN and big charities were yet to step in on any scale.

So, whilst Street Child was able to hold the ring for a while, case numbers grew daily and what Street Child could practically achieve by providing food to a few hundred homes at a time began to feel like a drop in the ocean – and not the best use of our limited resources. We continued to lobby the Sierra Leonean Government and major donors on the issue, as well as bringing it up in the various media work we were increasingly pursuing (Street Child statement – 19th September 2014) but stepped back from the provision of food ourselves.



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When the dust settles on Ebola, one of the events that should linger in the world's memory longer than most is the extraordinary period from 19-21 September 2014 when an entire nation, **Sierra Leone, stayed at home for three whole days**. In fact, Sierra Leone did the same in March 2015 as well. On both occasions Street Child played a unique role: in every town in the country we provided food for street children, who would otherwise have had no opportunity to find a meal. In September we designed and funded this initiative ourselves. In March, we were pleased to receive UK Aid (DFID) funding specifically for food distribution (*within 24 hours of funding being confirmed, Street Child had established food stations in almost every town in the country; local managers showed their ingenuity and depth of local connectedness: working contacts to take rice on credit, before funds actually arrived, from local traders in the first few hours of the lockdown and getting the word out to the children*). Street Child's nationwide 'stay at home' food distribution operations achieved global recognition, covered not just locally but on BBC World Service, Al Jazeera and in the [Sunday Times](#). The appreciation of the Ministry of Social Welfare after the September exercise was also incredibly useful as we moved into the next phase of our Ebola response.

Street Child distributes food during the first national lockdown in Sierra Leone



Having decided to step-back from quarantine feeding after the lockdown, we re-focused our efforts on two core areas that we felt were vital, within our area of core competence and dramatically underrepresented or missing from the wider global response to the catastrophe.

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3. Major response - Ebola education

The most eye-catching of our two core areas of work was our focus on Ebola orphans, which depended closely on co-operation with the Ministries of Social Welfare. However, arguably our most significant intervention was our **Ebola educator operation**.

Ebola is devastating to catch. But mercifully, Ebola is also hard to catch if you know what to do, or more specifically, what *not* to do. By avoiding contact with the bodily fluids of a symptomatic Ebola victim, you can't contract the virus. Appropriate preventative messages are simple: don't touch other people, especially ill people, and very especially dead people; and wash your hands more often and more enthusiastically as an extra measure. The problem was that the average Sierra Leonean, especially in the villages, hadn't received these messages and, even when they had, a suspicious and superstitious population often didn't accept and certainly didn't want to believe. Caring for loved ones at home and touching or washing corpses are normal, and for most, important religious and cultural behaviour. So blaring out messages through loud-speakers or on posters was, if anything, always going to be an approach with limited results.

What Street Child did was to focus on one-to-one persuasion. With schools closed, we had our 430+ network of rural teachers available and began by training them in the simple Ebola safety messages described above. We then empowered them to educate their communities: house-to-house, conversation-by-conversation.

With the crisis escalating, the need for this kind of initiative grew by the day and, as we became convinced of the difference it was making, we expanded far beyond our original 400 teachers. **By December, we were funding 1,700 trained Ebola educators in the field**, on top of our more than 300 social workers and family business staff who were also spreading the messages as part of their basic duties. In January, even after it became apparent that Ebola was on the wane, we retained 1,200 of these educators, mainly in the rural North, to keep vigilance high, using them also to provide support and lend energy to the early stages of the 'back to school' campaign.

Did it work? It is hard to prove a negative (i.e. that because we did something, something didn't happen). **But the simple facts are that where we deployed well trained, effective educators, Ebola did not progress.** This was most compellingly conveyed by Street Child's Northern Director JM Kargbo (JMK) in [an article for the Guardian](#), published in January. JMK described the role Street Child educators played in informing local authorities and talking to their communities when the first Ebola cases emerged in Tambakha where we had 200 educators. Tambakha - exactly the type of remote, poorly educated location where Ebola had run rampant in other places - only saw a handful of fatalities. In his article, JMK cites the example of Sambaia Bendugu, a chiefdom in Tonkolili District where we had 50 educators deployed, which went on to become the only chiefdom in the district not to register any Ebola fatalities. It could just be coincidence. We feel we saved lives.

Street Child has regrets. Perhaps we could and should have trained and deployed more educators, more effectively and more quickly. But. **The fact is that we did build one of the very largest Ebola educator operations in the country. On a shoe-string. And a lot more quickly than others.** At a time when many organisations were focused on building Ebola treatment clinics, a lengthy and costly undertaking, Street Child was rapidly putting Ebola educators in the field at an all-in cost of under £30 per head, per month.

