



CatalyticAction Trustees' Annual Report

Financial year: 2020-2021

Charity number: 1169604



Figure 1 – Safe Park in Karm Al Arees, Beirut



INTRODUCTION	3
STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT	4
TYPE OF GOVERNING DOCUMENT	4
LEGAL STRUCTURE	4
RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES	4
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	4
RELATED PARTIES	4
RISK MANAGEMENT	4
LIST OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	5
OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES	6
OBJECTIVES AND AIMS	6
SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES	7
ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE	8
THE PROJECTS	8
<i>Karantina Neighbourhood Intervention</i>	8
<i>Safe Space – Kan Ya Makan</i>	10
<i>Safe Parks</i>	12
<i>Ghobeiry Public Park</i>	14
<i>Karantina Streetscape</i>	15
<i>Assessing Vulnerabilities for Urban Recovery Solutions in Beirut</i>	18
<i>Educational Centre</i>	19
<i>Mina Participatory Spatial Intervention</i>	20
<i>Public Space as a Means to Mitigate Conflict</i>	21
<i>Beirut Public Stairs Rehabilitation</i>	22
<i>Supporting Inclusive and Integrated Recovery in Karantina</i>	23
<i>RELIEF Centre research partnership in Lebanon</i>	23
OTHER INITIATIVES	24
<i>Lectures, workshops and public conferences</i>	24
STATEMENT OF PUBLIC BENEFIT	25
FINANCIAL REVIEW	26
PRINCIPAL FUNDING SOURCES	26
BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE CHARITY'S POLICY ON RESERVES	27
CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PLANS	28
DECLARATION	30



Introduction

The team at CatalyticAction is proud to have successfully completed its fifth year of operations, and to continue to bring about positive change through participatory design by empowering communities to disrupt conditions of poverty and inequality.

The Board of Trustees is extremely grateful to every single person who contributed to bring the CatalyticAction's vision and ambitions to reality, such as volunteers who offered vital contributions to the charity's activities.

The Board of Trustees would also like to thank all of the donors who believed in the charity's vision and financially supported its activities.

Since 2015, CatalyticAction has been able to support disadvantaged and disenfranchised communities through 41 projects, bringing positive change to thousands of people. In particular, it has brought essential educational spaces to over 8,500 vulnerable children. In the year 2020-2021, the charity initiated 11 new projects, of which 6 were completed in 2021 and 5 will be completed in 2022. The charity also continued working on 1 ongoing research project. The number of new built projects has increased drastically compared to 2019-2020 because:

- Covid-19 restrictions eased.
- Increased need for built projects following the Beirut port blast on the 4th August 2020.



Figure 2 - Inclusive public park in Ghobeiry

Structure, Governance and Management

Type of governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a Constitution.

Legal structure

The charity is constituted as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) whose only voting members are its charity Trustees.

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

Trustees are appointed and recruited by the existing Trustees.

Organisational Structure

The organisational structure comprises a Board of Trustees (formed by 4 trustees), eight core staff members, two consultants, three volunteers. Other staff are contracted according to the needs of each project.

Related parties

CatalyticAction works with partner NGOs, INGOs, charities, development agencies, and universities in the UK and overseas. CatalyticAction also partners with private companies, who provide professional pro-bono advice to assist the delivery of the charity projects.



Risk Management

Trustees perform periodic review of the risks facing the charity and put measures in place to mitigate the risks. The principal risks identified are programmatic risks and compliance risks.

The Board of Trustees together with the Senior Management Team assess the risks of any new project before allocating financial resources to it. Before entering a new partnership, the charity conducts a partner assessment. When working overseas, we seek advice from FCO as well as from local sources and work with our local partners to assess the risks of each new project. Context analysis and conflict sensitivity approaches are the foundation of the development of our interventions.

CatalyticAction carries out a health and safety risk assessment for each project. In response to the covid-19 pandemic, CA developed health and safety procedures to be able to continue to conduct participatory activities while respecting social distancing and other procedures aimed at limiting the spread of covid-19. Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety standards for the charity staff and volunteers undertaking work on behalf of CatalyticAction. These procedures always comply with local laws and guidelines as well as best international practices.

CatalyticAction follows research ethics and data protection procedures which have been developed in line with UK and local regulations.

Policies and procedures are in place to ensure the safety of vulnerable children and adults who are engaged directly or indirectly in the work of the charity.

CA trains staff and any person doing work on behalf of the charity to comply with the charity's policies and procedures.

CatalyticAction is insured to cover staff travelling overseas. The insurance policy has been specifically tailored to the charity's activities to cover employer's liability insurance, public liability insurance and trustee liability insurance.

The charity follows a rigorous financial management system to ensure that funds are spent following the charity's objectives and the project-specific donor's requirements.

List of policies and procedures

- Anti-corruption and bribery policy
- Conflict of interest policy
- Complaint procedures
- HR policies and procedures
- Procurement policy and procedures
- Environmental policy
- H&S policy



- Safeguarding policy and procedures
- Partners assessment policy
- Covid-19 procedures
- Data protection procedures
- Insurance policy

These policies and procedures are periodically reviewed to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of the charity.



Objectives and Activities

Objectives and Aims

As per constitution, the objectives of CatalyticAction are to ensure the relief and assistance of people in any part of the world who are the victims of war or natural disaster, trouble, or catastrophe in particular but not exclusively by:

- a. providing design services;
- b. providing advice on building housing and accommodation and public and private open spaces;
- c. providing or assisting in the provision of education, training, advocacy and advice; and
- d. the provision of any other such charitable services as the Trustees consider fit in furtherance of the said object.

We do so by empowering vulnerable children and their communities through participatory built interventions.

We champion the co-production of dignified built environments where everyone can take part in the creation of equitable, inclusive and sustainable communities.

We achieve this through practical projects in:

- Humanitarian architecture
- Multidisciplinary research

Our work has a direct positive impact on:

- **Children's wellbeing:** We aim to improve children's wellbeing through the process of co-design, creating safe and nurturing places that address their needs, acknowledge their rights and materialise their desires.
- **Social Cohesion:** Our projects enhance a sense of belonging and inclusion between diverse groups of people as they come together throughout the project cycle.
- **Local economy:** We create job opportunities and boost the local economy by hiring local labourers, adopting context-appropriate technologies and purchasing local materials.
- **Built environment:** Our projects create and rehabilitate spaces, delivering good quality sustainable and cost-effective built interventions that are dignified and inclusive to all community members.

The following four **values** are embedded in our approach:

- Valuing local knowledge
- Capacity building
- Supporting local economy
- Enabling equal engagement

Significant activities

CatalyticAction's primary charitable contribution is to equip communities with skills in participatory design and construction to empower them to alleviate conditions of poverty and inequalities. During this financial year, CatalyticAction has been focusing its activities on providing educational facilities that can provide long-term impact for the communities involved. CatalyticAction has also worked on a number of research projects, for which the overall aim was to develop the charity's knowledge of topics that are strictly linked to the charity's practice. Engaging in research also aimed at influencing partners' research practices towards a more participatory engagement of communities that looks at how can empowerment be achieved through physical interventions.



