



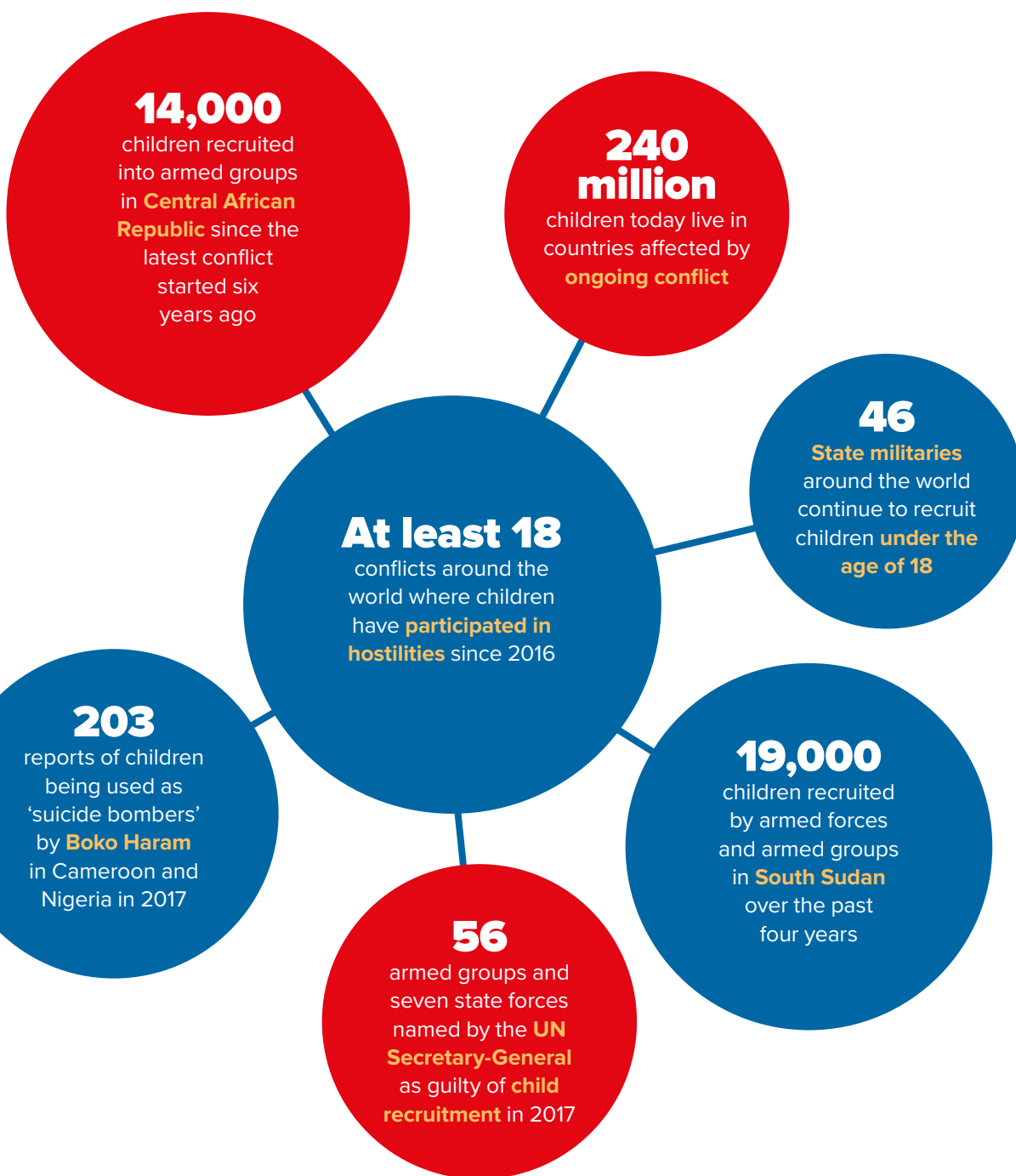
**CHILD**  
**SOLDIERS**  
INTERNATIONAL

**CHILD SOLDIERS**  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18**

# **CHILD SOLDIERS INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18**

**Key events and progress over the financial year**

# THE GLOBAL PICTURE



*\*Statistics are accurate to our knowledge at the time of publication in July 2018  
Sources: United Nations, Save The Children, Child Soldiers International.*

# OUR VISION

Protecting children in conflict is one of the most urgent human rights issues of our time. Around the world more than 240 million children are living in countries affected by conflict. Many of them face violence, displacement, hunger and exploitation by armed forces and groups.