It is likely that history will judge this strategy well. As the post-Ebola analysis begins, even senior figures at the likes of Médecins Sans Frontier admit that much more effort should have gone into prevention and education. In a BBC World interview in early December, our CEO Tom Dannatt illustrated the problem of widespread ignorance of the basic safety facts of Ebola by describing how even in an Ebola-hit village (Kigbal in Port Loko District), in a not very remote area, he and country-director Kelfa Kargbo had recently been asked by the locals for 'Ebola medicine'.



4. Major response - Ebola orphans

Street Child's advantage in taking on the challenge of convincing remote and often sceptical communities about Ebola lay heavily in the fact that Street Child had established roots in these places and in similar work: we have spent years trying to encourage remote communities to properly embrace another comparatively new idea: that of education itself. In the same way, the second distinctive strand of Street Child's core Ebola work, our **Ebola Orphan campaign**, was grounded in an adaptation of our most basic competency: working with street children, many of whom have often lost parents, in order to re-establish their lives.

From the outset, Street Child was anxious and vocal about the social and economic impacts of the Ebola crisis, in particular the secondary effects of the various anti-Ebola measures being put in place such as quarantines and restrictions on gatherings. By the time of the nationwide 'stay-at-home' in September, our teams in the field were already making clear how much they felt the entire populations of quarantined Kailahun and Kenema Districts were suffering – and not just the Ebola-hit households.

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This was a point we were able to highlight when on 12th October, [The Observer](#) dramatically gave over its entire front page to an article written by a Street Child beneficiary, Bintu Sannoh, from Kenema. Bintu wrote not just of her own family's agony directly at the hands of Ebola but how *"..the Government has banned all movements . . . this hurts everyone, not just those with Ebola . . . we were trapped . . . My aunt who used to go to the trade fair to buy at low prices could no longer travel"*. The other dire economic consequence was happening in the farming areas where harvests were not being collected.

However, as the crisis grew and the number of fatalities tragically increased, it became very clear that beyond this wider social and economic trauma, a specific and tragic category of children was emerging that was large enough to demand attention in its own right: the 'Ebola orphan'. In early October, UNICEF began warning that there were '3,700 Ebola orphans' in West Africa. Street Child reacted to this and made a public commitment to supporting 1,000 orphans. This felt like a big ask but we wanted to make a significant commitment to help.

The Observer



By March 2015, **Street Child had given aid to over 13,000 Ebola orphans** in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

As we began to roll out our Ebola orphan response in October, a worrying fact became progressively clear to us: no one else, on any scale, was working on this issue. The wider focus at that stage seemed exclusively on treating Ebola patients and stopping Ebola – but nothing being provided for those left in Ebola's wake.



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We felt we had no choice but to grow with the issue and to reach out to as many as we could, whilst at the same time trying to bring as much public attention to the issue as possible, with the dual goal of bringing funds in for our orphan work and/or to get others behind the issue. We hired over 100 new staff in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the autumn.

The media and public campaign Street Child delivered was dynamic and effective. In early October, [an interview filmed by Street Child](#) in Kenema of a young man called Douda and his young brother Richard, talking with astonishing eloquence and rawness about their pain at the loss of their parents, played on the Guardian online and was subsequently replayed on multiple major news programmes including [Channel 4 News](#), [BBC's Newsnight](#), ITV and on NBC in the USA. Douda actually went on to be employed by Street Child as a social worker caring for other Ebola orphans – but his words became the defining part of the appeal. Throughout the autumn, Street Child secured extensive coverage of the orphans' plight by providing interviews, film or articles to numerous outlets. The most memorable pieces include Chloe Brett's dispatches from Liberia for [Sky News](#), her articles in You Magazine (Mail on Sunday) and a comment piece for the Observer, entitled 'Where is everyone?' drawing attention to the absence of any major charity support for the orphans. The Sunday Mirror featured Street Child's Ebola Orphan appeal as its Christmas charity appeal over 5 issues, launching with an impassioned first person piece by CEO, Tom Dannatt – who was also a regular voice in many other outlets – and including contributions from Idris Alba and Bob Geldoff (whose Band Aid fund went on to contribute towards our appeal); and on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day ITV and Sky news stories of the Ebola orphans and Street Child's work, including moving [interviews with Kelfa Kargbo](#), resonated with the spirit of the holiday.

And the numbers of orphans Street Child reached just progressively grew.