Figure 3 – Neighbourhood intervention in Karantina, Beirut



Achievements and Performance

In the year 2020-2021 CatalyticAction worked on 12 distinct projects, including 3 research projects (of which one started in 2018). All of the projects, including research, involved extensive activities of community engagement. For built projects, community members and local partners were involved in the design process from inception to implementation. This approach ensured the long-term sustainability of the projects as both community members and local partners acquired knowledge and skills essential for their long-term operation.

CatalyticAction monitors implemented projects with the support of its local partners. Monitoring and evaluation is carried out mostly through qualitative interviews by our local partners. As they are the ones who will use the spaces built by CatalyticAction on a daily basis, they can provide valuable feedback on the operation of the projects implemented. The charity also follows up directly on projects by conducting regular site visits.

The projects

Karantina Neighbourhood Intervention

Beirut

December 2020 – June 2021 (7 months)

The Karantina neighbourhood intervention is a project developed to provide the area's residents with a safe, inclusive and playful public space. In Karantina, the availability of safe and accessible public space is highly lacking - as is the case in much of Beirut. By transforming an area of neglected and unused public land into a safe and child friendly public space, this project seeks to tackle this absence. To ensure the space accurately reflects both the needs and desires of its users, the project employed co-design methods that allowed the neighbourhood's diverse voices to be heard.

Phase 1 – Identifying the site of intervention

The first phase of this project involved finding a suitable space for the intervention to be carried out. To do this we used various selection methodologies including participatory observation, mapping, and interviewing local community members and key stakeholders to find plots of public land that would ensure accessibility to all.

Phase 2 – Participatory design process

The project began with a community clean-up activity as the site was filled with rubbish and it was important to start activating the space so that the visualisation and transformation of the space could begin. With the help of volunteers, recruited citizen scientists and the CatalyticAction team, the site was gradually cleared. The clean-up of the space also provided an opportunity for us to ask children and other residents what they'd like from this new space.

After the clean-up and focused research of the space and its surroundings, our team put together a preliminary design to be shown to Karantina's residents at a community design consultation on site. The consultation allowed us to gauge the different priorities of the community and what they sought from the space. This included calls for greenery, seating areas in the shade, lighting to keep women safe, and a safe place that could be used by all age groups.

Phase 3 – Technical design

In response to this consultation, we identified three priorities that informed the final design of the space: a space that was child friendly, leisure infrastructure that could be used by all and somewhere that felt safe. The public space was thus designed to create a safe space that both enabled adults to gather with their friends and children to have a fun and exciting place to play. We encouraged this by designing features that could be left to the interpretation of their users.

Phase 4 – Construction

For the construction phase of the project, we hired workers from the local area, including residents who lived in the building by the site. Throughout the process we also negotiated with residents in the immediate surrounding to ensure that decisions around the construction worked for everyone.



Figure 4 - Neighbourhood intervention in Karantina, Beirut



Since the space has opened it has been exciting to see how children and other residents have chosen to use each of its elements. Their new ways of interacting with it continue to surprise us. But, most of all we're pleased that this space is an area Karantina's residents can use without needing to abide by opening hours and prohibitive restrictions. We hope it will mark the beginning of similar interventions that ensure the neighbourhood's streets are safe and welcoming for its children and their families to enjoy.

This Karantina Neighbourhood Intervention was implemented in parallel with the Karantina Participatory Spatial Intervention (Karantina PSI) research project. Part of the GCRF project "[Assessing vulnerabilities for urban recovery solutions in Beirut post-explosion](#)" with the Relief centre, IGP and DPU at UCL, this project aims to ensure a longer participatory process with residents by following an inclusive citizen science approach. These citizen scientists continue to monitor the use of this spatial intervention, to learn from it for future interventions and to reflect on the benefit of co-design processes for Beirut's recovery.

For more info visit: <https://www.catalyticaction.org/karantina-neighbourhood-intervention/>

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 270 m2

Project partners:

- Terre des Hommes Italia
- UNICEF
- Neighbourhood Initiative - American University of Beirut (AUB)
- Municipality of Beirut

Safe Space – Kan Ya Makan

Karantina Public Park, Beirut

December 2020 – July 2021 (8 months)

Kan Ya Makan is a project we developed in response to the 4th of August Beirut Blast. It sought to address children's needs post-explosion by engaging them in a series of weekly activities that explored their relationship with space, and the environment around them.

Kan Ya Makan means once upon a time, with a play on the Arabic words, *Kan Ya Makan* emphasises place - *Makan*. Building on the idea of storytelling, this project was about children co-creating environments through narratives.

The project included the creation of "*Beit Byoot*" - an outdoor child friendly safe space designed with the children.



Figure 5 - Safe Space in Karantina Park, Beirut

Throughout Karantina's difficult history, the recent 4th of August blast has been one of the most distressing and destructive events that the neighbourhood has experienced. It not only impacted the neighbourhood's built infrastructure, but it has also had a profound effect on people's safety, security and wellbeing. [Plan International](#) warned of the particular impact this crisis could have on children's mental health, highlighting the urgency for psychosocial support to address their needs.

Through the Kan Ya Makan program, we have sought to support children through these challenging circumstances. Kan Ya Makan is a child-led program that was designed to engage children in a creative journey of storytelling, arts, play, and spatial intervention. It sought to encourage exploration and enable children to express their visions for the spatial environments around them. The program unfolded with children reflecting on their personal and collective experiences of space. The stories that emerged throughout this process allowed them to express themselves and form new relationships with their community as well as their environment. Through conceptual exploration and practical implementation, the children were invited to become active agents in shaping the world within and around them. The program was divided into three phases, with each part exploring a different aspect of children's relationship to space:

- Phase 1 – Safe and personal space
- Phase 2 – Stories of places
- Phase 3 – Sharing stories of change



Figure 6 - Model making activity as part of Phase 2: Stories of places

For more info about the contents of each phase please visit:

<https://www.catalyticaction.org/co-creating-childrens-environments-through-narratives/>

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 265 m2

Project partners:

- Nusaned
- Impact Lebanon
- Neighbourhood Initiative - American University of Beirut (AUB)
- Municipality of Beirut

Safe Parks

Karm Al Arees and Kaskas public parks, Beirut

January 2021 – June 2021 (6 months)

In response to the Beirut port blast on the 4th of August 2020, we partnered with UNICEF Lebanon and Himaya to rehabilitate two neglected public parks in Beirut - Karm Al Arees Park and Kaskas Park. The rehabilitations focussed on transforming these parks into inclusive, accessible and child friendly spaces that could be used by the local community for everyday use, activities and gatherings. Working in close coordination with the Municipality of Beirut and Himaya NGO, the design for these parks was centred on making public spaces that could be used and enjoyed by everyone.



Figure 7 - Karm Al Arees Public Park

We took a participatory approach to the rehabilitation of the parks, engaging with community members to understand what changes were most needed and desired. This involved consultations with the garden's department of the municipality, informal interviews with residents and gaining insights from students from the American University of Beirut, who had previously run activities in Karm Al Arees park. We also worked in close collaboration with our partner Himaya who are conducting a two-year program with children in the parks led by trained young facilitators from the area who had clear ideas about what they thought the park needed.