Child Soldiers International's World Index – an online database mapping child recruitment practices worldwide – highlights the participation of children in at least 18 conflicts during the last year.

The scale of exploitation of children in war is startling. Boko Haram's attacks continue across the Lake Chad Basin region, where the group has used an alarming number of children as "suicide bombers". 203 cases in Nigeria and Cameroon were verified in 2017.

More than 3,000 cases of recruitment by armed groups in DR Congo were reported in 2017. At least 19,000 under-18s are believed to be participating in the conflict in South Sudan, and we are seeing the recruitment of children spike in the Middle East.

We are fighting to end this. We envision a different life for children – one where they can grow up realising their full potential and enjoying all their human rights.

This year has seen some notable progress. February 2018 marked the 18th anniversary of the adoption of OPAC – the international treaty which prohibits the use of children in conflict. In September 2017 Central African Republic was the latest country to make the treaty law, taking the total number of state parties to 167 out of 197 UN member states.

In 2017 the Congolese national army and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in the Philippines were removed from the UN list of parties

guilty of child recruitment, after implementing measures to remove children from their ranks. The government-backed Civilian Joint Task Force in Nigeria also signed a UN agreement to end child recruitment during the year.

Globally, over 10,000 children were formally released from armed forces and groups during 2017, according to the UN Secretary-General's latest annual report on children and armed conflict.

At the community level, Child Soldiers International is working to consolidate this progress – promoting best practice to ensure that children formerly associated with armed forces and groups have a safe and positive return home, and strengthening community initiatives to prevent their recruitment in the first place.

We believe that by driving forward progress in law, and supporting these changes with practical, community-led initiatives, we can generate sustainable progress towards our goal: an end to child recruitment.

We offer our thanks to all those who have supported us in our mission over the last year. From governments, international law firms and charitable foundations, to the inspiring individuals, schools and community groups who have so generously donated their time and money to our cause. The progress we have made has only been possible with your support.





# OUR STRATEGY

**Our strategy is informed by one overarching goal: to prevent the military recruitment of any child.**

We work with governments, the UN, NGOs, affected communities and children to identify and implement effective practical measures to prevent child recruitment, and to ensure children who escape or are released from armed groups and armed forces can rebuild their lives.

But we also go beyond these solutions, to tackle the problems at their source. In addition to our practical, community-based programmes, we drive change in national laws and international standards – action which is essential for a permanent end to the military exploitation of children.

# HOW WE WORK

**Our approach uses a combination of community-level prevention and international advocacy to prevent child recruitment in practice and in law. We work with the right experts in countries to drive progress towards our goals, both locally and globally.**

## Community

We work with local child protection actors to bring about tangible improvements to the lives of children and communities affected by conflict around the world. We strengthen the capacity of local organisations and work with them to foster communities that protect children from recruitment and re-recruitment. This ensures our initiatives are sustainable and can protect children from recruitment in the long term.

## National

We conduct national level advocacy campaigns, directly and with our partners, to bring about the political and legislative changes needed to end child recruitment.

Where necessary, we work with governments to provide technical assistance and practical guidance to ensure these changes are implemented effectively. We connect our local partners with government and UN officials to encourage concerted advocacy.

## International

We use our research at the international level to drive action, improve understanding and change the approaches of other international child rights and child protection actors, the UN, and diplomats, for a more effective, permanent solution to ending child recruitment.



# ACHIEVEMENTS & PROGRESS



## LONDON FEBRUARY 2018

We were delighted to be chosen for the BBC Radio 4 Charity Appeal in February. Voiced by radio presenter Jane Garvey, the appeal raised more than £26,000 for our DR Congo projects.



## NEW YORK FEBRUARY 2018

Celebrating 18 years since the adoption of the child soldier treaty, we brought together governments, international bodies and NGOs to the UN, at our 'OPAC Turns 18' event. We also launched the Child Soldiers World Index - our online database mapping child recruitment practices, policies and laws worldwide.

## BRUSSELS JANUARY 2018

We addressed an event at the EU Parliament on the protection of children returning to Europe from conflict zones abroad.

## GOMA JUNE 2017

We launched our extensive research report, *What the Girls Say*, from DR Congo, detailing the harsh realities facing girls formerly associated with armed groups and sharing the girls' recommendations on the support they need.

## GENEVA MARCH 2018

We joined the Special Representative to the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in a panel at a UN side-event to emphasise the importance of responding to the needs of girls in child soldier reintegration programmes.