Douda's brother Richard on Newsnight



Douda Fullah
Sept 2014





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Tom, Chloe and Kelfa were regular contributors to national media



Sunday Mirror Xmas Appeal



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Our model of support was based on our method for working with street children, developed over five years. We ensured children had a safe adult to take them in. Often there was a surviving adult or parent in the house – who needed support and encouragement. In other cases, we needed to look for an uncle or aunt or community friend.

It was both easier and harder than working with street children. At first it was harder: the deep trauma and the stigma, especially in the early days when Ebola was not well understood, were major challenges for our social teams. However as personal trauma subsided and as stigma gradually reduced, it was possible to make progress with these children. They carried less of the deep complexity of some of the cases of street children we know, especially those who have been on the street a long time.

We gave food aid to all, at least once – though in truth most needed it a lot more than that but as the numbers grew and with no other agencies yet working on this issue on a significant scale, we were only able to support a few children more than once in 2014 and early 2015, however at the end of March 2015 talks had begun with a partner agency about the possibility of a comprehensive three-month feeding food distribution programme in mid-2015.

Needs went a long way beyond food. Children came to their new families in many cases with hardly any possessions, most of which had been burned in the disinfection process. Early on Street Child provided bedding and clothes as a matter of course but, again, as the numbers grew it became a financial challenge to provide these extra items other than in the most needy of cases.

Moreover, a significant majority of Ebola orphans were from the poorest and least educated sections of society. The families Street Child were rehoming children with were poor themselves, the types of families already struggling to feed their own children or send them to school.

As Ebola began to recede in Sierra Leone in early 2015 - and with it public attention on the crisis - Street Child redoubled its advocacy efforts on behalf of the orphans. We decided to consolidate the organisation's knowledge of the orphan issue and the many dimensions of acute need around it by producing a formal report. Street Child was proud to publish a Sierra Leone '**Ebola Orphan Report**' in early March, which contained a powerful foreword from the Minister of Social Welfare and extensive statistics (e.g. by region; age; gender, etc), case studies and strong recommendations on the orphan phenomenon in Sierra Leone. No other organisation in Sierra Leone, with the possible exceptions of UNICEF or the Ministry, could have done this. It was widely reported in the media – with The Sunday Telegraph, Guardian, Sunday Mirror and BBC World Service among those – to give it attention internationally. At the end of March, there were also indications that it had provided value and stimulus. Discussions had begun with a major European NGO who had read and were moved by the report and as a result were indicating willingness to give considerable assistance in the provision of food.

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EBOLA ORPHAN REPORT

Total number of orphans losing at least their primary caregiver:



Both parents lost to Ebola:



Number of orphans living in a household of five or more orphans:



FINDINGS AT A GLANCE

Total population: 6,092,000



Total number that have received support from Street Child:



Living in urban areas:



Living in rural areas:



Ebola orphans face: **STIGMA, HUNGER AND TRAUMA**
Ebola orphans are at increased risk of: **MARGINALISATION, ABUSE AND PREGNANCY**
Ebola orphans urgently need support, including: **PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE, HUMANITARIAN AID, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT & HELP RETURNING TO SCHOOL**

Average age:





5. Ebola recedes, a return to core business: Back to school

As Ebola began to wane, first in Liberia in late 2014 and then in Sierra Leone in early 2015, thoughts began to return to school. Helping poor and vulnerable children go to school is what Street Child does. Even before the crisis, the need was massive. Now it is unprecedented.

The orphan issue was only the tip of the iceberg. Due to the quarantines, closed markets and missed harvests, almost everyone had become so much poorer during Ebola. In particular, those who could 'just' afford to send their children to school before the crisis, would now be faced with huge challenges to continue to do so. There was, and is, a massive risk that the 9-month hiatus in schooling becomes not just a comma or semi-colon in the education of some – but a full-stop. It is Street Child's core mission in 2015 to make sure this applies to the smallest possible number of children.

In Sierra Leone, Street Child hired 100 extra social staff in early February 2015 – in addition to an intake of 65 in November 2014 – to prepare as many children as possible for a return to school in late March, though this was subsequently postponed to mid-April.

In Liberia, school did open eventually in March. Street Child paid school fees for every single one of the 1,500 orphans of school-going age with whom we had contact. In addition 536 street-connected children were supported back into school in the period.

6. Street Child's rural schools work – in and after Ebola

From January onwards, Street Child pushed on with the elements of our rural schools programme that we were able to deliver without breaking Ebola rules: school building and renovations, and school farming schemes to build their long-term sustainability. In over 150 villages in Sierra Leone and Liberia schools will actually open with enhanced long-term prospects, due to work Street Child lead on their projects even during Ebola days.