Figure 8 - Play towers in Karm Al Arees Park



Figure 9 - Kaskas Public Park

For more info about the specific interventions implemented in each park visit:
<https://www.catalyticaction.org/karm-al-arees-and-kaskas-public-safe-parks/>

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 2,280 m²

Project partners:

- Himaya
- UNICEF
- Municipality of Beirut

Ghobeiry Public Park

Ghobeiry

February 2021 – August 2021 (7 months)

Ghobeiry Public Park is a project we conducted in the area of Ghobeiry, a municipality on the outskirts of Beirut in the Baabda District of Mount Lebanon Governorate. In partnership with Terre Des Hommes Italy, and funded by UNICEF Lebanon, this project involved the rehabilitation of the park. It focussed on making the space more accessible for its multi-generational and varied users, including children from the schools nearby and caregivers for whom the park is a vital public space. The design for the rehabilitated park was informed by participatory design methods involving interviews with key stakeholders and hands-on workshops with children. The project was also underpinned by the desire to work within the existing features of the park, naturally a very green and vibrant space.

The design for Ghobeiry Public Park built upon the existing features of the park, including an abundance of trees providing natural shade and an empty pavilion with lots of potential. It also focussed on creating spaces which catered to its different users. To this end, the design involved the building of five new spaces. Two of these made use of the existing pavilion to create a space for resting and an open classroom which could be used for activities and workshops. The other three areas were centred on the theme of play, with a variety of coloured walls each indicating a different focus.



Figure 10 - Ghobeiry Public Park

For more info please visit: <https://www.catalyticaction.org/ghobeiry-park/>

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 2,470 m²

Project partners:

- Terre des Hommes Italia
- UNICEF
- Municipality of Ghobeiry

Karantina Streetscape

Karantina, Beirut

May 2021 – December 2021 (8 months)

Karantina's urban public space project sought to upgrade the streets in the neighbourhood of Karantina, both around the Beirut Governmental Hospital and the Public Park. An area that bustles with cars, this project focussed on making Karantina's streets more pedestrian and child friendly by improving the infrastructure in the neighbourhood. The design interventions for this project were underpinned by a participatory approach ensuring input from the local community around their needs, visions and aspirations for the space.

We conducted a range of participatory activities and interviews with children, young people and caregivers. For the children and younger residents involved in these workshops, we encouraged them to view themselves as architects. Exploring the site with our team members, they reflected on what they liked, disliked and thought could be improved around the site. Their ideas included adding seating areas, lights, play items, speed bumps, shading and greenery. However, they brought a range of ideas and there was a vibrant debate about where each of these items should be placed and what should be prioritised. In addition to these workshops, we also conducted informal interviews with regular users of the area including caregivers, business owners and military officers. A common theme they alluded to was the need to slow down cars to ensure children's safety, the need for adequate seating so the space is suitable for stopping, and the importance of colour and greenery for making the streets appealing. These workshops and interviews were complemented using observational methods carried out by our team to assess how the area is used both by vehicles and pedestrians.



Figure 11 - Enhancing Streetscape in Karantina, Beirut

Building on this participatory phase, the design centred on four key areas: slowing the traffic; making the area inclusive and pedestrian friendly; creating play opportunities for children and enhancing existing social activities. In order to tackle the issue of traffic and make the area safer for pedestrians, the design involved adding a new roundabout, replacing the old median strip, and introducing speed bumps and road markings to regulate car parking and movement. To increase the safety of pedestrians and make the area more accessible, the design focussed on improving the existing sidewalks, creating pedestrian crossings and building access ramps. Part of this involved creating a new sidewalk under a

group of existing trees which allowed for natural shade. On this new sidewalk, we implemented a long bench which aims to tackle the issues of cars parking in spaces where pedestrians should be able to gather. By adding more trees to the sidewalks, roundabouts and new median in front of the hospital, the intervention also created more shade, giving the area the feel of an urban park. Finally, to facilitate play, we built a long and colourful bench along the sidewalk which can be used for seating, jumping off and running along. There are also floor games along the pavement for children to interact with as they use the space.



Figure 12 - Enhancing Streetscape in Karantina, Beirut

By improving the infrastructure around the Karantina public hospital and Karantina Public Park, this intervention has made the area more accessible, sociable and fun for the neighbourhood's residents. It has encouraged social activity with its range of gathering spaces and provided entertainment for children through the playful aspects of the project. This is complemented by the traffic intervention solutions which have made the area feel a lot safer.

For more info please visit: <https://www.catalyticaction.org/karantina-streetscape/>

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 3,000 m²

Project partners:

- UN-Habitat Lebanon
- Fondation de France
- Municipality of Beirut

Assessing Vulnerabilities for Urban Recovery Solutions in Beirut

Beirut

January 2021 – June 2021 (6 months)

In collaboration with the [IGP-RELIEF Centre](#) at UCL, this [GCRF](#) funded research project seeks to provide insight into the changing landscape of local vulnerabilities following the Beirut explosion on August 4th 2020. The project focuses on the badly affected neighbourhood of Mar Mikhael and intends to generate in-depth understanding of the evolving vulnerabilities of the neighbourhood to help inform future interventions and public policies that can address them. This research brings together urban economists, social scientists and urban designers to collect quantitative survey data, as well as community consultations data through focus groups and semi-structured interviews. The research project builds on the Prosperity Index work that the IGP-Relief Centre has been conducting in Lebanon for the past three years and focuses on the three thematic areas of Livelihood and employment, Housing security and Mental health and wellbeing. The research was conducted six months after the blast.



Figure 13 - Citizen scientists household survey training

For more info visit: <https://www.catalyticaction.org/assessing-vulnerabilities-for-urban-recovery-solutions-in-beirut-lebanon-with-the-relief-centre/> and <https://www.relief-centre.org/relief-centre-conference-2021-1/catalyticaction-public-spaces-and-vitality>

Project partners:

- Institute for Global Prosperity (University College London)
- UK Research and Innovation (UK Research and Innovation)



ONGOING

The following projects started in the 2020-2021 and will be completed in 2022.

Educational Centre

Karantina, Beirut

September 2021 – May 2022 (9 months)

This project aims at setting up an informal indoor learning space in Karantina to answer the lack of educational facilities in the neighbourhood. The design was conducted in collaboration with the local community and key stakeholders through different co-design sessions. In particular the participatory design activities were structured to aim at restoring the participants' connection to physical learning and help them imagine their ideal, post-COVID19 learning space based on their individual and collective needs and aspirations.