## NAYPYIDAW FEBRUARY 2018

We held workshops in Naypyidaw and Yangon with our partner Equality Myanmar. Engaging parliamentarians and local child protection actors, the workshops focused on the need for Myanmar to ratify the child soldier treaty.



## BANGUI MAY 2018

We published new training and educational resources, designed to support the efforts of government officials and community child protection groups in preventing the recruitment of children in the ongoing conflict.







Our partner, Enfants Sans Frontières, delivers a community workshop on preventing recruitment in Boali, May 2018.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Our work in Central African Republic has accelerated over the past 12 months with the development of community awareness-raising materials to help stem child recruitment

Working closely with UNICEF, the UN Mission in CAR (MINUSCA), the government of CAR, our national partner Enfants sans Frontières, and local child protection organisations, we have produced essential new resources, which are strengthening government and community

efforts to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups, amidst the ongoing conflict.

Since CAR's current conflict started in 2012, the UN says more than 14,000 children have been

recruited by Séléka and Anti-Balaka militias and several other disparate armed groups.

Armed groups in the mainly Muslim Séléka coalition (now dissolved) and predominantly Christian Anti-Balaka militias have used children as young as eight as combatants, guards, human shields, porters, messengers, spies, cooks, and/or for sexual purposes.

Some children are abducted, but many join 'voluntarily' to protect themselves and their communities. This is especially so with Anti-Balaka groups, many of whom are poorly equipped and organised, but emerged locally for self-defence. The situation is exacerbated by the reality that released children often return to communities where the same armed groups are still operating, and risk being re-recruited.

Preventing this from happening is our driving goal in CAR. Our training and awareness-raising materials are tailored to

provide practical, accessible advice for the organisations and communities working to protect their children.

**“You had to protect yourself. [Séléka] came to rape even old women like me... How do you expect these children to react?”**

A community member in Pissa

Our booklets (published in French and Sango) provide essential, illustrated information to organisations working in conflict-affected communities: accessible notes on the impact of armed conflict on children; laws which prohibit child recruitment; practical measures to prevent child recruitment; and the role of communities in protecting children from recruitment.



A workshop we held with ESF in Pissa during this year's trip.





[l-r] An ESF representative, Boali chief Dèlè Pape Estève and Child Soldiers International's Sandra Olsson.



**“We sensitise and encourage the girls, but also the community. It’s hard and takes time. The prevention materials will give us inspiration to continue.”**

A community volunteer in Pissa

Our poster-book – which we shared in several communities during our trip in May 2018 – is designed as a visual aid for local child protection actors. It will support community-based dialogue sessions to discuss the harmful effects of child recruitment. This is helping communities recognise that – even if encouraging children to join may seem to be the best solution in the short-term – it has disastrous outcomes for both children and the community.

## Dieudonné: The community volunteer

A former school teacher turned child rights activist, Dieudonné Kougbet is among the first people to start using the training booklet: “It is very useful,” Dieudonné told us, “I have read it every night since the workshop and we have already disseminated all copies to the rest of our members.”

Dieudonné lives and works in Bangui's PK5 district – one of the capital's most volatile areas and the sight of a church attack in May 2018 which killed 22 and injured more than 100 people. He belongs to a local child protection network which is having a profound impact on the lives of young people in the community. The volunteer network helps take care of several groups of vulnerable children including those unaccompanied by adults or family members, orphans, street children, teenage mothers, as well as children who are, or have been, used by armed groups.

In his area there are at least 66 children associated with armed groups, including four girls. Some of them had been released but have since re-joined.

“We are planning a large awareness-raising campaign but there is a lack of resources, especially for visibility because some of our members cannot move around easily,” he added.

For Dieudonné, the issues have become acutely personal. His family is temporarily



taking care of two children formerly associated with armed groups until their families can be found.

He is hopeful that now he and his network of volunteers are equipped with the new resources, they can work with local leaders and authorities to improve prevention practices and over time, ‘invite the warlords’ to engage in dialogue.

“The actors aren’t really known and neither are their motivations. Sometimes their agendas are hidden. If only we knew what they really wanted we could address it,” he added. “In the meantime, we [the child protection volunteers] act to help children.”

During our time in CAR we held a workshop with government officials to plan practical steps which will ensure the government meets the requirements of the newly ratified child soldier treaty. The Ministry of Justice agreed to begin work on a national law which will

criminalise the recruitment of those aged under 18 by armed groups and forces.





Girls we interviewed in 2016 are shown the published report during a return visit to Lupongo, South Kivu in November 2017.

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Our work across eastern DR Congo continued to expand and reached even more affected communities during the past year

In June 2017 we published *What The Girls Say*, our extensive research report revealing the difficult realities faced by girls returning home from armed conflict.