In a remarkable effort, at a time when almost every other education project in Sierra Leone was suspended, Street Child partnered with communities to **build and furnish 76 new basic school structures** during this period. With the local community providing voluntary labour and access to basic materials, Street Child has delivered the necessary imported materials and skilled labour to ensure that each of these communities has a safe and effective learning environment. Where school structures already existed but had fallen into dilapidation, and in many cases dangerous, conditions, support was given to restore and improve them – in addition a total of **53 structures have been provided with urgent renovation support since December 2013**, the majority in 2015.

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Street Child of Sierra Leone continued to focus on the financial sustainability of our new school structures, and the long-term funding strategy for the 431 teachers on the project. The rural schools model provides for each community where there is a school to receive support in the form of agricultural grants, and training is provided to enable the establishment of school income-generating initiatives. These are tailored to the preferences of the community, and usually take the form of collective rice or cassava farms, or groundnut seed banks. During the reporting period a total of 88 income generating initiatives were created, the vast majority being set up or expanded in early 2015.

Street Child also pushed forwards its rural schools model for the first time in Liberia. The programme had just begun in mid-2014 but was put on hold as Ebola took grip. In early 2015 the programme was revitalised and by March 2015, 12 communities in Grand Bassa and Cape Mount were on the path to having a functional, effective school for the first time. Each had three teachers in training (36 in total) and had received structural and income-generating support. The Street Child of Liberia team also played a key role in the wider formal school re-opening process, working under UNICEF to deliver sanitation and other equipment to 47 schools in Grand Bassa in March 2015, which enabled them to open safely after Ebola.

7. Street Child's livelihoods and family business work – in and after Ebola

Lastly, but far from least, Street Child never really halted its Family Business Scheme operations. Helping impoverished families start or sustainably improve their own businesses, so they can fund the education of their children is the bed-rock of what Street Child does. Street Child saw no reason to stop what we were doing, whatever the threat. Yes, trading conditions were tough but the one thing tougher than trading in the crisis was not being able to trade at all. On one level, normal life was turned on its head in Ebola: quarantines, restrictions on gatherings and movement and all the other prohibitions; but on another level, normal life went on – because people had to survive! People continued to buy and sell food and other basics. In the 16-month period **Street Child gave business grants of different values, accompanied by technical support packages to 3,974 families of former street-connected children and, starting in January 2015, those supporting Ebola orphans** – more than double the number in the previous three years combined. Whilst other agencies focused their livelihood programmes on cash transfers, commonly associated with emergency response, Street Child, with its intimate, bottom-up knowledge of the realities of life on the ground in Sierra Leone and with an organisational culture which seeks sustainable outcomes wherever possible, focused on improving livelihoods. And the results are there to see: a monitoring team in March 2015 which compared a group who had received Street Child business support during Ebola with a group who were yet to receive such support described the difference as 'like day and night'.

Street Child of Liberia, with technical support from Street Child of Sierra Leone, also pushed on with business grants throughout the period – especially impressive not only because of the challenging circumstances, but also because this was their first experience of delivering the Family Business Scheme.

Many of the businesses Street Child helped in 2013-2015 may need further support. Of course, the challenges have been even greater than in usual times, but we are proud of the impact these grants have had. We are proud that we did it when others didn't. And we are proud that we gave **4,404 families the chance of dignity** and the opportunity to try and earn their own living, even in a crisis.

8. Liberia

With the nature of the Ebola challenge it is easy to overlook the growth of Street Child of Liberia during this period – something that, in any normal year, would be a dramatic achievement in its own right. From November 2013 to March 2015, Street Child of Liberia transformed from what was effectively a Monrovia pilot extension of Sierra Leone's street programme, with a team of six social workers supporting just 211 children, into a fully- fledged local NGO in its own right. **By March 2015, Street Child of Liberia had over 100 staff and trainee teachers engaged, and was providing meaningful support to over 5,000 Liberian children and many of their families**, had built a distinctive profile both in Liberia and internationally, and was delivering the full suite of Street Child programmes: street work, family business support, and rural schools (ECIS) – as well as supporting thousands of Ebola orphans.

Before Ebola, in March 2014, Street Child of Liberia also embarked on a remarkable journey – to Brazil, with ten former street-boys, to compete in the Street Child World Cup! Team Liberia caught the attention of the nation with thrilling wins over Egypt and South Africa, 7-1 and 5-0 respectively. They showed, along with the rest of the participants, that street children 'are somebody', have rights – and potential. Team Liberia's journey ended after a 1-0 defeat to Brazil and a quarter-final defeat, but for those involved it was something to always remember – and for Street Child, it was a great announcement of our arrival in Liberia and our determination to make a difference for children living on the street.