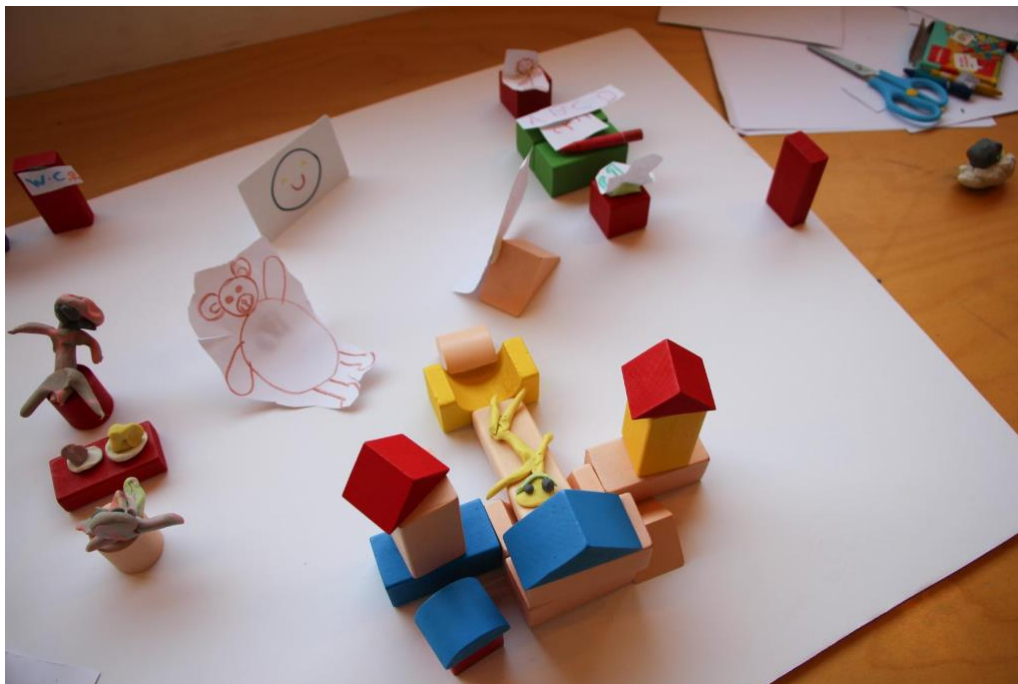


Figure 14 - Young children produced models of their ideal space

The project is scheduled to be completed in May 2022.

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 540 m²

Project partners:

- Terre des Hommes Italia
- Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
- Municipality of Beirut

Mina Participatory Spatial Intervention

July 2021 – March 2022 (9 months)

This project in the city of El Mina in Lebanon, is a collaboration with the RELIEF centre and funded with the support of Otto per Mille of the Waldensian Church of Italy. Located by the coast in Northern Lebanon, El Mina has a lot of potential for enhancing public space. This project seeks to build on this by working with citizen scientists from the area to reflect on how residents' experience of public space in El Mina can be improved. Through a participatory spatial intervention, this project will focus on an area in the Corniche of El-Mina located by the sea. Stretching 7km along the coast, the Corniche is a place where families from different nationalities and social classes meet, coming together to use the public space. However, the Corniche lacks vital infrastructure for residents to get the most from the space. While part of the Corniche was refurbished in 2019, this section is at a considerable distance from the most vulnerable neighbourhoods of the city - the people who need it most. This project seeks to address this by focussing on the part of the Corniche in front of the social housing in Al Masaken, and the informal settlement of Hay Al Tanak.



Figure 15 - Public consultation with local residents

The project is schedule to be completed in March 2022.

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 1900 m2

Project partners:

- Waldensian Church of Italy
- Institute for Global Prosperity (University College London)

Public Space as a Means to Mitigate Conflict

Majdal Anjar

September 2021 – March 2022 (7 months)

This project is a collaboration with International Alert (IA) and based in the village of Majdal Anjar in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon. It builds on IA's programme 'Creating Space for Peace: Supporting Local Peacebuilding and Local Citizen-State Relations' to work with young people in Majdal Anjar to create a public space that can be used for dialogue around conflict mitigation. IA has been working with young people in the village since April 2021 to establish opportunities for dialogue that can improve inter and intra-community, as well as citizen-state relations. This takes place in the form of a youth dialogue group (YDG) in which topics such as non-violent communications and dealing with differences are discussed. This project is embedded in this agenda and applies the method of placemaking to encourage young people in the area to consider how they can participate in reimagining and reinventing public space in Majdal Anjar. The culmination of this will be the creation of a public space which they have researched and designed.



Figure 16 - Youth Dialogue Group visiting a potential site for the project

The project is scheduled to be completed in March 2022.

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 4,000 m²

Project partners:

- International Alert

Beirut Public Stairs Rehabilitation

June 2021 – June 2022 (12 months)

In partnership with UN Habitat Lebanon, this project seeks to rehabilitate and revive the public stairs of St Nicolas, Vendome and Laziza in the neighbourhoods of Mar Mikhael and Gemmayzeh in Beirut. While staircases in Beirut are used for practical purposes, they are also used as lively spaces of social interaction. They are historical landmarks that have survived the city's vast changes, representing years of collective memory. This project aims to preserve this heritage and enhance the social activities on the stairs by fixing damages, adding furniture and improving accessibility. Through a series of participatory workshops with the stairs' multi-generational users, the design for this project has involved direct engagement with residents of these neighbourhoods. It platforms their ideas to ensure a participatory rehabilitation of their staircases.



Figure 17 - Participants visiting the stairs to come up with design ideas

The project is schedule to be completed in June 2022.

Size of the allocated area for the intervention (in square metres): 2,050 m²

Project partners:

- UN Habitat Lebanon
- Block by Block
- UNIDO
- Municipality of Beirut

Supporting Inclusive and Integrated Recovery in Karantina

Karantina, Beirut

November 2021 – February 2022 (4 months)

The project aims to analyse public spaces in the neighbourhood and develop ways in which residents can co-design their shared spaces. The project follows a citizen science methodology that we tailored to this specific context and project. We recruited and trained 10 citizen scientists; women and men representing the diverse community groups living in the neighbourhood. We adapted some of the Ghel Institute's public life tools to survey 15 public spaces in the Karantina neighbourhood and learn about their daily use. The research focuses on the urban built environment and its users' diverse experiences. These public spaces are analysed to address key issues through co-designed interventions.



Figure 18 - Citizen Scientist conducting an interview with a resident in Karantina, Beirut

The project is scheduled to be completed in February 2022.

Project partners:

- UNDP

RELIEF Centre research partnership in Lebanon

The [RELIEF Centre](#) is a transdisciplinary research collaboration that focuses on one of the world's pressing challenges of the moment: how to build a prosperous and inclusive future for communities affected by mass displacement.

This collaboration started in 2017-2018 and was renewed also in the current financial year.

Other initiatives

Lectures, workshops and public conferences

Throughout the year, CatalyticAction delivered several lectures, workshops and public conferences with the aim of raising awareness about the role of participatory practices and architecture in the field of sustainable construction and development:

- International Play Association (IPA), Action for Children's Environments (ACE) and UNICEF, *Making Cities Child friendly in the Post Pandemic World: Play and Public Place*, November 2020 (conducted online).
- Urban95 and Bernard Van Leer Foundation, *Urban95 Convening 2020*, December 2020 (conducted online).
- UCL Institute for Global Prosperity, Soundbites, *CatalyticAction's work + adapting to covid-19*, February 2021 (podcast).
- UCL, Development Planning Unit, MSc Building and Urban Design in Development, *Urban Design Conversations*, February 2021 (conducted online).