Based on interviews with 150 girls formerly associated with armed groups in eastern DR

Congo, the report shows how rejection and bullying is commonplace for many girls.

Most of the girls we interviewed suffered serious sexual abuse while with armed groups and some were taken as 'wives' by boys and men in the groups.

Some of the girls were forced to fight, others were exploited as domestic slaves; forced to carry weapons, care for babies born to other girl soldiers, or act as spies and messengers.

**“We heard that we could get money there; I went because I wanted to get enough money to go back to school.”**

The stigma many endure when they do return home often stems from their ‘having known men’ – a phrase the girls used to refer to the sexual abuse and attacks they suffered.

We are working to change this by providing much-needed support to girls coming home from conflict, and especially by promoting community acceptance towards them.

**“We were treated like toys. Lucky were those who only had one man.”**

To date, our projects have helped 177 girls back into education in communities across eastern DR Congo. Where appropriate, we are supplementing formal schooling with agricultural training classes, geared to convert the girls’ newly acquired literacy knowledge into business skills which can support them for life.

But our goal extends beyond the girls who we support directly. To ensure the wider and more sustainable roll out of our recommendations, we have worked closely with local organisations, community leaders and government officials to develop a *Practical Guide* (pictured above right) to support the reintegration of girls formerly associated with armed groups.



The *Practical Guide* is an illustrated handbook, published in three local languages, which outlines practical, low-cost interventions which communities can implement themselves to ensure that returning girls are welcomed safely back home.

In November 2017, we returned to Goma in eastern DR Congo for the launch of the *Practical Guide*, and to lead an action plan for the roll-out of the guide across communities affected by child recruitment.

Instrumental to the initiative is our new National Action Group, a network of government representatives and local organisations, founded with the goal of improving acceptance of girls formerly associated with armed groups.

**“Every girl from the bush, the community points to her and says: ‘Watch out: HIV.’”**

The group is operating in both North and South Kivu and brings together child protection actors, community elders, religious leaders, and members of the police and military, for community workshops. The workshops, started in February 2018, are designed to encourage dialogue around the discrimination which the girls suffer, and to support practical implementation of the solutions in the *Practical Guide*.





Kachin Independence Army soldiers at Jan Mai Bum outpost in Kachin State.

## MYANMAR

**We worked with local child protection actors and engaged national authorities in Myanmar to ratify the child soldier treaty and further their efforts to prevent child recruitment**

In Myanmar, conflicts between the armed forces and ethnic armed groups have raged for over half a century. Since independence in 1948, Myanmar's military, the Tatmadaw, has conducted a national campaign to establish central control over the country, while many of Myanmar's diverse ethnic groups have taken up arms to fight for autonomy. Over

decades of war, the use of child soldiers has been widespread.

Myanmar's internal armed conflicts have been marked by severe human rights violations, attacks against civilians, and mass displacement, with children widely used by both the Tatmadaw and armed groups.

Despite a minimum enlistment age of 18 in law, large numbers of boys have been recruited, often forcibly, into the Tatmadaw, with some sent to the front lines far from home and forced to fight in gruelling and dangerous conditions.

We have been working to strengthen measures to end the recruitment of children in the country for nearly a decade. A UN Action Plan was signed in 2012 to end the use of child soldiers by the national army. Since then, the Tatmadaw has released 849 children and taken significant steps to reduce child recruitment.

**“It was a great pleasure to see the MPs discussing about this issue and ways for ratification of OPAC at the workshop in Naypyidaw.”**

Equality Myanmar director Aung Myo Min

In November 2015 the government took another welcome step by signing the child soldier treaty (OPAC). However, it still needs to ratify the treaty to ensure its principles are implemented and fully binding.

In February 2018, Child Soldiers International and Equality Myanmar hosted two workshops with Parliamentarians and civil society organisations in the country to encourage the ratification of OPAC and discuss steps to be taken to fully eradicate child recruitment.

**“Problems were raised and ways to encourage the government to ratify OPAC were discussed. Dynamic engagement for protection of children in armed conflict took place in this workshop and has paved the way for action and implementation in our country very soon.”**

Equality Myanmar director Aung Myo Min

The workshops in Yangon and Naypyidaw focused on the various ways that children can become associated with armed forces and armed groups, the history of the use of child soldiers in Myanmar, and progress in dealing with the issue to date.



Child Soldiers International workshop held in Naypyidaw, February 2018.