Please also see www.street-child.co.uk/ebola-update for a full digest of all Street Child's news, postings and key media work during the Ebola crisis.

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9. Simple summary of key achievements in period

	Sierra Leone	Liberia	Total
Ebola educators deployed (each reached average of 250+ people)	1,700	0	1,700
Ebola orphans supported	11,000	2,000	13,000
Family business grants given	3,974	430	4,404
School support Packages given	0	2,036	2,036
Rural school repairs or builds	129	12	141

Please also see www.street-child.co.uk/ebola-update for a full digest of all Street Child's news, postings and key media work during the Ebola crisis.

10. Looking to the future – 2015/16

Across both countries the 'back to school' challenge will without doubt dominate Street Child's work in 2015/16. The challenge is immense; its importance can not be underestimated. The nine months of school time lost is a great setback but hopefully its impact will dull over the course of a full education; but if it leads to the termination of a significant number of children's education, then its impact will be dramatic.

Street Child's efforts are focused for now on ensuring that every child who was in school in July 2014, before Ebola, goes back, as soon as possible - and is able to stay there. When one considers the breadth and depth of economic collapse in both countries, this is likely to demand considerable escalation of our Family Business Scheme. Our other core focus is to continue to keep the Ebola orphan issue on the public agenda with a nationwide appeal in 2015, aimed at securing enough funds to ensure a stable life at home and in school for around 20,000 affected children. We are committed to achieving this.

We hope that Street Child of Sierra Leone and Street Child of Liberia will have the opportunity to raise some of the funds needed in-country through enhanced collaboration with the likes of DFID, UNICEF and other major NGOs; but it is also abundantly clear that these sources will not be adequate in and of themselves, and that it will be vital to raise as much fresh funding from UK and international sources as possible.

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B. Fundraising and organisational development report

1. Fundraising

By whichever measure, Street Child grew its income substantially when compared to the previous period, as it has on a global level year-on-year since inception in 2008.

Street Child UK income grew to £3,455,612.00

However, as an international group (as opposed to a federation of independent members), **Street Child's global income in the period exceeded £4,500,000.**

UK income	£3,455,612
Sierra Leone income (ex UK transfers)	£1,050,000
Liberia income (ex UK transfers)	-
TOTAL	£4,505,612

The total for the previous 12-month period (2012-2013) was £1.4m globally.

Street Child UK is the fundraiser for the entire group, so the fundraising figure stated in these accounts of £611,650 represents the entire cost of fundraising for Street Child globally. Therefore, **for every pound Street Child spent on fundraising, income of £7.38 is visible** (global income of £4,513,612 / global fundraising costs of £611,150).

In **excess of 50% of Street Child's global income was unrestricted** in nature (£2,499,185), a factor which has given the organisation independence and great flexibility in planning its work to achieve maximum impact.

Street Child's largest donor remains the UK Government (DFID) who contributed a global total amount of £1,140,516 (£561,475 directly to Street Child of Sierra Leone and £579,041 to Street Child UK). This represented 25% of Street Child's global funding (and 17% of Street Child UK only).

Income has grown sharply on account of three main factors:

- A highly successful 3-month public appeal from March – June 2014 called 'Every Child in School' which was backed by a **UK Aid Match** (DFID) promise to make a grant to Street Child equal to the entire value of all individual donations received in the period. The matchable sum that was raised was £967,339.



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- As Ebola became a more and more prominent media story and after Street Child launched its **Ebola Crisis Appeal** in late August, fundraising increased significantly - including substantial numbers of 'cold' donations from members of the public visiting the charity's website, a new and welcome development for the charity.
- **We now have a support base that grows year-on-year and increasing 'business as usual' funding strength.** Street Child's UK fundraising team has grown year-on-year both in terms of quantity and experience. See organisational development notes below.

The 'business as usual' achievements of the fundraising team include an excellent third edition of the Sierra Leone Marathon in Makeni on 25th May 2014 which raised over £250,000 (most of which was eligible for UK Aid Matching, giving a grand total of over £500,000; and pushing the three year fundraising total for the marathon past the £1m point). However this is an event that pales into insignificance compared to what was happening on that same day in Kenema, where a scientist was diagnosing Sierra Leone's first Ebola case . . .

2. Organisational Development

At the end of March, Street Child had grown to a point where **20 staff were engaged in a paid capacity** (11 full-time, 9 part-time) across the organisation, with c.75% of the manpower focused on fundraising. Significantly, the fundraising efforts are led by a core team of personnel who have been together for several years (Tom since 2008, Chloe since 2009, Megan and Martin since 2011).