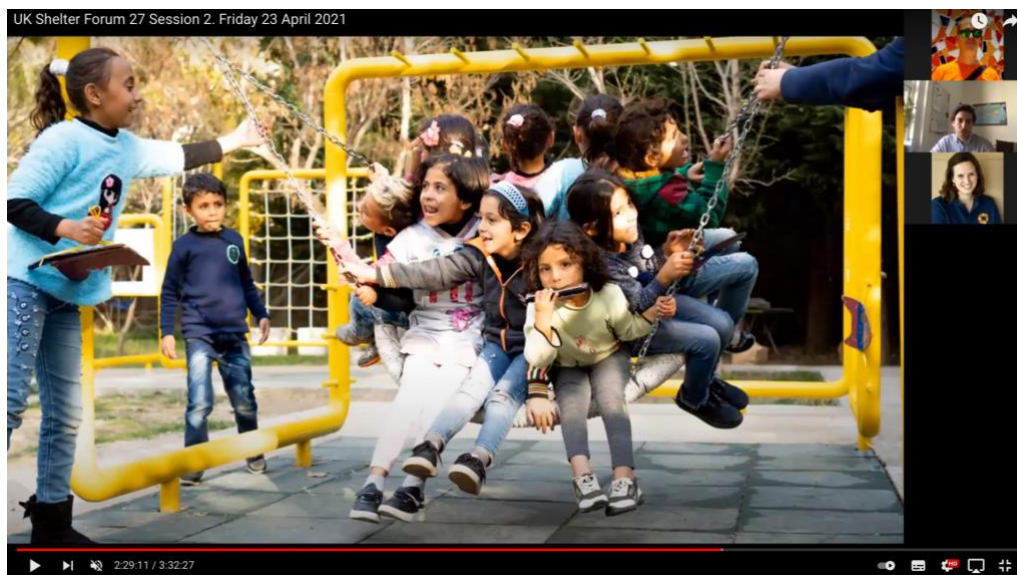


Figure 19 - UK Shelter Forum 27

- Arup, Urban95 and Bernard Van Leer Foundation, *Proximity of Care Design Guide Launch Event*, March 2021 (conducted online).
- UCL Institute for Global Prosperity - RELIEF Centre, *Working through Crisis: Innovations, possibilities and limitations of research in a volatile Lebanon*, March 2021 (conducted online).
- InterAction Shelter & Settlements Working Group Meeting, *Promoting children's participation in design*, March 2021 (conducted online).
- UK Shelter Forum 27 Session 2, *Co-designing built interventions with children affected by displacement (DeCID)*, April 2021 (conducted online).



- Biennale dello Spazio Pubblico, *Co-designing with children affected by displacement (DeCID)*, May 2021 (conducted online).
- Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale (ISPI) – Master in International Cooperation, *Co-designing Beirut's Recovery*, May 2021 (conducted online).
- American University of Beirut (AUB) and German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), *Co-designing with Beirut's children*, May 2021 (conducted online).
- UNICEF and WHO, *AT Advocates Webinar 3: Inclusive Play*, August 2021 (conducted online).

Statement of public benefit

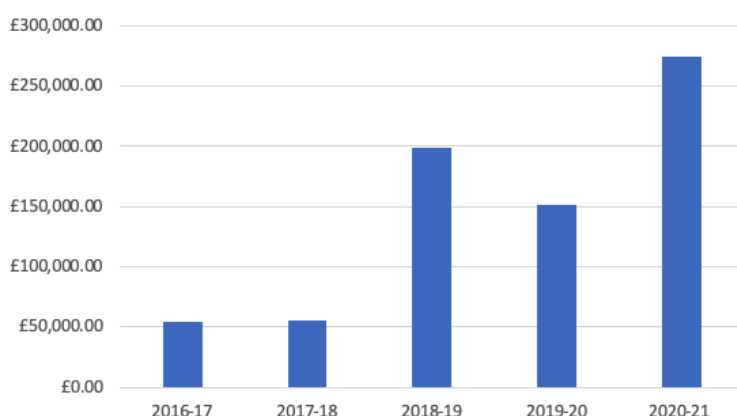
When reviewing the charity activities, the Trustees had to regard the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit. The Trustees ensured that the activities undertaken are in line with the charitable objects of CatalyticAction, and in doing so are satisfied that CatalyticAction's activities meet the requirements on demonstrating public benefit.



Financial Review

During this financial year, the charity raised a total income of £272,751. The charity expenditures for the year were £243,643.

Table 1 - Charity income



Of the total income, 92% was raised for delivering specific projects (always governed by formal agreements). 8% was raised to support the overall activities of the charity and it was raised from donations from individuals and private organisations.

The charity has already secured a number of projects for 2021-2022. This would allow the charity to allocate more time for strategic planning and growth.

Over the past 6 years, the charity had an average income growth rate of 44%. The growth in 2020-2021 was 80% (higher than the 40% expected).

CatalyticAction benefits from the support of many volunteers in an operational capacity as well as many other vital roles. In accordance with the Charity Commission guidelines on financial reporting, the economic contribution of volunteers is not recognised in the financial statements.

CatalyticAction has carried out 11 projects during this financial year, of which 5 will be carried forward to 2021-2022. The overall cost of these projects is only partially reflected in the financial statements as part of the implementation costs were incurred by our partners.

Principal funding sources

The main source of funding for the charity during this financial year have been fees for charitable services from partner organisations.

Brief statement of the charity's policy on reserves

The Trustees aim to hold unrestricted reserves sufficient to cover 6 months of operating expenses to enable the smooth running of the charity in the event of unforeseen costs and / or downturn in expected income. The balance held as unrestricted reserves at the end of the financial year is £79,368 which represents approximately 6 months of operating costs, including staff salaries, based on the current operating budget. The reserves policy is reviewed every year by the Board of Trustees.



Figure 20 – Safe Park in Karm Al Arees, Beirut

Challenges and Future Plans

In the first few months of 2021-2022 the charity will be working on 5 projects secured towards the end of 2020-2021. A further 4 new collaborations are being explored and will most probably lead to projects.



Figure 21 – Giant slide in Karantina Public Park, Beirut

In 2020-2021 the charity has secured new partnerships with international organisations such as UNICEF and UN-Habitat. In 2021-2022 the charity plans to expand the activities with these partners as well as securing new strategic partnerships that can offer opportunities for long-term collaborations for the charity.

Alongside this effort, the charity aims at implementing additional educational spaces such as public parks, child friendly spaces, playgrounds, schools, and community centres to better the living conditions of disadvantaged communities. Due to the charity's experience in this context, CatalyticAction predicts that the majority of the projects will be implemented in Lebanon. Nevertheless, the charity staff and the Board of Trustees are working to expand CatalyticAction's activities to other countries in the Middle East.

The charity will continue to dedicate resources to increase the charity's impact by growing the number of partners and projects. The charity will also try to connect with a wider number of supporters through public events, social media and other networking opportunities. This process will hopefully allow the charity to reach a wider number of people and communities, empowering them through built interventions.

The charity is planning to expand its current Board of Trustees to at least a total of 5 members. The board is currently lacking strong financial planning skills, in particular regarding charity finance, which would be a requisite in the selection of future trustees. The charity is also looking for specific persons to join the charity as patrons; individuals who will be actively promoting the work of CatalyticAction without having to be involved in its operational management.

In 2021, the charity has extensively worked on improving its media outreach strategy increasing the awareness among the general public and like-minded organisations about the work of CatalyticAction and its impact. The charity will continue to work on this strategy in the next year.

Outreach to students and professionals will remain an important activity of the charity. Participating in conferences, lessons, etc. has the potential to inspire students and professionals about the social potential of participatory architecture. CatalyticAction has been involved in academic research that will inform the practice of the charity.

The charity aims at participating at least three conferences per year where we will have the opportunity to present the work of the charity to other charities, NGOs and academics. These events will be an opportunity to expand the charity's network and potentially create new partnerships.

In general, the charity aims to increase its capacity over the next years, so as to improve the living conditions of an even higher number of people.