# SOUTH SUDAN

In the year ahead, we will be expanding our work to South Sudan – a country where an estimated 19,000 children have been recruited since 2013

The most recent conflict in South Sudan, beginning in December 2013, has had a severe impact on children, with an estimated 19,000 children associated with armed forces and groups according to UNICEF.

The recruitment of children continues as the humanitarian crisis spreads across the country. In April 2018, UNICEF identified that there were over 2.4 million South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries, 1.76

million internally displaced persons and over 6 million people in the country facing severe food shortages.

It is in this hostile environment that thousands of children are being recruited by parties on all sides of the conflict.

Our research in DR Congo has taught us that the sexual violence that girls associated with armed forces and groups often suffer can

cause extreme difficulties during the process of their release and reintegration.

While there were some success stories, our research showed that programmes that did exist were ad-hoc, too short term, not adequately resourced and not tailored to girls’ specific needs. At the heart of the problem was the fact that the girls themselves were often rarely listened to – about what they experienced in the armed group, the challenges they faced upon return home or the help they needed to reintegrate into their communities.

Support programmes often fail to reach girls, leaving many to try and leave of their own accord. When they return to their communities, many girls choose to conceal their association with fighting forces – fearing stigma and rejection – and decide not to approach any assistance programmes which may exist.

UNICEF has said that in 2018 it will assist in the release of more than 1,000 children in South Sudan. Whilst this process continues, it is of paramount importance that the appropriate support structures are in place – for both boys and girls.

Building on the experience of our work in DR Congo, we will be talking to girls who have returned from armed groups, their communities and child protection organisations in South Sudan. Working closely with UNICEF during the year ahead, we will develop a *Practical Guide* which will advise communities on steps they can take to support the girls’ return to civilian life.

Our expertise in developing practical guidance for child protection actors will ensure that assistance is suited to girls’ specific needs, does not reinforce stigma, and promotes gender equality. Significantly, we will ensure that the experiences, needs and wishes of girls themselves are listened to.

## SOUTH SUDAN TIMELINE

- July 2011**  
South Sudan gains independence
- July 2013**  
President Salva Kiir sacks entire cabinet amid a power struggle in the government
- December 2013**  
Civil war erupts after President Kiir accuses former vice president Riek Machar of trying to overthrow government
- March 2014**  
The UN says more than 1 million people have fled their homes since the 2013 conflict began and thousands killed or wounded
- February 2015**  
89 school students abducted in the north. At this point, UNICEF estimates over 12,000 children recruited by armed forces and groups since 2013
- December 2016**  
A UN Commission on Human Rights says ethnic cleansing is underway in parts of the country
- February 2017**  
A famine is declared in several regions in what the UN describes as a man-made catastrophe
- December 2017**  
UNICEF estimates that more than 19,000 children recruited since 2013 and over 2,300 children killed or injured
- May 2018**  
UNICEF help facilitate the release of over 200 children from armed groups, taking the number of children they have helped free in 2018 to more than 800





# CHILD SOLDIERS WORLD INDEX

A unique online resource, the World Index maps the global picture on child recruitment practices, laws and policies

In February 2018, we launched the Child Soldiers World Index – the first online global data hub on child recruitment and use.

Covering all 197 UN Members States, the World Index includes authoritative data on national laws, policies and child recruitment practices worldwide.

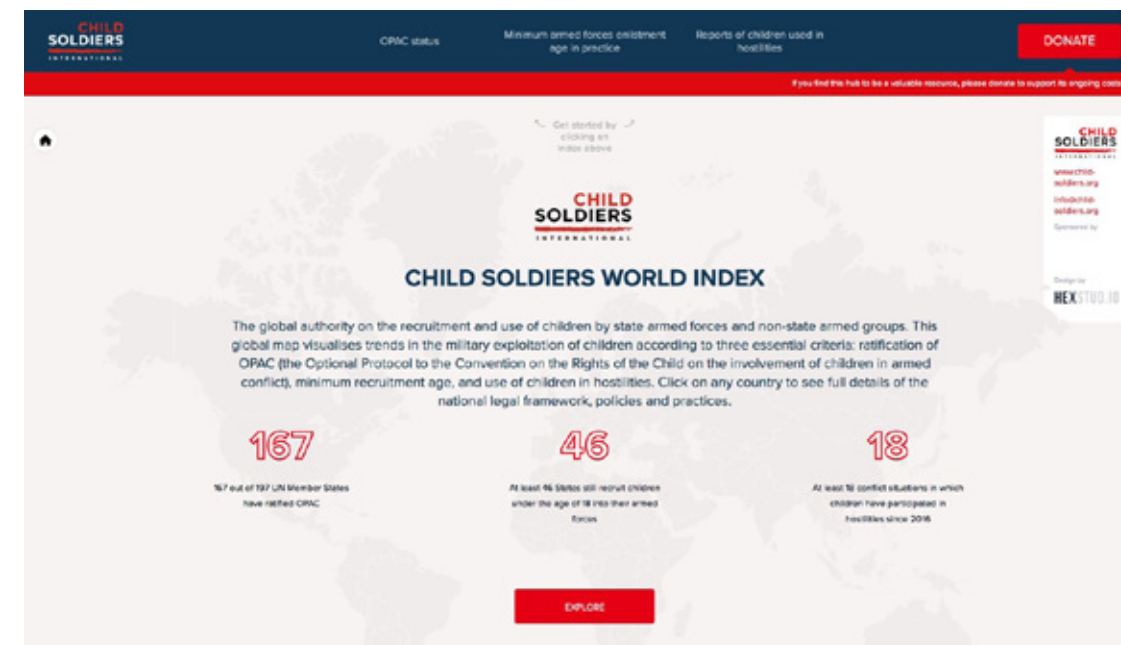
Since the adoption of OPAC in 2000, 167 states have now banned the use of children in armed conflict.