Financial and administrative capacity was significantly enhanced by the appointment of Paul Humphries as Deputy CEO and COO. Paul joined with a 30-year background in the corporate sector, most recently with a company operating in Sierra Leone.

A set-back worth noting is the **Ebola impact on Street Child Commercial (SCC)**, Street Child's in-country social enterprise arm in Sierra Leone. Pre-Ebola, SCC had continued to grow, with monthly turnover exceeding £100,000 in May 2014. However the impact of Ebola (and low iron ore prices) on Sierra Leone's mining sector, who provide the core of SCC's custom, saw that figure drop back by 80% by the end of the year. As successor businesses to African Minerals and London Mining emerge in Tonkolili and Marampa respectively, it is hoped sales will increase again. Meanwhile efforts to diversify are also underway – at the close of the year plans were in train for a retail outlet in Bo.

The **profile of Street Child** as a charity has been significantly enhanced during the reporting period. Both during the UK Aid Match appeal and especially in the Ebola Crisis appeal, Street Child achieved substantial mainstream media coverage.

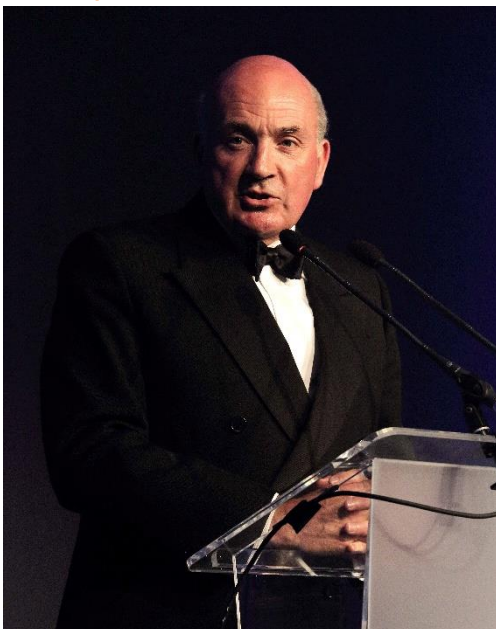
Sarah Harding at our Tower of London ball



Jack Whitehall Live for Street Child



General Lord Dannatt at our Ebola Orphan fundraiser



Nick Hoyer hosting our Kensington Palace event



TRUSTEES' REPORT

For the period ended 31st March 2015



The name of Street Child is now far more widely known – a fact which undoubtedly provides both a massive opportunity and the welcome challenge of living up to the public's expectations of a well known organization that has proved itself.

Finally, an exciting development to note is the expansion of the Street Child brand into three new fundraising territories. In collaboration with Street Child in the UK, supporters in Italy, Holland and the USA established **Street Child-Italia, Street Child-Nederland and Street Child-US** respectively. The two European entities ('members') both raised their first funds during the year. These new Street Child national members are legally independent of all other Street Child entities but together form a 'federation', of which, as the founding member, Street Child (UK) naturally sits at the centre. Members take the Street Child brand 'on license' from Street Child (UK) and agree to restrict their charitable activities to projects in collaboration with Street Child of Sierra Leone and Street Child of Liberia. Street Child (UK) will support and guide the development of these members and hopefully further national members in years to come. We believe that this is a hugely exciting, and natural, development.

In conclusion, the trustees are truly humbled when we consider the extraordinary levels of dedication, commitment and energy shown by all those working for Street Child, whatever their role, in the last year. They have made a massive difference to the lives of children in Sierra Leone and Liberia, sometimes at risk to their own lives, in catastrophic and desperate circumstances. The trustees would like to thank them all from the bottom of our hearts.

Reserves Policy

It is the policy of the charity that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at levels equivalent to three to six months' expenditure. The Trustees consider that the reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charity's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised.

Auditors

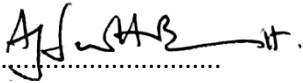
Arram Berlyn Gardner LLP are deemed to be appointed as auditors and will be proposed for reappointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.



Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the directors has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is 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.

On behalf of the board of Trustees

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. J. ...", written over a horizontal dotted line.

Trustee
Dated: 9/9/15

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

For the period ended 31st March 2015



The Trustees, who are also the directors of Street Child for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and 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 Period.

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and Else and Endif}
- 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 adequate 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.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STREET CHILD

For the period ended 31st March 2015

We have audited the group and parent financial statements of ClientEarth for the Period ended 31 March 2015 which comprise the consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Group Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Group and Parent Charitable Company Balance Sheets. 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 charity's Members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of The Companies Act 2006 and to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under Section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's 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 statement of trustees' responsibilities, the Trustees, who are also the directors of Street Child 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.