Figure 22 – Children mapping public spaces in Karantina, Beirut



Declaration

Andrea Rigon
Trustee – Chair
26-04-2022

Andrea Rigon

Andy Hilton
Trustee – Treasurer
26-04-2022

Andy Hilton

Emanuela Rizzo
Trustee
26-04-2022

Emanuela Rizzo

Sandra D'Urzo
Trustee
26-04-2022

Sandra D'Urzo

**CHARITY COMMISSION**
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES**Independent examiner's
report on the accounts****Section A****Independent Examiner's Report****Report to the trustees/
members of**Charity Name
Catalytic Action**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 October 2021

**Charity no
(if any)**

1169604

Set out on pages

1 - 43

(remember to include the page numbers of additional sheets)

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity for the year ended 31/10/2021.

**Responsibilities and
basis of report**

As the charity trustees, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Charity's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent
examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed:**Date:** 25/04/2022**Name:**

Olugbenga Coker

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

FCCA

Address:

1 Holmdale Road Kent BR7 6BY



CHARITY COMMISSION
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Catalytic Action	Charity No (if any)	1169604
Annual accounts for the period		
Period start date	01/11/2020	To 30/10/2021

Section A Statement of financial activities

Recommended categories by activity	Guidance Notes	Unrestricted funds £ F01	Restricted income funds £ F02	Endowment funds £ F03	Total funds £ F04	Prior year funds £ F05
Incoming resources (Note 3)						
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies	S01	22,836	244,134	-	266,970	3,479
Charitable activities	S02	-	5,500	-	5,500	128,235
Other trading activities	S03	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	S04	95	-	-	95	113
Separate material item of income	S05	-	-	-	-	-
Other	S06	186	-	-	186	19,277
Total	S07	23,117	249,634	-	272,751	151,104
Resources expended (Note 6)						
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds	S08	-	-	-	-	-
Charitable activities	S09	2,086	241,557	-	243,643	148,892
Separate material item of expense	S10	-	-	-	-	-
Other	S11	-	-	-	-	-
Total	S12	2,086	241,557	-	243,643	148,892
Net income/(expenditure) before investment gains/(losses)						
Net gains/(losses) on investments	S13	21,031	8,077	-	29,108	2,212
Net income/(expenditure) Extraordinary items	S14	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between funds	S15	21,031	8,077	-	29,108	2,212
Other recognised gains/(losses):	S16	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses on revaluation of fixed assets for the charity's own use	S17	-	-	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses)	S18	-	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds	S19	-	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation of funds:	S20	21,031	8,077	-	29,108	2,212
Total funds brought forward	S21	58,337	40,898	-	99,235	97,023
Total funds carried forward	S22	79,368	48,975	-	128,343	99,235



Section B Balance sheet

		Guidance Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Endowment funds	Total this year	Total last year
			£	£	£	£	£
			F01	F02	F03	F04	F05
Fixed assets							
Intangible assets	(Note 15)	B01	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	(Note 14)	B02	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	(Note 16)	B03	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	(Note 17)	B04	-	-	-	-	-
Total fixed assets		B05	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets							
Stocks	(Note 18)	B06	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors	(Note 19)	B07	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	(Note 17.4)	B08	-	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	(Note 24)	B09	76,550	52,793	-	129,343	99,235
Total current assets		B10	76,550	52,793	-	129,343	99,235
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year							
	(Note 20)	B11	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Net current assets/(liabilities)		B12	75,550	52,793	-	128,343	99,235
Total assets less current liabilities		B13	75,550	52,793	-	128,343	99,235
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year							
	(Note 20)	B14	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for liabilities		B15	-	-	-	-	-
Total net assets or liabilities		B16	75,550	52,793	-	128,343	99,235
Funds of the Charity							
Endowment funds	(Note 27)	B17	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted income funds	(Note 27)	B18	-	48,975	-	48,975	40,898
Unrestricted funds		B19	79,368	-	-	79,368	58,337
Revaluation reserve		B20	-	-	-	-	-
Total funds		B21	79,368	48,975	-	128,343	99,235
Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees			Signature		Print Name		Date of approval dd/mm/yyyy
			Andrea Rigan		Andrea Rigan		28/4/2022



Section C Notes to the accounts

Note 1 Basis of preparation

This section should be completed by all charities.

1.1 Basis of accounting

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with:

- and with* ☒ the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014
- and with* ☒ the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)
- and with the Charities Act 2011.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.*

* -Tick as appropriate

1.2 Going concern

If there are material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, please provide the following details or state "Not applicable", if appropriate:

An explanation as to those factors that support the conclusion that the charity is a going concern;

Not applicable

Disclosure of any uncertainties that make the going concern assumption doubtful;

Not applicable

Where accounts are not prepared on a going concern basis, please disclose this fact together with the basis on which the trustees prepared the accounts and the reason why the charity is not regarded as a going concern.

Not applicable

1.3 Change of accounting policy

The accounts present a true and fair view and the accounting policies adopted are those outlined in note { }.

Yes*	☒	* -Tick as appropriate
No*	☐	

Please disclose:

(i) the nature of the change in accounting policy;	Not applicable
(ii) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides more reliable and more relevant information; and	Not applicable
(iii) the amount of the adjustment for each line affected in the current period, each prior period presented and the aggregate amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, 3.44 FRS 102 SORP.	Not applicable

1.4 Changes to accounting estimates

No changes to accounting estimates have occurred in the reporting period (3.46 FRS 102 SORP).

Yes*	☒	* -Tick as appropriate
No*	☐	

Please disclose:

(i) the nature of any changes;	
(ii) the effect of the change on income and expense or assets and liabilities for the current period; and	
(iii) where practicable, the effect of the change in one or more future periods.	

1.5 Material prior year errors

No material prior year error have been identified in the reporting period (3.47 FRS 102 SORP).

Yes*	☒	* -Tick as appropriate
No*	☐	

Please disclose:

(i) the nature of the prior period error;	
(ii) for each prior period presented in the accounts, the amount of the correction for each account line item affected; and	
(iii) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented in the accounts.	