However, the World Index shows that children have been used in conflict in at least 18 countries since 2016. Spanning four continents, boys and girls from Colombia to Mali, DR Congo, Sudan and across to Syria,

India and Myanmar have been exploited by armed groups and forces.

The World Index also plots key developments in international policies and treaties and documents the international criminal cases relating to the recruitment and use of children.

We believe this will become an invaluable resource for governments, international bodies and peer organisations working to end child exploitation in conflict around the world. In giving a global picture on the current and historic state of child recruitment we can map the progress made over the years and pinpoint where further action still needs to be taken.



The launch of the World Index coincided with our event at the UN in New York marking 18 years since the adoption of the international child soldier treaty.

Celebrating progress made since 2000, the event, co-hosted by Child Soldiers International, UNICEF and the Permanent UN Missions of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France and Sierra Leone, renewed our campaign to keep the issue of child recruitment on the global agenda.

More than 100 participants representing Member States, donors, the UN, NGOs and academics joined us in New York to voice their commitments to ending the use of child soldiers, and to participate in discussions about some of the challenges we are facing in reaching this goal.

This was also an opportunity for us to present our work more widely to the international community. We were able to further spotlight our projects in DR Congo, CAR and Myanmar and show how we are helping engage schoolchildren around the world through our Red Hand Day campaign.

## FACT FILE

- 109 countries have a 'Straight-18' policy for military recruitment in practice, meaning a minimum age of 18 for enlistment as well as deployment
- 46 States (23%) still recruit under-18s into their armed forces in practice
- Children have been used in hostilities, by both state armed forces and non-state armed groups, in at least 18 conflicts since 2016
- At least 85 countries criminalise the recruitment of children by non-state armed groups and/or state armed forces
- Since it was adopted in 2000, 167 countries have ratified OPAC – 30 have yet to do so
- The United States of America is the only UN Member State not to have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Source: Child Soldiers International World Index

# OUR YEAR IN NUMBERS

From field visits to fundraising, some standout figures of our work over a busy 12 months

2,768

Followers on Twitter



£2,662

Raised by our London Marathon runner **Tom Shuttleworth**

18

Years since **OPAC** was adopted – the child soldier treaty which we successfully campaigned and advocated for **turned 18 this year**

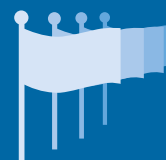
25

Local organisations in Central African Republic received our **community training booklets** to help prevent child recruitment

10,000

Data points make up the **Child Soldiers World Index** – our authoritative new online resource on child recruitment and use

130



Diplomatic and UN officials attended our **OPAC Turns 18** event at the UN Headquarters in New York this February

94%

Of the funds we received went **directly** to support our programme activity around the world



107

**Media articles** – across print, broadcast and online – which featured Child Soldiers International's work



>1,000

school submissions received for our **Red Hand Day** campaign

177



**Girls** in eastern DR Congo we have now helped get **back into education**

£26,026

Donated to our **BBC Radio 4 Charity Appeal**



## RAISING THE MILITARY RECRUITMENT AGE WORLDWIDE

We continue to campaign for 'Straight-18' military recruitment policies around the world

For many years states have assumed that if they are not routinely deploying child recruits in hostilities, they are abiding by their commitments under international law.