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and Section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with those Acts. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements 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 charity'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' Annual 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STREET CHILD

For the period ended 31st March 2015



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 March 2015 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the Period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

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:

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


Julie Piper (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Arram Berlyn Gardner LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

30 City Road

London

EC1Y 2AB

Dated:

10 September 2015



**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
For the period ended 31st March 2015**

CONSOLIDATED SOFA		Unrestricted	Restricted	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015	Restated 12 Month Period ended 30 November 2013
	Notes	funds £	funds £	2015 £	2013 £
<u>Incoming resources from generated funds</u>					
Donations and legacies	2	2,438,462	1,017,150	3,455,612	698,592
Other incoming resources	3	52,723	-	52,723	113,042
Total incoming resources		2,491,185	1,017,150	3,508,335	811,634
<u>Resources expended</u>					
Costs of generating funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	4	611,650	-	611,650	181,870
Charitable activities					
Charitable Activities		1,501,896	881,530	2,383,426	625,077
Governance costs		101,980	-	101,980	11,500
Total resources expended		2,215,526	881,530	3,097,056	818,447
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds		275,659	135,620	411,279	(6,813)
Fund balances at 1 December 2013		69,167	31,792	100,959	107,772
Fund balances at 31 March 2015		344,826	167,412	512,238	100,959

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March 2015

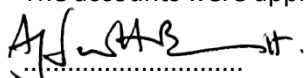


CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

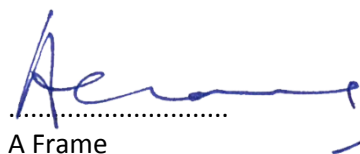
	Notes	£	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period ended 30 November 2013 £
Current assets				
Debtors	9	367,537	225,056	
Cash at bank and in hand		250,446	47,618	
		<u>617,983</u>	<u>272,674</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(64,412)	(91,715)	
Total assets less current liabilities			553,571	180,959
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		<u>(41,333)</u>	<u>(80,000)</u>
Net assets			512,238	100,959
Income funds				
Restricted funds	13		167,412	31,792
Unrestricted funds			<u>344,826</u>	<u>69,167</u>
			512,238	100,959

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject small companies regime and the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The accounts were approved by the Board on 9/9/15



A Scott-Barrett
Trustee



A Frame
Trustee

Company Registration No. 06749574



BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

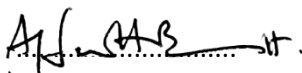
As at 31st March 2015

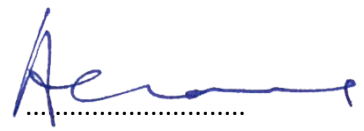
CHARITY BALANCE SHEET

	Notes	£	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period ended 30 November 2013 £
Fixed assets				
Investments	10		1	1
Current assets				
Debtors	9	399,256	225,056	
Cash at bank and in hand		221,642	45,782	
		<u>620,898</u>	<u>270,839</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(61,412)</u>	<u>(92,214)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities			559,487	178,625
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		<u>(41,333)</u>	<u>(80,000)</u>
Net assets			<u>518,154</u>	<u>98,625</u>
Income funds				
Restricted funds	13		167,412	31,792
Unrestricted funds			<u>350,742</u>	<u>66,833</u>
			<u>518,154</u>	<u>98,625</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject small companies regime and the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The accounts were approved by the Board on9/9/15.....


A Scott-Barrett
Trustee


A Frame
Trustee

Company Registration No. 06749574

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the period ended 31st March 2015



1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The charity 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 charity.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", issued in March 2005 and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the results of Street Child and its wholly-owned subsidiary Sierra Leone Marathon Limited on a line by line basis.

A separate statement of the financial activities and Income & Expenditure accounts are not presented for the charity itself following the exemptions permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and paragraph 397 of the SORP. The total incoming resources for the charity for the year ended 31 March 2015 were £3,455,612 (2013: £732,906) with the positive movement in funds of £419,529 (2013 £11,502).

1.3 Incoming resources

Donations, legacies and other forms of voluntary income are recognised as incoming resources when received by the charity. All income is shown gross, with associated costs analysed under the relevant cost headings.

Grants will be allocated to either restricted or unrestricted funds based on the conditions that are attached to the grants when they have been made.

Grants due in the year, but not received are recognised based on the charity's entitlement to the grant.

1.4 Resources expended

Resources expended are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity.

Value added tax is not recoverable by the charity and as such is included in the relevant costs in the Statement of financial activities.

Governance costs include all costs of compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including legal, audit fees and the costs of board meetings.