Section C		Notes to the accounts	(cont)
Note 2		Accounting policies	
2.2 INCOME		<i>This standard list of accounting policies has been applied by the charity except for those ticked "No" or "N/a". Where a different or additional policy has been adopted then this is detailed in the box below.</i>	
Recognition of income	These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when: - the charity becomes entitled to the resources; - it is more likely than not that the trustees will receive the resources; and - the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Offsetting	There has been no offsetting of assets and liabilities, or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by the FRS 102 SORP or FRS 102.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Grants and donations	Grants and donations are only included in the SoFA when the general income recognition criteria are met (5.10 to 5.12 FRS102 SORP). In the case of performance related grants, income must only be recognised to the extent that the charity has provided the specified goods or services as entitlement to the grant only occurs when the performance related conditions are met (5.16 FRS 102 SORP). Legacies are included in the SoFA when receipt is probable, that is, when there has been grant of probate, the executors have established that there are sufficient assets in the estate and any conditions attached to the legacy are either within the control of the charity or have been met.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐ Yes No N/a ☐ ☐ ☒	
Legacies		Yes No N/a ☐ ☐ ☒	
Government grants	The charity has received government grants in the reporting period. Gift Aid receivable is included in income when there is a valid declaration from the donor. Any Gift Aid amount recovered on a donation is considered to be part of that gift and is treated as an addition to the same fund as the initial donation unless the donor or the terms of the appeal have specified otherwise.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Tax reclaims on donations and gifts		Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Contractual income and performance related grants	This is only included in the SoFA once the charity has provided the related goods or services or met the performance related conditions.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Donated goods	Donated goods are measured at fair value (the amount for which the asset could be exchanged) unless impractical to do so. The cost of any stock of goods donated for distribution to beneficiaries is deemed to be the fair value of those gifts at the time of their receipt and they are recognised on receipt. In the reporting period in which the stocks are distributed, they are recognised as an expense at the carrying amount of the stocks at distribution. Donated goods for resale are measured at fair value on initial recognition, which is the expected proceeds from sale less the expected costs of sale, and recognised in 'Income from other trading activities' with the corresponding stock recognised in the balance sheet. On its sale the value of stock is charged against 'Income from other trading activities' and the proceeds from sale are also recognised as 'Income from other trading activities'. Goods donated for on-going use by the charity are recognised as tangible fixed assets and included in the SoFA as incoming resources when receivable. Gifts in kind for use by the charity are included in the SoFA as income from donations when receivable.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐ Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐ Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Donated services and facilities	Donated services and facilities are included in the SoFA when received at the value of the gift to the charity provided the value of the gift can be measured reliably. Donated services and facilities that are consumed immediately are recognised as income with an equivalent amount recognised as an expense under the appropriate heading in the SoFA.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐ Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Support costs	The charity has incurred expenditure on support costs.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Volunteer help	The value of any voluntary help received is not included in the accounts but is described in the trustees' annual report.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Income from interest, royalties and dividends	This is included in the accounts when receipt is probable and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Income from membership subscriptions	Membership subscriptions received in the nature of a gift are recognised in Donations and Legacies. Membership subscriptions which gives a member the right to buy services or other benefits are recognised as income earned from the provision of goods and services as income from charitable activities.	Yes No N/a ☐ ☐ ☒	
Settlement of insurance claims	Insurance claims are only included in the SoFA when the general income recognition criteria are met (5.10 to 5.12 FRS102 SORP) and are included as an item of other income in the SoFA.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	
Investment gains and losses	This includes any realised or unrealised gains or losses on the sale of investments and any gain or loss resulting from revaluing investments to market value at the end of the year.	Yes No N/a ☒ ☐ ☐	



2.3 EXPENDITURE AND LIABILITIES

Liability recognition	Liabilities are recognised where it is more likely than not that there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources and the amount of the obligation can be measured with reasonable certainty.
Governance and support costs	Support costs have been allocated between governance costs and other support. Governance costs comprise all costs involving public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, eg allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.
Grants with performance conditions	Where the charity gives a grant with conditions for its payment being a specific level of service or output to be provided, such grants are only recognised in the SoFA once the recipient of the grant has provided the specified service or output.
Grants payable without performance conditions	Where there are no conditions attaching to the grant that enables the donor charity to realistically avoid the commitment, a liability for the full funding obligation must be recognised.
Redundancy cost	The charity made no redundancy payments during the reporting period.
Deferred income	No material item of deferred income has been included in the accounts.
Creditors	The charity has creditors which are measured at settlement amounts less any trade discounts.
Provisions for liabilities	A liability is measured on recognition at its historical cost and then subsequently measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.
Basic financial instruments	The charity accounts for basic financial instruments on initial recognition as per paragraph 11.7 FRS102 SORP. Subsequent measurement is as per paragraphs 11.17 to 11.19, FRS102 SORP.

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

2.4 ASSETS

	These are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year, and cost at least	£ 100.00
Tangible fixed assets for use by charity	They are valued at cost. The depreciation rates and methods used are disclosed in note 9.2.	
Intangible fixed assets	The charity has intangible fixed assets, that is, non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the charity through custody or legal rights. The amortisation rates and methods used are disclosed in note 9.5.	
	They are valued at cost.	
Heritage assets	The charity has heritage assets, that is, non-monetary assets with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The depreciation rates and methods used as disclosed in note 9.6.1.4.	
	They are valued at cost.	
Investments	Fixed asset investments in quoted shares, traded bonds and similar investments are valued at initially at cost and subsequently at fair value (their market value) at the year end. The same treatment is applied to unlisted investments unless fair value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment.	
	Investments held for resale or pending their sale and cash and cash equivalents with a maturity date of less than 1 year are treated as current asset investments.	
Stocks and work in progress	Stocks held for sale as part of non-charitable trade are measured at the lower or cost or net realisable value.	
	Goods or services provided as part of a charitable activity are measured at net realisable value based on the service potential provided by items of stock.	
	Work in progress is valued at cost less any foreseeable loss that is likely to occur on the contract.	
Debtors	Debtors (including trade debtors and loans receivable) are measured on initial recognition at settlement amount after any trade discounts or amount advanced by the charity. Subsequently, they are measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be received.	
Current asset investments	The charity has investments which it holds for resale or pending their sale and cash and cash equivalents with a maturity date less than one year. These include cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity date of less than one year held for investment purposes rather than to meet short term cash commitments as they fall due.	
	They are valued at fair value except where they qualify as basic financial instruments.	

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☐	☐	☒

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐

Yes	No	N/a
☒	☐	☐



Section C Notes to the accounts (cont)

Note 3 Analysis of income

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Endowment funds	Total funds	Prior year
	Analysis				£	£
Donations and legacies:	Donations and gifts	19,269	1,509	-	20,778	3,479
	Gift Aid	125	-	-	125	-
	Legacies	-	-	-	-	-
	General grants provided by government/other charities	3,442	242,625	-	246,067	128,235
	Membership subscriptions and sponsorships which are in substance donations	-	-	-	-	-
	Donated goods, facilities and services	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	22,836	244,134	-	266,970	131,714
Charitable activities:		-	-	-	-	-
	Fees for charitable services	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	5,500	-	5,500	19,277
	Total	-	5,500	-	5,500	19,277
Other trading activities:		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
	Other	186	-	-	186	-
	Total	186	-	-	186	-
Income from investments:	Interest income	95	-	-	95	113
	Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-
	Rental and leasing income	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	95	-	-	95	113
Separate material item of income:		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
Other:	Conversion of endowment funds into income	-	-	-	-	-
	Gain on disposal of a tangible fixed asset held for charity's own use	-	-	-	-	-
	Gain on disposal of a programme related investment	-	-	-	-	-
	Royalties from the exploitation of intellectual property rights	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME		23,117	249,634	-	272,751	151,104
Other information:						



Section C Notes to the accounts (cont)

Note 6 Analysis of expenditure

Analysis	This year				Last year			
	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Endowment funds	Total funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Endowment funds	Total funds
				£				£
Expenditure on raising funds:								
Incurred seeking donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incurred seeking legacies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incurred seeking grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating membership schemes and social lotteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staging fundraising events	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fundraising agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating charity shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating a trading company undertaking non-charitable trading activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising, marketing, direct mail and publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Start up costs incurred in generating new source of future income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Database development costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trading activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment management costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio management costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of obtaining investment advice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment administration costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intellectual property licencing costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent collection, property repairs and maintenance charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure on raising funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure on charitable activities:								
Direct project cost	-	89,147	-	89,147	210	21,223	-	21,433
Salaries	-	132,957	-	132,957	89,634	-	-	89,634
Consultancies	-	18,234	-	18,234	19,222	12,019	-	31,241
IT Software and consumables	637	375	-	1,012	4,559	35	-	4,594
Bank fees	138	-	-	138	144	-	-	144
Travel, insurance & admin cost	311	844	-	1,155	183	1,063	-	1,246
Total expenditure on charitable activities	1,086	241,557	-	242,643	113,952	34,340	-	148,292
Separate material item of expense								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other								
Independent examination	1,000	-	-	1,000	600	-	-	600
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other expenditure	1,000	-	-	1,000	600	-	-	600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,086	241,557	-	243,643	114,552	34,340	-	148,892



Section C **Notes to the accounts**

Note 10 **Details of certain items of expenditure**

10.1 Fees for examination of the accounts

Please provide details of the amount paid for any statutory external scrutiny of accounts and other services provided by your independent examiner. If nothing was paid please enter '0' in the appropriate box(es).