Our 2018 report, *Why 18 Matters*, challenges this assumption by analysing the implications of recruiting children into military forces. Drawing upon academic and official sources and the testimony of recruits, the report explains how the policy of recruiting at 16 and 17 violates the minimum safeguards required under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

*Why 18 Matters* draws heavily on case studies from the UK, which remains the only country in Europe recruiting 16-year-olds, and one of only 46 state militaries in the world to still recruit under-18s.

In the UK, 72% of the public believe joining the army should only be open to those aged 18 or above. All four Children's Commissioners of the UK agree, as do child rights and welfare

organisations, parliamentarians, church groups, the UN, and many veterans.

We are working with parliamentarians across the political spectrum to call for the British government to raise the minimum age of recruitment into the army to 18.

In July 2017, we revealed in *The Guardian* that the British army's latest recruitment campaign – This Is Belonging – was disproportionately aimed at children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds.

In September 2017, we provided supporting evidence to the Scottish National Party's youth wing as they successfully petitioned the party to campaign on raising the enlistment age to 18.

In January 2018, we joined Plaid Cymru MP Liz Saville Roberts at an event in Westminster to discuss the need for a change in recruitment policy and were joined by several politicians, campaigners and military veterans.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 1. Financial review

We are pleased to report £620,546 income for 2018, a 13% increase from 2017 (£546,148). We offer our sincere thanks to the individuals, schools and organisations who continued to pledge their support, or joined our cause for the first time.

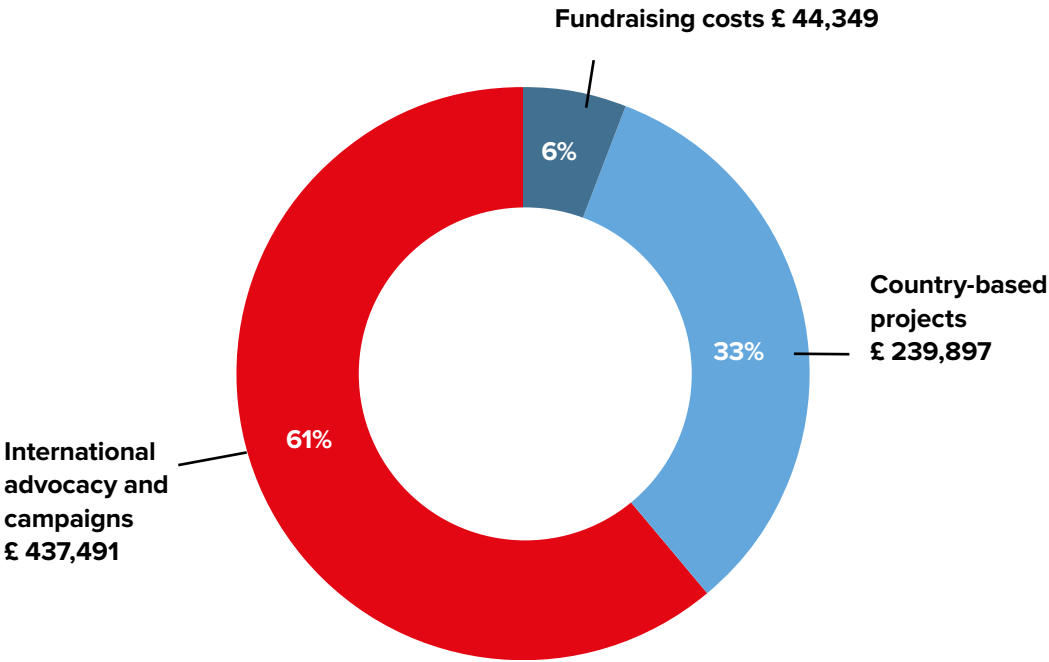
We were delighted by the continued growth in donations from individual supporters, whose contributions enabled us to extend the scope of our core projects, to reach more children.

Our BBC Radio 4 Appeal, broadcast in February 2018, was a particular highlight. Our thanks go to the listeners, and other generous individuals, who enabled us to expand our education projects in DR Congo.

We continue to work to ensure that the highest possible proportion of our income is dedicated to delivering our charitable activities, whilst at the same time maintaining the highest standards of best practice in operational management and governance.

This year we achieved cuts in our overheads – by relocating to a shared office space, and by capping the salary levels of senior staff.

Driven by these efforts, we are pleased that 94% of our expenditure was committed to the delivery of our projects, with 6% being used to finance our efforts to secure funding for future work.