1.5 Accumulated funds

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
For the period ended 31st March 2015

2 Voluntary Income

	Unrestricted	Restricted	16 Month Period ended 31 March
	funds	funds	2015
	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	2,438,462	-	2,438,462
Grants receivable for core activities	-	1,017,150	1,017,150
	<u>2,438,462</u>	<u>1,017,150</u>	<u>3,455,612</u>

3 Other incoming resources

	16 Month Period ended 2015
	£
Other income	52,723

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
For the period ended 31st March 2015



4 Total resources expended

	Staff costs £	Other costs £	Grant funding £	16 Month Period Ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period ended 30 Nov 2013 £
Costs of generating funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	118,043	493,607	-	611,650	181,870
Charitable activities					
<u>Charitable Activities</u>					
Activities undertaken directly	80,822	198,858	-	279,680	461,321
Grant funding of activities	-	-	1,978,109	1,978,109	67,333
Support costs	-	125,637	-	125,637	96,423
Total	80,822	324,495	1,978,109	2,383,426	625,077
Governance costs	32,494	69,486	-	101,980	11,500
	<u>231,359</u>	<u>887,588</u>	<u>1,978,109</u>	<u>3,097,056</u>	<u>818,447</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £6,480 (2013: £6,480) for audit fees.

	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period Ended 30 Nov 2013 £
Grants to institutions:		
Other	1,978,109	67,333
	<u>1,978,109</u>	<u>67,333</u>

5 Grants payable

	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period Ended 30 Nov 2013 £
Charitable Activities	1,978,109	67,333



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
For the period ended 31st March 2015

6 Support costs

	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015	12 Month Period ended 30 Nov 2013
	£	£
Rent & Office costs	59,753	41,753
Interest payable	4,444	556
Staff costs	-	3,936
Marathon Costs	61,440	50,178
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	125,637	96,423
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

7 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the Period.

8 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the Period was:

	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015	12 Month Period ended 30 Nov 2013
	Number	Number
Unrestricted Fund Projects	15	6
Management & Administration	1	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	16	7
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015	12 Month Period ended 30 Nov 2013
	£	£
Wages and salaries	231,359	95,672
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the period ended 31st March 2015



	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period ended 30 November 2013 £
9 Debtors		
Group		
Other debtors	100,000	74,659
Prepayments and accrued income	267,537	150,397
	<u>367,537</u>	<u>225,056</u>
Parent		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	31,719	-
Other debtors	100,000	74,659
Prepayments and accrued income	267,537	150,397
	<u>399,256</u>	<u>225,056</u>

10 Fixed asset investments

Holdings of more than 20%

The company holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies:

Company	Country of registration or incorporation	Shares held	%
		Class	
Subsidiary undertakings			
Sierra Leone Marathon Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows:

Principle Activities	Capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) for the year £
Sierra Leone Marathon Limited Management of marathon	5,915	8,250
	<u>5,915</u>	<u>8,250</u>



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)
For the period ended 31st March 2015

	16 Month Period ended 31 March 2015 £	12 Month Period ended 30 November 2013 £
11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Group		
Other creditors	39,667	30,744
Accruals	<u>24,745</u>	<u>60,971</u>
	<u>64,412</u>	<u>91,715</u>
Parent		
Amounts owed to Group Undertakings	-	3,499
Other creditors	39,667	30,774
Accruals	<u>21,745</u>	<u>57,971</u>
	<u>61,412</u>	<u>92,244</u>
12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
Other creditors	<u>41,333</u>	<u>80,000</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the period ended 31st March 2015



13 Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

	Movement in funds			Balance at 31 March 2015
	Balance at 1 December 2013			
	£	£	£	£
St James Place	20,000	-	(20,000)	-
Department for International Development	11,792	148,057	(159,849)	-
State of Guernsey	-	14,817	(14,817)	-
Puri Foundation	-	150,000	(50,000)	100,000
McPherson	-	99,286	(31,874)	67,412
World Jewish Relief	-	90,000	(90,000)	-
Department for International Development UK Aid Match	-	430,984	(430,984)	-
Band Aid	-	50,000	(50,000)	-
Turing Foundation	-	34,006	(34,006)	-
	<u>31,792</u>	<u>1,017,150</u>	<u>(881,530)</u>	<u>167,412</u>

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

Group and Parent	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 March 2015 are represented by:			
Current assets	617,983	-	617,983
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(64,412)	-	(64,412)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	(41,333)	(41,333)
	<u>553,571</u>	<u>(41,333)</u>	<u>512,238</u>

15 Related parties

As at the balance sheet date, the company was owed £31,719 (2013: the company owed £3,499) by Sierra Leone Marathon Limited, its subsidiary company.