	This year £	Last year £
Independent examiner's fees	1,000	600
Assurance services other than audit or independent examination	-	-
Tax advisory fees	-	-
Other fees (for example: financial advice, consultancy, accountancy services) paid to the independent examiner	-	-

Note 11 **Paid employees**

Please complete this note if the charity has any employees.

11.1 Staff Costs

	This year £	Last year £
Salaries and wages	113,029	89,325
Social security costs	13,989	11,055
Pension costs (defined contribution scheme)	5,939	4,693
Other employee benefits	-	-
Total staff costs	132,957	105,074

No employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period of more than £60,000

--

Note 12 **Defined contribution pension scheme or defined benefit scheme accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.**

12.1 Please complete this note if a defined contribution pension scheme is operated.

	This year £	Last year £
Amount of contributions recognised in the SOFA as an expense	5,939	4,693

Please explain the basis for allocating the liability and expense of defined contribution pension scheme between activities and between restricted and unrestricted funds.

Pensions contribution are treated as employment cost and charged to the relevant projects on the basis of time spent by the staff members working on those projects	Pensions contribution are treated as employment cost and charged to the relevant projects on the basis of time spent by the staff members working on those projects
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Section C Notes to the accounts (cont)

Note 14 Tangible fixed assets

Please complete this note if the charity has any tangible fixed assets

14.1 Cost or valuation

	Freehold land & buildings	Computer Equipment	Plant, machinery and motor vehicles	Equipment and tools	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	-	3,453	-	-	3,453
Additions	-	100	-	-	100
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers *	-	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	-	3,553	-	-	3,553

14.2 Depreciation and impairments

	**Basis	SL or RB (Straight Line or Reducing Balance)	SL or RB	SL or RB	SL or RB	SL or RB
	** Rate					
At beginning of the year		-	3,453	-	-	3,453
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation		-	100	-	-	100
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers*		-	-	-	-	-
At end of the year		-	3,553	-	-	3,553

14.3 Net book value

Net book value at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-



Section C Notes to the accounts (cont)

Note 20 Creditors and accruals

Please complete this note if the charity has any creditors or accruals.

20.1 Analysis of creditors

	Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
	This year £	Last year £	This year £	Last year £
Accruals for grants payable	-	-	-	-
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	-	-	-
Trade creditors	-	-	-	-
Payments received on account for contracts or performance-related grants	-	-	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	-	-	-	-
Taxation and social security	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	1,000	600	-	-
Total	1,000	600	-	-

Note 24 Cash at bank and in hand

	This year £	Last year £
Short term cash investments (less than 3 months maturity date)	-	-
Short term deposits	-	-
Cash at bank and on hand:	-	-
Triodos	115,876	91,441
Co-operative bank	2,807	4,484
PayPal GBP	157	640
PayPal EUR	-	30
Cash USD	1,224	2,618
Cash EUR	22	22
USD Bank	9,116	-
Transferwise	127	-
USD -LBP cash	14	-
Total	129,343	99,235



Section C Notes to the accounts (cont)

Note 27 Charity funds

27.1 Details of material funds held and movements during the CURRENT reporting period

Please give details of the movements of material individual funds in the reporting period together with a balancing figure for 'Other funds'. The 'Total funds' figure below should reconcile to 'Total funds' in the balance sheet.

* Key: PE - permanent endowment funds; EE - expendable endowment funds; R - restricted income funds, including special trusts, of the charity; and U - unrestricted funds

Fund names	Type PE, EE R or UR *	Purpose and Restrictions	Fund balances brought forward	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Gains and losses	Fund balances carried forward
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Arup (Proximity of Care Design Guide)	R				£ -	£ -	£ -	£0
Terre des Hommes Italia with UNICEF Lebanon	R	Rehabilitation of 3 public spaces in Beirut to promote safe spaces for children.		£63,586	-£63,586	£ -	£ -	£0
Karantina video	R	Producing a video illustrating the rehabilitation of the Karantina public park after the Beirut port blast.	£ -	£1,398	-£1,398	£ -	£ -	£0
Himaya with UNICEF Lebanon	R	Rehabilitation of 2 public parks in Beirut to promote safe spaces for children.	£ -	£15,896	-£15,896	£ -	£ -	£0
Urban forest	R	Facilitate an activity with children to plant a native forest in an urban park in Beirut.	£ -	£358	-£358	£ -	£ -	£0
Real Play City Challenge	R	Grant award to scale up the project implemented in 2017 in Bar Elias. The aim of the award is to support practitioners to promote play in cities.	£ -	£3,443	-£3,443	£ -	£ -	£0
UN-Habitat Karantina Streetscape	R	Rehabilitation of the area around the Karantina public hospital and park with the aim of making streets safer and more child friendly.	£ -	£15,591	-£13,227	£ -	£ -	£2,364
UN-Habitat Beirut Stairs	R	Rehabilitation of 3 public stairs in Beirut in response to the port blast. The rehabilitation will aim to make the stairs more inclusive for vulnerable users, such as children and elderly.	£ -	£9,665	-£3,443	£ -	£ -	£6,222
Otto per Mille of the Walskian Church of Italy	R	Grant for the implementation of 3 'play pockets' spaces in El Mina, to improve public spaces for vulnerable children living in the city.	£ -	£4,032	-£168	£ -	£ -	£3,864
Fondation de France	R	Grant for the rehabilitation of the area around the Karantina public hospital and park with the aim of making streets safer and more child friendly. This grant was combined with the fund UN-Habitat Karantina Streetscape.	£ -	£16,307	-£5,731	£ -	£ -	£10,576
Impact Lebanon	R	Implementation of a 6 months program with children for the co-design of a safe space in the Karantina public park.	£ -	£16,945	-£15,045	£ -	£ -	£1,900
DeCID	R	Developing a guide for the co-design of built interventions with children affected by displacement. Research project done in partnership with University College London.	£22,200	£ -	-£14,000	£ -	£ -	£8,200
RELIEF	R	Multiple research activities with the RELIEF Centre at the Institute for Global Prosperity (UCL). The RELIEF Centre aims to speed up transitions to sustainable, prosperous societies in the context of mass displacement, to improve the quality of people's lives.	£14,201	£102,223	-£105,262	£ -	£ -	£11,162
CSC education grant	R		£2,600	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£2,600
Others			£1,897	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£1,897
			£40,898	£249,444	-£241,557	£0	£0	£48,785