## 2. Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2018 £
<b>Income</b>			
Donations and grant income	142,800	438,917	581,717
Income from charitable activities	450	38,346	38,796
Bank interest	33	-	33
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>143,283</b>	<b>477,263</b>	<b>620,546</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Raising funds	15,158	29,191	44,349
Costs of charitable activities:			
- National and community programmes	75,688	164,209	239,897
- International advocacy and campaigns	125,272	312,219	437,491
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>216,118</b>	<b>505,619</b>	<b>721,737</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the year</b>	<b>(72,835)</b>	<b>(28,356)</b>	<b>(101,191)</b>
Reconciliation of funds			
Total funds brought forward	191,552	238,558	430,110
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	<b>165,377</b>	<b>194,513</b>	<b>359,890</b>

### 3. Balance sheet at 31 March 2018

	GBP £	GBP £
<b>Fixed assets</b>		-
<b>Current assets</b>		
Debtors	230,161	
Cash at bank and in hand	163,929	
	394,090	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	(34,200)	
<b>Total net current assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>359,890</b>
<b>Total net assets at 31 March 2018</b>		<b>359,890</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>		
Restricted funds		194,513
Unrestricted funds	165,377	
<b>Total funds held by Child Soldiers International at 31 March 2018</b>		<b>359,890</b>

These summarised accounts are extracted from the full unqualified audited accounts approved by the trustees on 18 June 2018.

For further information, the full statutory accounts, which have been filed with the Charity Commission and Companies House, should be consulted. These can be obtained from Child Soldiers International, The Grayston Centre, 28 Charles Square, London N1 6HT.

### Auditors statement on the Financial Statements

We have examined the summary Financial Statements set out on these pages.

### Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Auditors

These summary accounts presented on these pages are the responsibility of the trustees. It is our responsibility to report our opinion of their consistency with the full financial statements, on which we reported on 4 July 2018. Our report on the full financial statements of Child Soldiers International includes information on the responsibilities of the trustees and the auditors relating to the preparation and the audit of those financial statements and on the basis of our unqualified opinion of those financial statements.

### Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to ascertain whether the summary accounts are consistent with the full financial statements from which they have been prepared.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the summary accounts on these pages are consistent with the full financial statements of Child Soldiers International for the year ended 31 March 2018.

H. W Fisher & Company, Chartered Accountants, Registered Auditors, Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London NW1 3ER

4 July 2018

## THE TEAM

### Trustees

#### Chair

Julie Light

#### Elected trustees:

Janet Anderson  
Véronique Aubert  
Duncan Barnet  
Liam Findlay  
Bo Viktor Nylund  
Alison Wallace  
Christine Watkins

### Staff team:

**Director of Programmes:** Isabelle Guitard

**Director of Operations:** Carol Steel

**Director of Programmes (maternity cover):**

**Senior Campaigns Manager:** Rachel Taylor

**Senior Advocacy Consultant:** Hiba Qaraman

**Programme Manager, Child Protection:** Sandra Olsson

**Programme Manager, Child Rights:** Tim Molyneux

**Programme Manager, Projects, M&E and Fundraising:**

Lianne Minasian

**Administrative Officer:** Melanie Doucakis

**Communications Officer:** Chris Matthews





# OUR SUPPORTERS AND CONTRIBUTORS DURING THE YEAR

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Our generous individual supporters                  | Fulmer Charitable Trust                                 |
| The Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Settlement    | Henhurst Charitable Trust                               |
| Belgium Ministry for Foreign Affairs                | Hogan Lovells   |
| Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations  | Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust                        |
| Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner                         | Luxembourg Ministry for Foreign Affairs                 |
| Cambridge University RAG Group                      | Norwegian Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs            |
| Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations   | The Ramsey Family Fund                                  |
| Carole Kuhuma                                       | Reddish Vale High School                                |
| Charity Next  | Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations |
| Clifford Chance Foundation                          | Simmons & Simmons                                       |
| Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations | Lucy Slade  |
| Design Corps, Pratt Institute                       | St. James's Place Foundation                            |
| Jodie and John Eastman                              | Suha Al-Khayyat   |
| Education Above All Foundation                      | Switzerland Federal Department of Foreign Affairs       |
| Emma Eliasson Åström                                | Terre des Hommes Germany                                |
| Jane Garvey   | Tom and Becky Shuttleworth                              |
| Flapjack Trust                                      | Yvett Talas   |
| Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations   | UNICEF  |
|   | White & Case  |

**Thank you for helping us end the recruitment and use of child soldiers.**





**Child Soldiers International**

The Grayston Centre  
28 Charles Square  
London N1 6HT  
+44 207 324 4690

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